HISTORY OF
Western--Leander-Clark College
1856—1911

Henry W. Ward

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REV. SOLOMON WEAVER
Virtual Founder of the Western College and First President 1856-1864.

WESTERN–LEANDER-CLARK COLLEGE

1856—1911

By

Professor Henry W. Ward, A. M.

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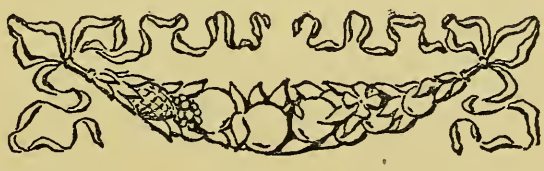
Dedication

TO the great-hearted pioneers who, seeing from afar the vision of a cultured Christian citizenship, fifty years ago planted Western College on the open prairies of Iowa; to the men and women who with parental solicitude watched over the Institution through its infancy and youth; to all the loyal-hearted host who have given unstintedly of their means, of their service, of their devoted tears and prayers that the College might live and become a power for righteousness; and especially to Major Leander Clark, who made possible the greater things of the present and the future, this volume is, with reverent appreciation, inscribed.



FOREWORD.

THE life story of noble fathers should always be treasured by their children, both as a family heritage of priceless worth and as an inspiration to them and their sons in turn to add to the luster of so fair a name, scorning ignoble deeds.

The life story of a Christian College, begotten of the desire to bless mankind, nurtured in benevolence, and matured in selfless service, should be, nay must be, enshrined in the heart of every son and daughter who has felt the benign touch of a foster mother so patient and so gentle. There is something peculiarly sacred and worthy of adoration in the life of such an institution; it is so far removed from worldly or vulgar aims and ideals, and yet so delightfully inwrought with warm human affections and genial human associations; it is the essence of a thousand personalities, of a thousand friendships, all refined and hallowed by the breath of angels.

The spot, too, that shelters such a college must claim its due of grateful remembrance, just as the home that gave him birth and sheltered his infancy draws the heart of every true son with a love that only increases with the lengthening years. Life's larger scenes and stern demands may lead his footsteps far away; a new home may enwrap his life with ever-widening tendrils of affection, and still the old spot retains its preëminence among his purest, tenderest memories.

The present volume has sprung primarily from the conviction that the history of Western College would

enrich all her children, and, secondly, from the discovery that the pioneers who knew the early history were fast passing away and that a few more years would make impossible any lifelike story of those early days. Formal records of the pioneer period are extremely meager, and personal recollections are the only adequate source of information.

An effort has been made to present not only the tangible, visible framework of external facts that usually passes as history, but also that intangible, unseen, but very real inner essence of history made up of spirit and personality. To that end much space has been given to the personal story of the men and women whose lives have gone into the making of the College; the life of the College is, in fact, but the composite of such personal lives with the accidents of earth and time refined away.

So far as expedient, the authentic record, the account of an eye witness, written while the occurrence was still a fresh experience, and the personal recollections of some one who has lived through the old scenes, have been presented just as the historian found them, in order to give the many-sided points of view that add worth to history.

The writing of any history is a difficult task—the writing of a history such as the one here undertaken fain would have been, is all but impossible. The priceless things are those of soul, the finer fleeting sensibilities, the "mysterious deeps of personality," and the myriad manifestations of ever-lovable human nature. These things having no earthly shell leave no fossil print to mark the way they went. The historian must glean from a hint here and a delicate influence there, and must infer the rest. Even in the case of material fact, it is often impossible to secure adequate information.

The compiler of this history, therefore, pleads for indulgence for omissions and misjudgments. He has been torn between the desire to name all who contributed in a characteristic way to the sum we prize as our history, and the fear to name any lest the more significant act and the more truly representative spirit should escape notice and thus seem to have been underprized. The best he has been able to do is to present only those names and deeds of which some happy fortune left traces and sent them down to him, or that by lucky chance linger in his own memory.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to Captain E. B. Soper, Mrs. S. J. Staves, Honorable T. G. Smith, Dr. W. T. Jackson, Professor A. W. Drury, Dr. Lewis Bookwalter, Dr. W. I. Beatty, Mr. J. L. Drury, and many others for valuable data supplied and for numerous reminiscences furnished. Files of the *Western College Advocate,* the *Western College Reporter,* and *Western College Light,* the *Religious Telescope,* the *Toledo Chronicle,* the Western College Catalogue, and the minutes of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, have also been of much service.

H. W. W.

Toledo, Iowa, April, 1911.

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Chapter I.

INTEREST IN THE WORK OF HIGHER EDUCATION. THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH LATE IN AWAKENING. FOUNDING OF A COLLEGE RECOMMENDED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1845. AGITATION IN SEVERAL CONFERENCES. ACTION BY THE IOWA CONFERENCE, 1855.

Although Philip William Otterbein, founder of the United Brethren Church, had been profoundly educated in Germany, both in general letters and in theology, and many of his associates were men of learning and culture, it seems not to have occurred to these fathers that higher education was any part of the work designed by God for the newly organized church. It is even doubtful whether at first there was any thought of a new and separate church organization, the fathers feeling that their mission was to preach the flaming gospel of personal repentance and intense religious experience within established churches that had grown lifeless and formal.

To them the all-important thing seemed to be the calling of men and women to repentance through deep conviction for sin, and when this was accomplished they seemed to think their work was done, and the newly-quickened believers, whether within the old churches or from the world, were left to find fellowship wherever they might. Only after years of dissatisfaction with the religious life about them, and of positive persecutions on the part of the churches, did these holders of common religious convictions drift together into a new religious fellowship. Then at last the fathers saw the necessity

of forming a new church organization and providing spiritual shepherding for these flocks. Even then so little importance was attached to mere church membership and so much stress laid upon personal salvation that, after more than half a century of life as a church, during which time sweeping revivals won converts by multiplied thousands, the actual membership of the church barely reached 30,000.

If the early leaders of the Church gave any thought at all to higher education in connection with church life, it was with a feeling of misgiving or positive mistrust, since the wealthier and most cultured of the old churches were notoriously the most worldly and spiritually lifeless. Many devout men feared that education would beget pride and would tend to lessen the "unction of the spirit," which to them was the all-comprehensive qualification of the gospel preacher. Besides, the appeal of the United Brethren Church throughout its early history was almost wholly to an uneducated, hard-headed rural folk, who cared only that their religious teachings should move them mightily by its fervor.

After the Church had been in existence for nearly fifty years a new consciousness began to take hold of the more thoughtful, both in the ministry and the laity. It began to be felt that mere church membership as part of a definite organization needed to be more emphasized, and that church loyalty and even a degree of church pride could be made effective in spreading the gospel message. It was further seen, partly from the example of other churches, that institutions of learning furnish centers around which whole districts can rally, drawn together by the bond of a common interest.

The final consideration that led the United Brethren

Church to espouse higher education as a definite department of church activity was the instinct of self-preservation. All movements in human society experience periods of special impetus in a given direction. At this particular time for the Protestant churches of America—especially in Ohio where the United Brethren Church was strongest—there was an unbounded zeal for education, a zeal that expended itself in eagerly founding schools and colleges. To these schools and colleges children from United Brethren homes went for their education, and many of them entered the church that fostered the particular college they had learned to love. Young men educated in those colleges naturally found their way into the ministry of those churches. To meet the needs of the times, and especially the demands of the future, the Church saw that it must provide institutions of its own for the higher education of its youth.

The first official step toward founding an institution of learning for the denomination was taken by the ninth General Conference in the history of the Church, then in session at Circleville, Ohio, in May, 1845. Rev. E. Vandemark, of the Scioto Conference, introduced the subject of higher education to the attention of the General Conference by offering the following resolutions:

"*Resolved,* That proper measures be adopted to establish an institution of learning."

"*Resolved,* That it be recommended to the annual conferences, avoiding, however, irredeemable debts."

After long and earnest discussion the resolutions were adopted by a vote of nineteen yeas to five nays.

The agitation that at once began in various annual conferences shows that many local leaders were impatiently waiting for just such authoritative sanction. What

First College Building at Western.

First College Building at Toledo after the fire of 1889.

ington, in that State, but the college did not materialize. In February of the same year the Allegheny Conference resolved to build a college in Mt. Pleasant, Pa., or Johnstown, Pa. The resolution was carried into effect. The college was located in Mt. Pleasant, and in 1850 Mt. Pleasant College opened its doors for the reception of students. In 1849 the Indiana Conference resolved to open a seminary in Hartsville, Indiana. Subsequently the White River Conference indorsed the project, and later the St. Joseph and Wabash conferences for a time gave it nominal support. This flattering success so inspired the friends of the seminary that they changed the name of the school to Hartsville University. In 1853 the Illinois Conference established Blandinville Seminary, in Blandinville, Illinois. Also about the same time the Michigan Conference accepted a transfer of the Michigan Union College, located at Leoni, Michigan, from the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Thus, in quick succession, came the different schools in our educational beginnings. The location of many of these schools was as equally unwise as their number."

The ten years that followed the General Conference of 1845 witnessed an epoch of expansion for the United Brethren Church, as well as for the whole region lying in the central Mississippi Valley. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were rapidly becoming populous, and a tidal wave of immigration was pouring into the region beyond the Mississippi greatly increased by the discovery of gold in California. Ohio had already become the seat of United Brethrenism, with the center at Circleville, and from this center operations were directed with a view to possessing and holding for the Church a share of the adjoining territory, especially toward the west. Almost the whole story

of the frontier in those days could be told by relating in full the lives of the pioneer preachers, either sent out by the various Protestant churches, or themselves hurrying forward in their eagerness to extend the outposts of Zion. When that complete and honorable story is told, it will be found that the pioneer preachers of the United Brethren Church deserve by no means the last share of commendation and praise. The circuit rider went everywhere looking after both the temporal and the spiritual welfare of his widely-scattered flock. The presiding elder traversed larger districts at less frequent intervals to map out plans of campaigns, to select strategic points in which to plant churches, and, like a good general, to direct all the operations of his extended line of battle. Following, and often leading, the tide of immigration, these devout and sturdy pioneers, traversed and occupied large sections of Indiana and Illinois, and then pushed on across the Mississippi into Iowa and the region still farther west.

In the early fifties the tide set in strong toward Iowa, drawn by the irresistible lure of the rolling prairies with their fringes of woodland and stream. The Church of the United Brethren in Christ had already been planted in many places in Iowa, and many earnest ministers were laboring zealously in behalf of the chosen denomination. Among the later arrivals were a few men who had been members of the annual conferences farther east that responded most promptly to the recommendations of the General Conference of 1845 at Circleville, urging the founding of an institution of learning under the auspices of the Church. A leader among these was Rev. Solomon Weaver, who came to Iowa in 1855, direct from the financial agency of Otterbein University, a position to

which he could have been drawn only by a burning zeal in behalf of higher education as a means of furthering the kingdom of God on earth.

Mostly self-educated and keenly conscious of the hampering effects of the lack of learning upon the progress of the Church, these good men occasionally indulged in dreams of some day starting a high school or college west of the Mississippi, but the majority of churchmen in Iowa thought that such dreams must remain idle and vissionary for many years to come. In the presence of grave doubts on the part of the few advocates of a church school and indifference or hostility on the part of the majority, no attempt was made to crystallize sentiment in favor of such an undertaking until 1855. In that year, Rev. Solomon Weaver came to Benton County, Iowa, and took up work in the Iowa Conference. Having been intensely interested in the early years of Otterbein University, and having served for a short time as its financial agent, Mr. Weaver came to Iowa with a burning zeal for education by the Church and an abiding conviction that the time for action was at hand. His faith in a possible kingdom of enlightened Christian ideals was almost as sublime as that of Abraham, who, when his children were few and wanderers in the land of promise, believed the word of Jehovah that his seed should become as numerous as the stars of heaven, and should possess all the land they now trod upon, and should fill it with a nation destined to be a blessing to all mankind. So vital a part did Rev. Solomon Weaver take in establishing and maintaining a church school in Iowa that he merits the honor of being regarded as the founder of Western College, and for that deserves the grateful remembrance of posterity.

At the session of the Iowa Conference, held in Muscatine, in August, 1855, the sentiment in favor of taking up educational work in the west at once began to take on more unity and strength. A majority of the members of the conference looked upon the proposal to build a college in the west, under the auspices of the United Brethren in Christ, as wholly visionary. Some of the more progressive were inclined to look with favor upon the establishment of a high school at some future time, but thought action now would be premature. A very few believed that the time was at hand "to launch the ship."

These friends of the movement presented to the conference a resolution to set aside a certain hour in which to consider the educational interests of the Church in Iowa and plead the cause so earnestly that the resolutions were passed without strenuous opposition. At the same time a committee of three, consisting of Solomon Weaver, J. J. Huber, and M. G. Miller, was appointed to prepare a plan whereby the cause of education might be promoted within the jurisdiction of the conference.

At the hour appointed by the previous resolution a long and earnest discussion was precipitated by the concise, practical report of the committee that had been charged with the duty of presenting a plan for promoting the educational interests of the Church in Iowa. The committee, with characteristic directness, recommended, first, the election of a Board of Trustees, whose duty it should be to select a site for the location of a college within or near the bounds of the Iowa Conference; and, second, the appointment of a traveling agent to solicit funds for the erection of a primary building. All this was a bold proposal, and many cautious hearts recoiled

from the undertaking, and some hostile ones opposed it. Solomon Weaver, J. C. Bright, Martin Bowman, and others used their powers of persuasion so effectively that the recommendations were adopted by a decisive vote. The election of a Board of Trustees resulted in the choice of Solomon Weaver, president; Martin G. Miller, secretary; Joseph Miller, Daniel Runkle, and Jonathan Neidig. George Miller was elected traveling agent. A committee was then appointed to define more fully the duty of the Board of Trustees. The committee named was: J. C. Bright, chairman, Martin Bowman, and Solomon Weaver. When the report of the committee was presented the latent enthusiasm for the new college had risen to such a pitch that the report was promptly adopted by a unanimous vote. The report, somewhat imperatively, recommended that the Board of Trustees be required, as soon as possible, to select a site for the location of the college in as convenient a place as possible for the whole Church in Iowa; and in the selection of the site, that the Board of Trustees be further required to extend an invitation to the following members of the Des Moines Conference to meet the Iowa Board in selecting a site: J. DeMoss, George Bonebrake, Henry Bonebrake, A. A. Sellers, and J. Hopkins. The conference, by resolution, voted that the institution be known by the name of the Western College of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, a name appropriate enough at that time, as the college was then the farthest west of the institutions of the Church.

Thus the "ship was launched," to the satisfaction of all concerned, and the members of the conference went to their fields of labor ready to champion the new enterprise. The fact that they did not fully realize the vast-

ness of the task to which they were committing themselves, as compared with the meagerness of their resources, need not lessen the sublimity of their faith nor the loyalty and purity of their motives.

Chapter II.

SOME PRELIMINARY STEPS IN SELECTING A SITE. SECURING DONATIONS. THE TOWN OF WESTERN. ERECTION OF A BUILDING. PLANS FOR OPENING SCHOOL. WESTERN COLLEGE ADVOCATE.

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees of Western College was held at Vinton, Benton County, Iowa, October 15, 1855. There were present, Solomon Weaver, Martin G. Miller, Daniel Runkle, and Jonathan Neidig; absent, Joseph Miller. Rev. Asa Coho, being present, was invited to sit as an advisory member of the Board. The propriety of attempting to build a college was discussed at considerable length, and then, on the motion of M. G. Miller, the Board voted unanimously to proceed in accordance with the instructions of the conference to select a site for the College. The Board passed a resolution that a manual labor department be connected with the College; it was then decided to locate two hundred acres for the college buildings, town, and farm. Rev. Geo. Miller, in consequence of ill health, tendered his resignation as traveling agent, which resignation was accepted. As several offers of a college site from as many localities were presented, the Board adjourned to allow the members to examine the sites proposed; one of these sites was in Benton County, one in Poweshiek County, one in Linn County.

The second meeting of the Board was held in Lisbon, Linn County, November 12, 1855. Representatives from the various local communities bidding for the site of the College were present with the proposals of said commu-

nities. Several representatives requested that selection of the site, be deferred a month or two, promising that their offers could in that time be swelled to double the present amount. The Board accordingly set Monday, December 24, as the time for a final hearing of proposals for a site. Before adjournment the Board elected its secretary, Rev. Martin G. Miller, as traveling agent of the College to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. George Miller; the salary of the agent was fixed at three hundred dollars a year. It was also decided that immediately after the location should be chosen a resident agent should be appointed, whose duty it should be to proceed at once with the erection of a substantial brick building, not less than sixty-two feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and three stories high.

During the intervals between the adjournment of the Board and the next meeting the communities interested in securing the location of the college bestirred themselves to make as good a showing as possible. The people of Shueyville and vicinity were especially earnest in their efforts. Father Jacob Shuey and his sons, all laymen in the United Brethren Church, generous-hearted men and devotedly attached to their Church, took the lead in making donations toward the enterprise and in soliciting the help of their neighbors. Adam Perry, John W. Henderson, and W. A. Wherry, none of them at the time members of the Church, were almost equally active and generous, giving freely gifts of land and money, and aiding by their interest and earnest advocacy. Among the ministers, Rev. Solomon Weaver and Rev. J. E. Bowersox engaged actively in the securing of the location for Shueyville. Donations to the amount of six thousand dollars in cash and lands were secured, and

Captain William H. Shuey and Jacob A. Shuey, sons of Father Jacob Shuey, chief donor, were commissioned to carry the proposition of the community to the Board at its session, to be held in the Sugar Creek schoolhouse, December 24, 1855. As the journey of these brothers is characteristic of the difficulties encountered in founding Western College, and of the spirit by which those difficulties were met and conquered, it deserves fuller narration.

The distance from Shueyville to Sugar Creek was about thirty miles, and that distance the brothers were constrained to traverse on foot, as the snow was very deep and the roads all but impassable for teams. The winter of 1855-56 was unusually severe, and when the journey began the mercury registered thirty-three degrees below zero. After a day of hard struggling through snowdrifts and exposure to biting winds and bitter cold, the Shueys stopped at a new frame hotel and were put into an unplastered room without a fire. In the morning Jacob found that his nose had been severely frozen. That day, December 24, the journey was continued to the Sugar Creek schoolhouse where the proposition of the Shueyville community was laid before the Board.

In the minutes of this, the third regular session of the Board, appears the following entry:

"Inasmuch as William H. Shuey has presented a proposition to this Board of a donation of six thousand dollars, provided the college be located in the neighborhood of Shueyville, near the southwest corner of Linn County, Iowa; therefore,

"*Resolved,* That we locate Western College near the southwest corner of Linn County."

Whether other propositions were presented to the Board at this session does not appear from the records. At the

same session the Board authorized Father Jacob Shuey to go to Virginia to borrow $10,000 for the use of Western College. Jacob Miller, on account of ill health, sent in his resignation as a member of the Board, and W. H. Shuey was elected in his stead. Solomon Weaver was appointed a committee to procure articles of incorporation for the College in accordance with the Code of Iowa.

The location thus chosen was on the open prairie, one mile north of Shueyville. It lay in Section 34, Putnam Township, Linn County. The site consisted of 240 acres, and was intended to furnish land for the College buildings and grounds, the town that was expected to spring up around the College, and the College nursery. Jacob Shuey donated 160 acres, Adam Perry 40 acres, and W. A. Wherry 40 acres. In addition, Jacob Shuey gave 40 acres of timber land some miles away. The motive that led to the choice of such a location for a church college was probably twofold. In common with many churches, the founders of the College assumed that Christian education could best be secured in the quiet of the country, or the country village away from the temptations and distractions of the city. Another, and perhaps stronger motive, was the hope that friends of the enterprise would flock in and build homes in the proposed town, or buy up the adjacent farm lands and then give the college a thoroughly friendly environment and a strong local support. This hope was only partially realized.

At a session of the Board, held at Shueyville, February 11, 1856, plans for pushing the College were advanced in several important particulars. All members were present, and besides nearly all the leading citizens met with the Board, drawn together by the deep interest the

undertaking was arousing. All such citizens and friends were, by vote, made advisory members of the Board. Solomon Weaver, previously appointed for that purpose, presented articles of incorporation, the corporation created to go into effect March 1, 1856. The report was adopted, signed by the proper officers, and ordered recorded in the recorder's office of Linn County. Solomon Weaver was elected resident agent of the College, the Board defining his duties as follows: To take charge of all the property belonging to the College, procuring material for a primary building, and superintending the erection of said building; to hold all bonds, articles, and deeds; to sell town lots and the property belonging to the College; to make deeds and receive purchase money, and report in full to the treasurer every three months, his books to be open at all times to the inspection of the Executive Committee. Rev. J. E. Bowersox, Captain William H. Shuey, and Rev. Solomon Weaver were elected the first Executive Committee, all of whom served loyally for many years.

Those present at this meeting, both members of the Board of Trustees and visitors, walked north from Shueyville one mile to Section 34, Putnam Township, the proposed location of the College, to make the formal selection of a site for buildings and grounds.

As Jacob A. Shuey remembers, there were nineteen persons present on this memorable occasion, some of the names recalled being Solomon Weaver, Martin G. Miller, Captain W. H. Shuey, Adam Runkle, and Jonathan Neidig, members of the Board of Trustees; Father Jacob Shuey, Adam Perry, W. A. Wherry, Robert G. Shuey, Jason H. Shuey, J. E. Bowersox, and J. A. Shuey, interested spectators. Of this entire company only two

are living, R. G. Shuey and J. A. Shuey. To that band of earnest men there must have come some glimmering sense of the great work in which they were engaged, one stage of which this day marked, a work not so great in itself as in the reliant faith on which it was based and the unworldly purity of its aims and ideals. Like the Pilgrim Fathers, these Iowa pioneers felt the solemn obligations of the future resting upon the small beginning of the present.

The particular plot of ground chosen for college purposes was an elevated prairie commanding a view of the surrounding country. Near the center of this plot a campus of seventeen acres was located, and one of the highest points on the campus was selected as the site of the first college building. When this choice had been made, J. A. Shuey, then a lad in his teens, went to a fence, some forty rods away, secured a stake and set it up in a snowdrift to mark the place where the building was to be erected. This done, one stage of the planting of the College was completed.

Posterity must not only reverence the spirit of the founders of Western College, but must also hold their judgment in high esteem when the whole situation is looked at through their eyes and from their point of view. The hopes built upon the advantages of the location chosen may be seen from the following, taken from the second issue of the *Western College Advocate,* dated August, 1856:

"No city, town, or village in Iowa can boast of a finer surrounding agricultural region than Western College. This in itself is sufficient to build up a prosperous and thriving village; and the large bodies of fine timber, so convenient to the town, will bear us out in the opinion

that this must, eventually, be one of the wealthiest farming communities in the State. Its location, on nearly a direct line between the thriving towns of Iowa City and Cedar Rapids, is another great advantage to the College. To Iowa City there is a railroad in successful operation; by next year there will be one, if not two, railroads completed to Cedar Rapids from the east. It seems to be a settled point that Iowa City and Cedar Rapids, at no distant day, will be connected by railroad, and there is a strong probability that Western College will be a point on that connection. To Iowa City there is a good wagon road through Shueyville, Robert's Ferry, North Bend, and Clark's Mills; and a more direct road is now in contemplation to Cedar Rapids.

"The material for manufacturing a superior quality of brick is convenient, and stone for lime kilns can be had in great abundance. In the grove south of the College, Henderson, Howard, and Myers have in successful operation one of the best saw mills in the country; they are now connecting with it a flouring mill. In the same grove is Foremaster's mill, which turns out large quantities of fine lumber. At Shueyville, close by, Evans, Shuey and Company are erecting mills for the manufacture of lumber and flour. Hoosier Branch on the north and Shuey's Branch on the south furnish fresh, pure water for stock, and our wells furnish good, cold water for man.

"To the enterprising farmer and mechanic our town and vicinity offer rare inducements. Lands, improved and unimproved, can be bought on reasonable terms. Mechanics of all kinds are much in demand here. A rich reward will most certainly crown their honest toil.

"We do not think that a better location for a college could have been selected than this; and we do hope the

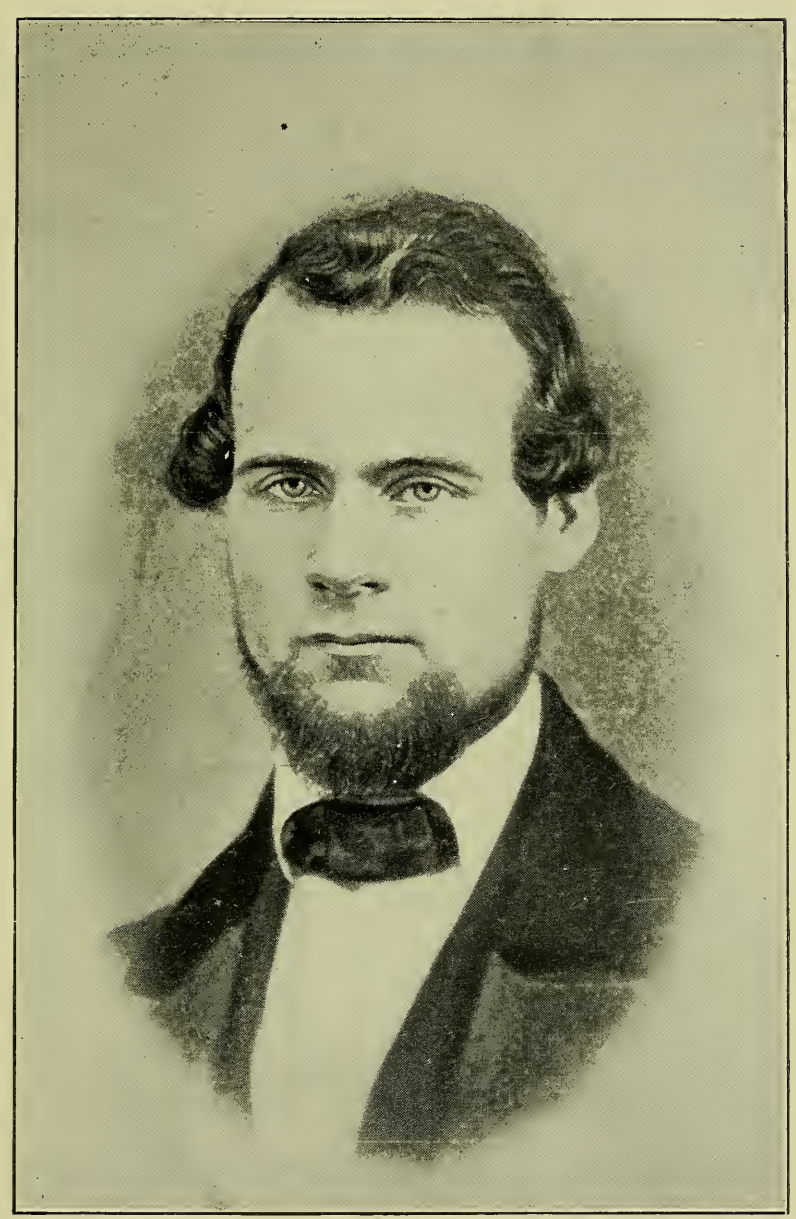
indenture shall be void and without effect and with all singular to fall back into the hands of the grantor of the deed, otherwise to be of full force and virtue.' "

July, 1857: "There are now forty buildings in the place, with a population of about three hundred. It is only about one year since the town commenced building."

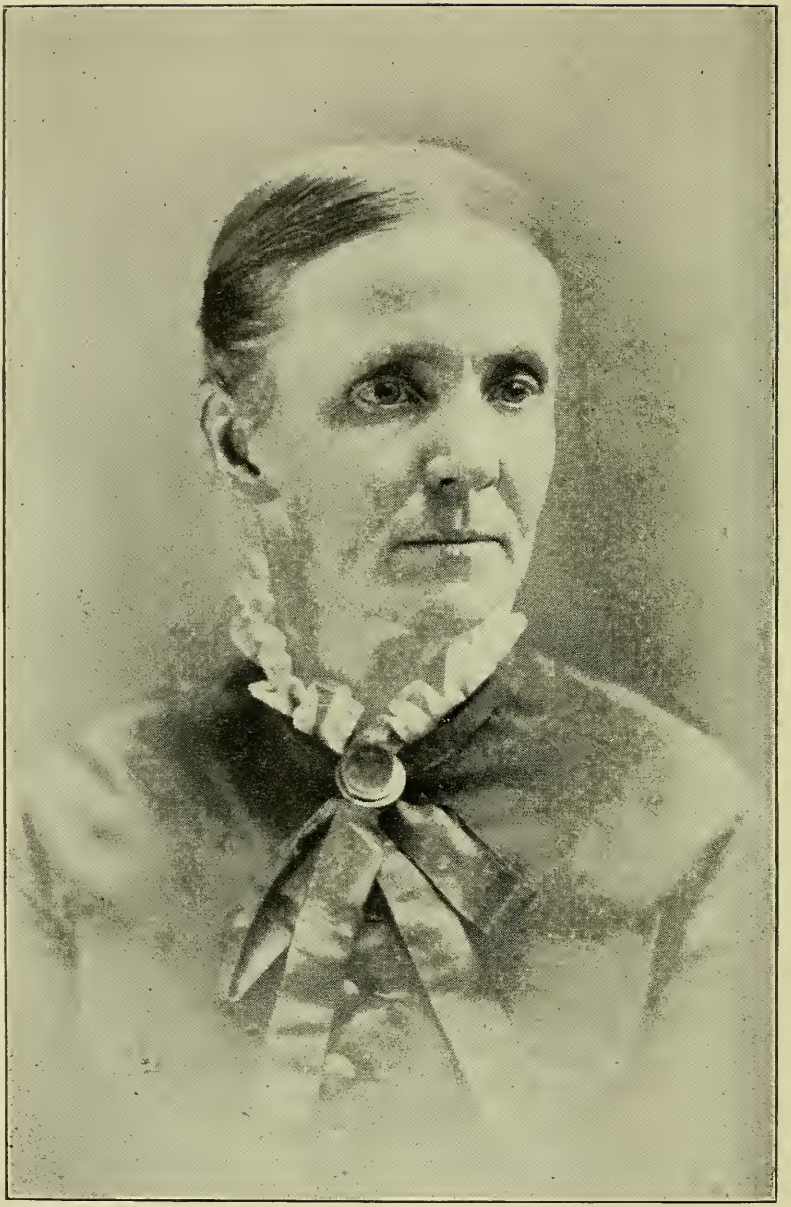
In the meantime the resident agent and the Executive Committee, under instructions from the Board, were pushing the work of erecting a building in which to open school. It had been decided that the first to be erected should be the Primary Building, a brick structure 36 by 62 feet, and three stories high. Actual work on the building was begun in June, 1856. The first load of brick was hauled by Robert Shuey. Leonard Hill had charge of the mason and brick work, and J. Berger of the carpenter work. It was hoped to have the building ready for opening school in the late autumn, but unavoidable delays prolonged the work, and then a winter of great severity set in early, and at one time led even the stout-hearted almost to despair of being able to open school with the new year. However, by dint of persistent labor and no little expense, the work was so far advanced that the triumphant announcement could be made that school would open January 1, 1857.

The *Cedar Valley Times,* published at Cedar Rapids, gives the following excellent description of the College, the town, and the surrounding country:

"A few days since we stood upon the top of the College building—a large three-story brick—and looked down upon a village of forty-three dwelling houses and more than three hundred inhabitants. It stands in a yard containing seventeen acres, and is designed eventually for the Primary Department, but until the other buildings



PROFESSOR SYLVESTER S. DILLMAN, A.M.
First Professor of Mathematics in Western College, 1857 to 1860.



MRS. EMILY L. DILLMAN
First Lady Principal of Western College.

are erected, this will be used for the College proper. It is built of brick, in a plain, neat style, and everything about it indicates that the workmen thoroughly understood their business. The first story is occupied by four recitation rooms, each eighteen by twenty-two feet, a library, and a room for apparatus. The whole of the second story is taken up by a very pleasant chapel, which can comfortably seat five hundred persons. It is used for religious service on Sabbath. The fact that it is generally filled on these occasions speaks well for the morals of the town and the community. The third story is occupied by twelve students' rooms. It is designed next summer to build a ladies' boarding hall of the same dimensions as the building just described, and a year from next summer the main College building, which is to be fifty by eighty feet. The project of making the place an educational center now seems likely to realize the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The second college season opens to-day (August 20), at which time a great number of students are expected. Besides a large amount of town property, the College corporation owns a valuable tract adjoining the plat, which is intended for the College farm, as the manual labor system is to be adopted. No small share of the success thus far is due to the untiring energy and zeal of the president of the corporation, Rev. S. Weaver.

"The top of the College building affords one of the most glorious views of prairie scenery it has ever been our lot to witness. To the westward and the northward, almost as far as the eye could reach, is the magnificent, rich, wild prairie, stretching away into an endless expanse, but for the low, blue outline of the forest belts of the Cedar and Iowa rivers. In the other directions the

country is more broken by low lines of hills or ridges, running north and south, and the landscape is varied by numerous groves and forests which limit the view. One of the finest and most interesting features of this beautiful scenery was a field of nine hundred acres of wheat and corn belonging to Mr. Shuey. We believe many an eastern farmer would feel himself well paid for a journey to Iowa by such a view as this.

"The Iowa Union Railroad, from Iowa City to Cedar Rapids, will pass through Western, giving the place a good market and making it convenient of access. The preliminary survey of this road was completed about a month ago. It will undoubtedly be built, and at no distant day.

"No one expects or predicts that Western will ever become a large city, but with the superior educational advantages she already possesses, her intelligent, go-ahead class of citizens, the splendid surrounding country, which is rapidly settling up, and a good prospect of railroad communication, she cannot fail to become a large, flourishing country town."

In the month of June, W. H. Shuey and Solomon Weaver associated themselves together for the purpose of publishing a monthly magazine in the interests of Western College, they assuming all responsibility for the publication. In the initial number, published in July, 1856, the editors make the following manly statements of their motives and aims:

"Before the reading public we place the first number of the *Western College Advocate* and *Miscellaneous Magazine,* and in asking for our enterprise a small share of its generous patronage and good wishes, it may be proper for us to say a few words by way of introduction.

"At the last session of the Iowa Annual Conference of the United Brethren in Christ measures were taken to establish, near or within the limits of that Conference, an institution of learning. A Board of Trustees was appointed and Western College has been located at Western, Linn County, Iowa. As to the progress that has already been made toward building up a college that will be an honor to the Church and meet fully the wants of this age of scientific and educational progress and reform, reference is made in one or two articles in this issue.

"Although there is every reason for the friends of the College to rejoice at the success that has already crowned the efforts made in its behalf, yet much remains to be done. An organ through which to speak to the friends of the institution, seems to be absolutely necessary; its speedy completion should be the desire of all its well wishers, but to do this will require a strong, a mighty effort. In the *Advocate* we propose to furnish the organ desired, and when we ask for support, it is not through any motives of personal pecuniary profit; we pledge ourselves to give the net proceeds to the enterprise as an appropriation to a college library. Our readers now have a brief statement of the circumstances that have induced us to assume the responsibility of an editorial capacity.

"As to the character we intend to give our sheet, our readers may form some general opinions from the circumstances that induce us to go into the enterprise, and from the issue before them. We do not deem it necessary to make any promises. To gratify the virtuous tastes of our readers, and to present to them a readable magazine, scrupulously moral in its tone, shall be our aim."

The publication was in magazine form, and filled with selected readings, original contributions, news notes, and editorials. Both in mechanical makeup and in subject matter the magazine was not only a credit to early days, but would compare favorably with many college publications of to-day. The excellence of the magazine demands the greater admiration when it is learned that the editors received no remuneration except the satisfaction of contributing to a worthy cause, and that both were overburdened with other duties, Mr. Shuey being so immersed in business that he could give little attention to the *Advocate,* and Mr. Weaver being president of the Board, and later of the College, resident agent, and business manager of the College, member of the Executive Committee, besides caring for a large presiding elder's district in a new country. He has intimated that his editorial duties were performed when the multitude was hushed in sleep; that then with weary limb and mind he seated himself beside the dim taper to force out a few reluctant thoughts.

One year after the *Advocate* was started, the Board, at its first annual session in June, 1857, took over the control of the magazine and made it the official organ of the College, retaining, however, the same editors as before. This arrangement continued until 1859, at which time the College bought a press, changed the name of the paper to the *Western College Reporter,* and the form to a newspaper folio.

At a meeting of the Board, held in July, 1856, Solomon Weaver was appointed a delegate to the Des Moines Conference to solicit it to coöperate with Western College. Mr. Weaver visited the conference, in session at Polk City, and secured its coöperation. A few passages from his report will be of interest, especially that part which

shows how narrowly the Church escaped having two rival colleges in Iowa.

"There is considerable talk about building a college in Polk City, yet we believe that if the impropriety of building up such a host of one-horse, half-starved schools is properly presented that this conference will most heartily coöperate with the Iowa Conference in building up a school that will be an ornament to the church of our choice. A resolution passed the house setting apart Friday, three o'clock, to consider their educational interests.

"Thursday afternoon. The idea of building a college in this place is still fondly cherished by a number of the brethren. Mr. Bennet, M. D., though not a member of the Brethren Church, has made the brethren a liberal offer, provided they would locate their college there.

"Thursday evening. Brother Manning preached a clear and practical discourse. He very appropriately gave the peculiar institution a broadside, as he passed along, but none too broad we think.

"Friday, three o'clock. A resolution to coöperate with the Iowa Annual Conference in building a college at Western, Linn County, Iowa, was offered by Brothers Dencops and Eckles, and discussed by Brothers Shuler, Carr, Harcourt, Glossbrenner, and myself, on the affirmative, and Doctor Bennet, Brothers Hopkins, and Brooks, on the negative; after which the question was called for, and, when put, the conference almost unanimously passed the resolution.

"The following brethren were then elected trustees for Western College: J. Hopkins, H. Bonebrake, G. Bonebrake, C. Witt, A. A. Sellers.

"The Board of Trustees organized by acquiescing with the Iowa Annual Conference in the election of S. Weaver,

president of the Board and resident agent, and W. R. Miller, secretary. R. Logan was elected traveling agent."

Rock River Conference came into coöperation soon after, followed some time later by Minnesota, and still later by Wisconsin.

The next meeting of the Board, the first in which the Des Moines Conference participated, was held at Western, October 9, 1856. At this session, Solomon Weaver was elected president of the College, and the Executive Committee and the resident agent were instructed to employ a competent teacher and open the school as soon as a part of the building could be made ready for the purpose. So far as the Board was concerned, this ended the preliminary stages of its work; when next it met it was in the first annual session, June, 1857, at the close of the first term of actual school work.

In the December issue of the *Western College Advocate* appears the following announcement and statement of rules, all most interesting, both as showing the condition of the time, and proving that the fathers took the undertaking very seriously:

"The first session of the school commences at Western, January 1, 1857, and will continue until some time in June. Students are requested to be present, if possible, at the opening of the session. They can be received at any time afterwards, yet it is desirable for them to be present in the commencement.

"NOTE—This session will be longer than an ordinary one.

"SESSIONS AND VACATIONS.

"The collegiate year will be divided into two sessions, each twenty weeks in length. The regular time for commencing sessions, etc., will be determined by the faculty

and Executive Committee immediately after the organization of the former.

"EXPENSES.

Tuition, per session—Geography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic.....$ 7.00
Higher Branches, including Mathematics and Natural Science 10.00
Languages and Mental and Moral Science..... 12.00
Boarding, per week, including room rent, fuel, etc. 2.50

"Young ladies and gentlemen are respectfully solicited to avail themselves of the privileges of Western College.

"NOTE.—Text-books can be had at the institution.

"Tuition invariably in advance, unless special arrangements are made with the agent. No deduction will be made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

"RULES.

"The students of this institution are expected to observe the following rules: 1. To be diligent in study, punctual and prompt at prayers and recitations and not to leave town during the term, unless for a short walk or ride for recreation, without permission from some member of the faculty.

"2. To use no profane or unbecoming language; to abstain from all games of chance, the carrying of arms, and the use of intoxicating liquors; to conduct themselves orderly on all occasions; and to be kind and obliging, one toward another.

"3. To be present at their rooms at night, unless absent at religious meetings, or some other meeting approved by the faculty; and then not to be absent later than ten o'clock.

"4. To observe the Sabbath and attend church in the College Chapel every Sabbath at such times as the Board of Trustees and faculty may, from time to time, direct. It is also required that the students attend all lectures designed for the general interest of the College.

"5. At no time to engage in scuffling, running, jumping, or hallooing in the halls of the building.

"6. Not to throw dirt, or ashes, or water from the windows; not to spit tobacco spittle upon the floors; not to mark the walls, nor in any way injure the property of the University.

"7. Not unnecessarily to visit each other's rooms during study, or in any way disturb students when studying.

"8. The sexes not to visit each other's rooms or halls in any case whatever.

"9. Ladies not to receive the visits of young gentlemen, nor go into company without special permission.

"Study hours from 5 to 7, and from half past 8 to half past 11 a.m.; and from 1 to 4, and from 7 to 9 p.m.

"Some oral rules may, from time to time, be given to the students. These will be considered as binding as written or printed ones."

Chapter III.

OPENING DAY AT WESTERN. SMALL BEGINNINGS. FIRST "EXHIBITION." MANUAL LABOR. SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

New Year's Day, 1857, was a red-letter day for the United Brethren Church in Iowa in general and in particular for the two or three hundred, who, as a Pilgrim band seeking a promised land, had already established themselves in, and near Western. The long looked-for day had come, their dreams had become realities, the opening day of college had actually arrived. What cared they that a winter of unusual severity was upon them with some of the most sweeping snow storms ever experienced on those prairies. From every direction they came for the opening exercises—from Western, from Shueyville, from the prairies—all Jerusalem, all Judea, and all the region round about Jordan. There was not wanting the inspiration of music. The Shueyville Band —that necessity in a frontier community—was present in force and did the occasion justice. The Western Choir—fitting prophecy of the musical culture to center here—"frequently regaled us by appropriate airs and songs." Several addresses were delivered, the principal one being by President Weaver. This address so pleased the people that at its close the following resolution was offered and heartily passed:

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of this community, earnestly solicit Rev. S. Weaver to publish the address to which we have just listened in the *Western College Advocate."*

As a tribute to the man and to the occasion and spirit in which the College began its life, that address is worthy of a place in this history; consequently we give the opening portion as it appeared in the *Advocate* of January, 1857.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: For the last several months we looked forward to this day with great anxiety. With thrilling interest we watched our faithful masons handling the trowel and the brick. Every course laid up by them was a source of encouragement to us. With equal interest have we watched every progressive step of our untiring carpenters.

"At length we are permitted to see this capacious edifice enclosed and the work almost completed. Greater harmony, perhaps, never prevailed among workmen and employers than among us. Not a single jarring string has been heard; one heart and one aim has prevailed throughout.

"True, we, like all others engaged in enterprises of a benevolent and philanthropic character, have waded through many discouragements. Difficulties and disheartening circumstances have crowded upon us all along the way, yet God, in whom we trust, has not suffered us to sink.

"A short time since, dark clouds overspread our moral horizon, wickedness prevailed predominant, our strongest men grew weak, the very heavens appeared like brass. Then we were ready to say, 'Lord, we cannot go unless thou go with us'; but at this crisis the Lord favored us with a general outpouring of his spirit. Scarcely a lady or gentleman of the place escaped the overpowering influence of the spirit of God. This possessed us with new courage; we could most clearly see the hand of the Lord

in the work. Since that time, until now, we have gone forward with buoyant spirits, prosecuting the work assigned us.

"In looking at our present condition it would be impossible for us to tell what we may be in the future. It is certain, however, that as long as we labor, trusting in God, the work will go forward; but to depart from this is to die.

"Our success thus far, in view of the circumstances, is almost unparalleled; our most sanguine hopes have been more than realized.

"But a few months since the Board met in Shueyville, and then and there determined to commence the erection of an institution of learning on this beautiful prairie, though without one dollar in the treasury. Then that old, wind-shaken house, now occupied by the speaker, was the only house within the precincts of the village plat. Not a single brick was moulded toward the erection of this building; all was in embryo. But with a firm reliance upon God the Board resolved to commence the work. Since then a beautiful little village of some two hundred inhabitants has grown up, and this building, at a cost of nearly eleven thousand dollars, has been erected. It is true that a part of the money invested in this building was secured by loan, yet, notwithstanding this, every claim against this school can be easily met by next summer, after which the actual value of the school property will be not less than thirty thousand dollars.

"But the erection of buildings is only a preparatory step toward the great work before us. The training and developing of immortal minds for usefulness is the principal object aimed at. Should we fail in this, even after we succeed in erecting splendid buildings, furnishing

them with fine apparatus, and adding to this, a learned faculty, all our efforts would be lost. The student generally enters college at an age when the mind is more susceptible of receiving instruction and adopting principles than at any other period of human life; hence, the impressions made upon the mind at college usually follow him through life."

The faculty for the first term consisted of Rev. Solomon Weaver, president (he, however, did no teaching, except a Bible class on Monday); Sylvester S. Dillman, principal of the Male Department; J. C. Shrader, assistant; and Emily L. Dillman, principal of the Female Department.

Thirty-eight students were enrolled in the regular classes, mainly in the common school branches. In addition, twenty children were taught in the College building, presumably by the College teachers, a temporary provision brought about by the fact that Western did not yet have a public school, and by the peculiarly intimate, almost organic, relation existing between College and town. These were small beginnings, to be sure, but many great institutions have sprung from conditions quite as humble.

An editorial in the *Advocate,* dated March, 1857, showed the hopeful spirit in which the little community looked upon the progress of her undertaking. Two items of special interest are: The ever-elusive hope of a railroad in the near future, and the assuring reference to the College farm with its possibilities for student labor.

"Since the weather has become moderate, it is all stir among our citizens. Our mechanics have whetted their tools and the welcome sound of the hammer is again heard throughout the village. Teamsters have hitched to their rolling vehicles instead of their sliding ones,

and there is more talk about putting up houses, fencing lots, etc., than there is about Buchanan and Fremont.

"Present prospects indicate extensive improvements in our town this season. We predict that not less than fifty buildings will be erected this year, and many of them superior in style and size to any of their predecessors. Our friends are coming in from every direction. This is as it should be. It is to their interest to come. A more beautiful and healthful location can not be found on this side of the Rocky Mountains; and as to the quality of the soil, it cannot be surpassed. It is just as good as any man need desire. Our citizens are sanguine in the opinion that in less than two years our ears will be saluted by the whistle of the iron horse. Stock is now being taken up for the Iowa Union Railroad, which, when built, must pass through our place, as it is on the direct route from Iowa City to Cedar Rapids.

"Our College is now in sucessful operation, affording rare facilities for educating our youth, and will be greatly improved the present season.

"The plan upon which our village is laid out offers inducements to persons wishing to come here with families. Lots containing one or more acres can be had on good terms. These lots are adapted to private residences. As the education of our sons and daughters is a great part of the work of the parent, we think it would be to the interest of our friends to crowd around this school and liberally educate their children and assist us by their means and influence in building up an institution that, in the true sense of the word, will be a nursery of piety and a blessing to our race. Our friends who are accustomed to daily labor, and desire to rear their children to habits of industry, need entertain no fears in this direc-

tion, for we are as well convinced of the importance of manual labor, in order to the student's well-being, as you possibly can be; and, in order to do this, we are now engaged in enclosing a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, eighty of which will be cultivated the present summer, commencing the first of April. This will afford a considerable amount of labor for the students, nearly as much, perhaps, as will be necessary for them to do."

At the end of the first term of school, in lieu of commencement exercises, the College gave what is called an "Exhibition." As this was the first public exercise presented by the school itself, the *Advocate's* account of the occasion will be read with interest. It will be noted that even then a play was part of the closing exercises.

"The Exhibition of Western College, which took place on the last evening of the closing exercises of the first session, was of an interesting character and did credit to the students of the school.

"Essays were read in the following order: 'Female Education,' Miss V. H. Perry, Western; 'Tombs,' Miss Orrel M. Hollan, Cedar Rapids; 'Memories of Childhood,' Miss E. S. DeMoss, Western. The orations were: 'Responsibilities of Youth,' J. T. Aleman, Western; 'Education,' Isaac Berger, Western; 'Power of Thought,' Wm. O. Beam, Western; 'Progressive Spirit of Our Country,' A. C. Weaver, Western; and 'Time,' S. R. Pearce, Providence, R. I.

"The twenty-two characters in the colloquy—'The Miser's Reform'—were most appropriately personified by the young ladies and gentlemen who participated.

"The largest concourse of people that ever assembled on any occasion in this community was perfectly enraptured with the performance of the Western Choir.

"We think the large concourse of people present dispersed with very favorable opinions of the success of the first session of the College, and we hope they will have the privilege, in the progress of the school, to witness many such occasions."

Similar "exhibitions" seem to have been given at the close of each year until real commencement exercises could be given with the graduates of the first class, in June, 1864.

Through the thoughtfulness of Mr. T. G. Smith, of Huntington, Indiana, who preserved his program of the "Exhibition" given at the close of the first full year, we are able to give our readers a facsimile of that document, as shown on page 49.

The first years of the College were years of sturdy and steady growth. Students came in increasing numbers, some of them men and women of rare talent. The friends of the College were active and full of hope. The teachers were conscientious men and women with high standards of scholarship and lofty ideals of their calling. As a consequence the College soon found itself with a wide-spread and well-deserved reputation. In the spring of 1859 the enrollment reached one hundred and twenty, a high-water mark maintained until the breaking out of the Civil War threatened to close the institution altogether.

Advertisements (of which a facsimile is presented on the following page) issued during the summer vacation of 1857 will show that the teaching force was being enlarged, and that an effort was being made to differentiate the work of the departments of the College. Later in the year, M. W. Bartlett was secured as professor of Latin and Greek.

RESIDENT AGENT'S DEPARTMENT.

WESTERN COLLEGE.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TERM.

The next Session of this College will open on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1857,

AND WILL CONTINUE IN SESSION TWENTY WEEKS.

RATES OF TUITION AND OTHER EXPENSES.

Primary English branches, per Session	$ 7.00
Higher English branches, per Session	10.00
Latin and Greek Languages, per Session	12.00
Boarding per week	from $2.00 to 2.25
Room rent in College Building, per month	00.75

Rooms in the College Building are furnished with bedstead, table, stove, and chairs, but no bedding. Students can obtain rooms entirely furnished in private families.

FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION.

Prof. S. S. DILLMAN will give instruction in MATHEMATICS, and will also give a course of Lectures on CHEMISTRY during the first half of the Term.

Prof. W. PARKEMENT, M. D., will give a course of Lectures on ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY during the last half of the Term.

A Professor of Languages will give instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages. (No Professor of Languages has been positively engaged up to the time we go to press, but every effort is being made to secure a competent man for that department by the opening of the next term. Should no Professor be obtained, Professors DILLMAN and PARMENTER will share the recitations of that Department.)

Mr. S. R. PEARCE will give instruction in Plain and Ornamental PENMANSHIP, BOOK KEEPING and MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Mr. J. C. SHRADER will give instruction in GEOGRAPHY and the PRIMARY BRANCHES.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. EMILY S. DILLMAN, Principal. | Mrs. H. H. PARMENTER, Assistant.

Ladies will recite in the same classes as gentlemen when pursuing the same studies. Ladies from abroad will be furnished with comfortable boarding places in private families.

APPARATUS.

The College is furnished with an extensive supply of Chemical Apparatus and Chemicals, which, together with the appropriation recently made, will afford ample means for illustrations in Chemistry.

The Department of ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY will be furnished with a Skeleton, Charts, etc.

MANUAL LABOR.

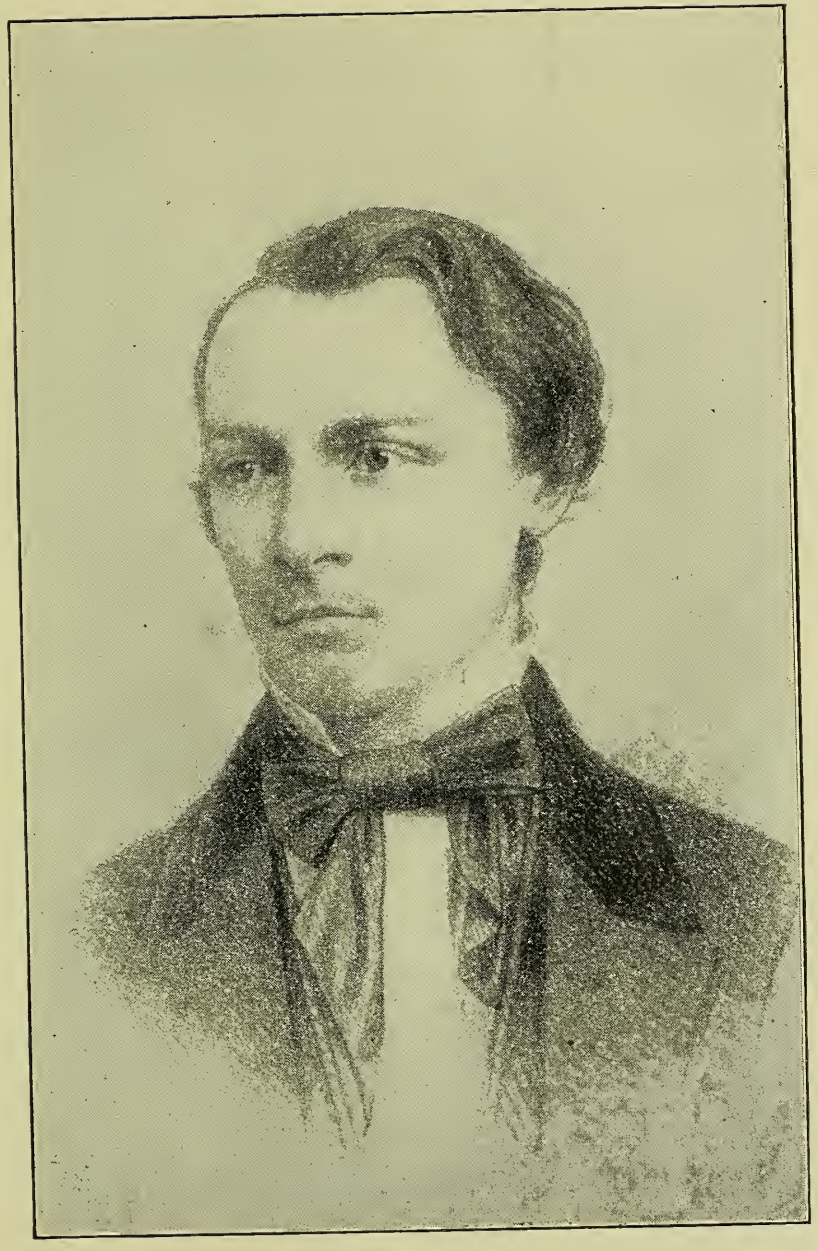
The Manual Labor System has not been fully matured. Arrangements will, however, be made to supply students with labor during the Fall months. Considerable labor will also be furnished during the Winter months.

DESIGN OF THE INSTITUTION.

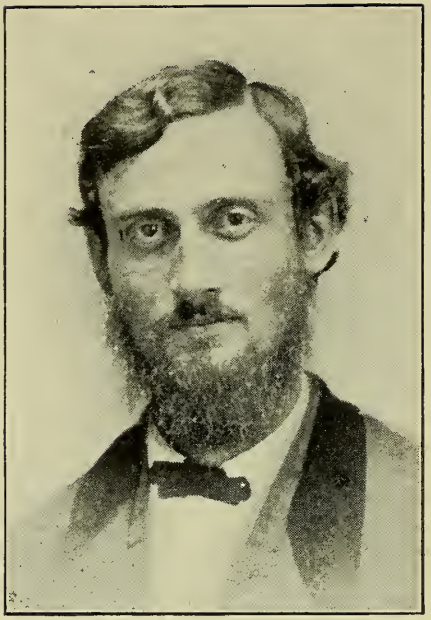
This Institution has been in operation one session, and though of recent origin, it is believed it will, by the opening of the next Session, afford facilities for instruction equal to any College in the State. The Trustees and Faculty are determined to spare no pains or expense to build up a first class College.

A regular course of study will be adopted by the opening of next term, and College Classes arranged as soon as the wants of the institution may demand them.

S. WEAVER, Resident Agent.

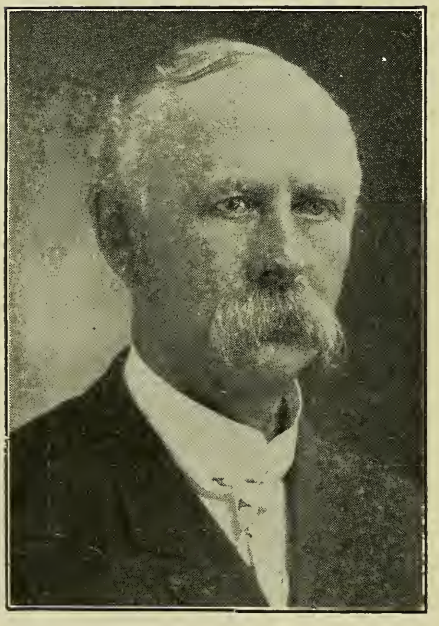


PROFESSOR M. W. BARTLETT, A.M.
Professor in Western College from 1858 to 1867 and Acting President one year.

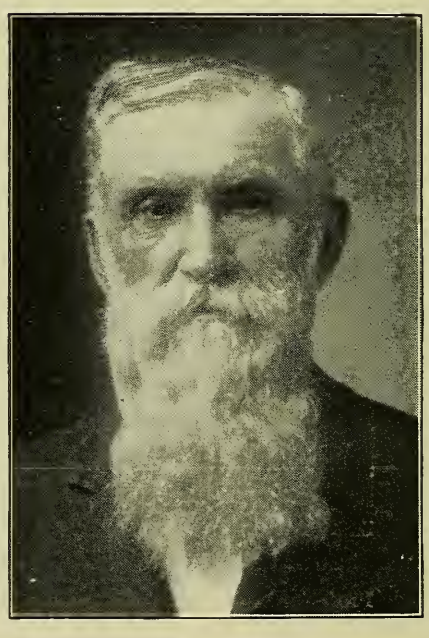


W. T. JACKSON, Ph.D.
First Classical Graduate of Western College, 1864.

MRS. S. J. STAVES
Early Student at Western: Instrumental in securing the Memorial Tablet to Western's Soldier Boys.



E. R. SMITH, M.D.
Member of the Executive Committee ever since the College came to Toledo in 1881.



HON. W. F. JOHNSTON
Member of the Executive Committee for thirty years since 1881.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

WESTERN COLLEGE!

Thursday Eve'g, June 10, 1858.

ORDER OF EXERCISES:

MUSIC. PRAYER. MUSIC.

ESSAYS:

Morning, Noon and Night, ... Mrs. E. A. Cook, Western.
The Present Age, ... Miss E. J. Weaver, Western.

MUSIC.

Life's Spring, ... Miss J. P. Crouse, Western.
Music, ... Miss C. A. Walker, Banner Valley.
Reality of Life, ... Miss E. J. Shrader, Ohio.

MUSIC

ORATIONS:

Plea for the Bible, ... W. C. McCanon, New York.
Self Esteem. ..... T. G. Smith, Indiana.
No Man without Influence, ... B. F. Bivins, Western.

MUSIC.

The Present Condition of Our Country, E. B. Soper, Jones Co.
Mysteries of Nature, C. Burkholder, Cedar Rapids.
Catholicism. A. C. Weaver, Western.

MUSIC.

Religion the Chief Concern of Man, D. B. Bobb, Illinois.
The North and the South, F. C. Whiley, Ohio.

MUSIC.

DISCUSSION.

Resolved That the tendencies of our Government are toward a Despotism. Aff., S. Lund and A. Douglass - Neg., C. W. Lindl and Dyke Patterson.

MUSIC.

COLLOQUY.

Merchant of Venice!

CHARACTERS REPRESENTED.

Duke of Venice	B. F. Bivins.
Antonio, the Merchant	W. C. McCanon.
Bassanio, } Friends of Antonio.	C. B. Felkner
Gratiano, } Friends of Antonio.	A. Douglass
Salanio, } Friends of Antonio.	U. E. Mac
Salarino, } Friends of Antonio.	R. W. Kison
Shylock, The Jew.	W. O. Berger
Portia, The Doctor of Laws.	C. W. Dedgwick
Nerrisse, The Doctor's Clerk	T. G. Haight
Clerk of the Court.	R. V. Griffith
Attendants	

MUSIC BENEDICTION

As has already been intimated, the founders of the College undertook at the very beginning to incorporate a manual labor system as an organic part of their institution "of equal importance with the other departments of the school." In that day manual labor departments seem to have been thought by the founders of colleges a necessary provision, not as in the present day to train young people for intelligent success in agriculture, mechanic arts, or domestic science, but to furnish the systematic exercise necessary for the health of the students, and, above all, to counteract that supposed tendency of college education to make young men haughty and indolent. For a vigorous statement of the hopes and fears entertained by the advocates of the movement nothing could be better than the following page from the resident agent's department, taken from the *Western College Advocate* for August, 1857. (See page 51.)

In addition to the 160-acre farm mentioned in the agent's statement, the College laid out a nursery on the edge of its town tract, and for many years seems to have conducted a good business in all kinds of nursery stock. The farm, merely as a farm enterprise, seems to have been reasonably profitable during the five years that the College operated it, but it sadly disappointed the hopes of those who strove so earnestly to make farm work a constituent part of the College course. No doubt the failure of the plan was inherent in the plan itself; it was an attempt to impose an artificial condition on student life. True, students were paid for their labor, but not many students find it either congenial or profitable to drop school work for several hours each day in order to work on a farm a mile away—and walking bad at that. The experiment was kept up for five years and then abandoned, and the farm was sold at a very low price.

RESIDENT AGENT'S DEPARTMENT.

MANUAL LABOR COLLEGES have been pronounced by high authority one of the humbugs of the age; by some they are classed with the exploded humbugs; and there is enough in the history of Western colleges to justify these opinions. Very few institutions of learning have been established, within the last thirty years, west of the Alleghanies, that have not at their commencement claimed to be manual labor schools; and, yet, we do not know of a single college in successful operation, that can, in any true sense of the term, be called a *Manual Labor College*. These are facts; and these facts were staring the founders of Western College in the face when they decided that manual labor should be connected with this institution. It may then be interesting to the friends of this enterprise to learn what steps have already been taken, and what plan is proposed for the future to avoid what seems to have been the inevitable fate of our predecessors in attempting to connect labor with study.

1st. We have a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of most excellent land under fence—one hundred and twenty is broken up, and will be croped next summer. The The soil of this farm is a rich sandy muck, from three to four feet deep, with a clay subsoil, and possesses every natural facility for making a first class farm at a comparatively small expense.

2d. A Professor of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry has been employed, who will live on the farm, and give his undivided attention to it and to teaching the collateral branches of Botany and Geology. It is designed to make the farm a model farm—to conduct it in a systematic manner, and to make it not merely a place where students will be furnished work to eke out a subsistence, but where they will be taught both the theory and practice of scientific agriculture. While it is not proposed to make this an experimental farm, some attention will be given to testing the advantages of different relation of crops — the comparative value of the various manures, both organic and inorganic, to different crops—the best manner of applying fertilizers, and so forth; and students will be particularly instructed in the best methods of conducting farm experiments so as to make them profitable, and to aid in perfecting a *Science of Agriculture.*

3d. An Analytical Laboratory will be connected with the farm where students can be taught Analytic Chemistry, and especially the application of Chemistry to Agriculture. It is not expected that all or even a majority of our students will become analytic chemists, but all will be taught so much of chemistry as to be able to make an intelligent use of chemical analyses, and to comprehend the principles which affect his daily life and business.

4th. Students will be required to labor just as much as they will be required to study, and delinquencies in labor will be as much subjects for discipline as delinquencies in study. The Professor of Agriculture will hold students to as strict an account for failure to attend to the prescribed duties of his department, as will the Professor of any other department.

Lastly—All connected with the College must work. No Professor or Teacher will be employed in any department, who is unwilling to work, and who does not work. The theory that it is advantageous for students to labor to promote physical health, and thereby sharpen his mental powers, is just as applicable to the teacher, and will be treated accordingly. In short, it is intended to give to the manual labor department such a prominence as to secure its success.

Such is a rough outline of the plan proposed by the Committee appointed to take into consideration the interest of the Manual Labor Department. And to show that they are in earnest they have appointed Prof. S. S. DILLMAN to take charge of this department. Prof. DILLLAN brings to this department the experience of a practical man and the skill of an analytic chemist. And he has entered on his work with a determination that it *shall succeed*; that manual labor in theory shall be reduced to manual labor in practice.

S. WEAVER, *Resident Agent.*

Some time later the nursery stock was closed out, and the College ceased to furnish labor for its students.

The social and religious life of the student community partook of the simplicity and earnestness to be expected among a serious-minded frontier people. Where none had wealth or knew the taste of luxury there was no display of dress or in manner of living. Had other things been favorable, external conditions would have militated against fastidiousness in dress. Students of those old days speak of Western as the muddiest town they ever saw, especially in early spring after one of those severe winters, common in the early days. A boy who walked from Shueyville, or from a prairie farm, came in coarse boots with clothes to match, wiped off what mud he could and carried the remainder into the classroom. No doubt a touch of wholesome rudeness showed at times among the boys, but they were withal a royal-hearted band whose bit of nonsense now and then was relished all the more because it was so rare. Young people had their sports and social gatherings then as now, but their sports were more spontaneous and required less grinding training than is required by specialized modern athletics, and social life among the young was less feverish than now.

If the printed rules and regulations are any criterion, the social life of young lady students must have been somewhat restricted and altogether proper, and the deportment of young men orderly and circumspect. The nine rules promulgated before school was opened had, under the test of practical application, grown to nineteen. "Ladies not to receive the visits of young gentlemen, or to go into company without special permission," still held its place of prominence, to which was added, applicable to all students alike, "To attend no meetings whatever,

except the regular meetings approved by the faculty, without the permission of the faculty." Such regulations were devised with the sincerest of motives, and the young people enjoyed themselves with little lack of spontaneity. In harmony with a long-established custom, one side of the chapel during church services was occupied by the men and the other by the women, a custom that was religiously observed until Professor Ebersole, in an effort to make away with set rules and outgrown traditions, and to secure better order during religious services, recommended to the young men a setting aside of the old custom. The next Sunday evening every fellow in school appeared with his girl and sat with her during the church services.

Perhaps, however, the most characteristic and the most pronounced influence belonging to that part of college life, which has to do with finer social and spiritual instincts, was the deeply religious atmosphere that pervaded the early days of the College. The founders of the school were among the most devout and zealous men in all the Church; their sole aim was to invest the education of the mind with the spirit of vital Christianity. The parents who came with the founders from afar and settled at Western did so simply because they wanted to educate their children under the strongest religious influences. Many religious leaders gathered at Western, and many seasons of profoundest religious awakenings were experienced. One of the first reports sent out from the new community reads: "For the last two weeks the Lord has been graciously reviving his work in our place. There have been forty powerful conversions and fifty-three accessions to the Church. We commenced our efforts in an unfinished frame house, but the weather became so

cold that we were compelled to abandon this place, and, having no other visible resort, the church became discouraged. It appeared at the crisis, however, that the Lord put it into the hearts of our kind carpenters to lay down a floor in one of the recitation rooms in the primary building, nail up the windows, and cover the joists with boards, for as yet there was no roof. In this place we held our meetings, though sometimes annoyed by rain and melting snows." This, as will be seen, was before school opened. One of the first, if not the very first, organization connected with the College was a Theological Association, partly literary, but dominantly religious in purposes. The association held meetings every two weeks; at one time its membership numbered forty. Another strong influence in the religious life of the school was the sincere piety of the early teachers, most of whom deserve fuller mention in the following chapter.

Chapter IV.

OUR FOUNDERS. EARLY TEACHERS. EARLY STUDENTS.

The history of any institution would lack its better part without the story of the personal sacrifices, tenacious faith, and human hopes and fears of the men and women who fostered the institution at its birth and gave almost of their heart's blood that it might live and thrive. The foundations of Western College were built of such lives and cemented with tears and prayers.

The first to be named on this roll of honor is Rev. Solomon Weaver, generally conceded to have been the moving spirit in the founding of Western College, and unanimously chosen as its first president. Though less famous in the history of his Church than was his younger brother, Jonathan, long the senior bishop of the United Brethren Church, he yet filled so large a space in the religious and educational life of his day that his memory deserves a fuller tribute than has yet been paid, or than can be paid within the limits of this brief history.

Solomon Weaver was born in western Pennsylvania in 1814, well down the list in a large family that ten years later reached a total of six sons and six daughters. When Solomon was still a young child the family moved to Ohio, then a comparatively wild country that imposed many hardships upon the pioneer and afforded but the most meager social and educational advantages for his children. Young Weaver's schooling was exceedingly limited, but he had a hungry mind and eagerly picked up what learning he could gather for himself. When about eighteen years of age he suffered from a very severe and

protracted illness which incapacitated him for farm work. For about a year he was employed as a clerk in a store, and then for a few years engaged in business for himself.

When about twenty-six years of age, Mr. Weaver was converted at an evening meeting held at the house of his father; soon after he was elected class-leader, and in about a year was licensed to exhort, and soon afterward to preach. In 1845 he joined the Muskingum Annual Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, from which time until his death he was a tireless worker for the Church, especially in helping spread the spirit of evangelism and education westward with the increasing tide of immigration. As a gospel minister, he felt more keenly than ever the need of a better education, and took every occasion he could find or make to gain a knowledge of history, science, and literature, as well as of practical life, and thus became fairly well informed, even in a scholastic sense. In later years he accumulated a library of which any scholar might be proud. During the early years of his ministry the United Brethren Church was in the midst of the first determined agitation in favor of taking up education as a definite part of church activity. Otterbein University was founded in 1847, just four years after Mr. Weaver was licensed to preach. Both as pastor and as presiding elder, he took a pronounced stand in favor of education, in this placing himself far in advance of the Church as a whole. Owing to this deep interest, he served for a short time as financial agent of Otterbein.

How Mr. Weaver came to Iowa, in 1855, and at once took the lead in founding Western College, has been related at some length in these pages. It was he who

did most of the soliciting for money and lands to bring the College to the Shueyville neighborhood. Though a poor itinerant minister among a pioneer people, he gave freely of his own meager income, as well as of his time and untiring zeal. He must have been a man of large capacity and unlimited energy, for, in addition to his duties as presiding elder of a large district, he served as president of the Board of Trustees and a member of the Executive Committee during the formative stage of the College; resident agent, with all the duties of business manager of a new enterprise, including purchase of material and superintendence of the erection of buildings; and senior editor of the *Western College Advocate.* After the school was opened his duties were a little more concentrated, but not less varied or exacting; for the presiding eldership was substituted the presidency of the College, including preaching in the College chapel each Sunday and conducting the Monday Bible study class for the students. During the eight years of his presidency he carried the greater part of the burden of the financial management, often under the utmost discouragements.

In June, 1864, President Weaver resigned as head of the College, and, though urgently solicited to reconsider, steadfastly held to his conviction that it was better for him to withdraw. Perhaps he felt, as many another leader of unworldly ideas against great odds, has been driven to feel, that somehow he failed to bring to the support of the cause just those peculiar talents and personal qualities of leadership most sorely needed, or else that the cause in this place was so hemmed in by accidental circumstances that the only freedom lay in a new start. At any rate, President Weaver insisted on the acceptance of his resignation, went to Kansas, and there

took up the work in which he was so deeply interested, the building of a church school. Under his leadership Lane University was founded in the fall of 1864, and he became the first president, which position he held for two years. As a mouthpiece, both for the school and for the Church in Kansas, he established and edited the *Kansas New Era.* After a strenuous life of more than ordinary usefulness, he died in 1874, at Valley Falls, Kansas.

By way of tribute and reminiscence, the following are presented:

"He was a man of much energy and strong will, a man of intensity and of rich Christian character. Always while president he conducted the preaching service on Sunday. He was a preacher of interest and more than ordinary force. He also conducted the Bible recitation of the school on Mondays, in which the students took great interest." JACOB A. SHUEY, '65.

"President Weaver was a man of positive character, and left a lasting impression upon those who knew him. I recall him as a man, tall, slightly stooped, and rather loosely built—somewhat in the style of Abraham Lincoln —but he had great physical endurance. In disposition he was always kind and considerate. He usually had his way among men, but there was nothing domineering about him. On the other hand, he won men to his purpose by always having at hand good reasons for his projects, and by kind and conciliatory methods. If he had any enemies I was never aware of it. When I consider how many men who have had the best scholastic advantages fail in practical life, I can scarcely measure my esteem for one, who, without such advantages, undertakes such a work

as President Weaver did, and succeeds as admirably under such adverse circumstances.

"E. C. EBERSOLE."

Mrs. S. J. Staves, now of Des Moines, Iowa, then with her parents, a resident of Western, recalls an interesting instance of President Weaver's thoughtful kindliness and sympathy. One hot summer's afternoon she, a little barefoot girl, was starting for the prairie to gather a pail of wild strawberries. On the way she met President Weaver, and he, big-hearted man that he was, filled with compassion for the little toiler, said, "You don't need to go away out there alone; go right over to our berry patch and pick one pailful for us and one for you and it will be all right." Swept by a wave of gratitude, whose warmth is not diminished by the lapse of fifty years, she joyfully obeyed, and found, to her delight, that picking large cultivated strawberries in rows close together—the first she had ever seen—was a much lighter task than picking the small wild berries scattered over the face of the prairie, especially with the congenial companionship and help of the president's little daughter.

Mr. Thomas G. Smith, a prominent lawyer of Huntington, Indiana, who was a student of Western in 1858-59, tells an anecdote that reveals something of the character of President Weaver, and at the same time shows that human nature does not change much in half a century.

"I became a student in April, 1858, and left in June, 1860. On my arrival I immediately found myself a guest at a small hotel kept by a Mr. Bolenbaugh, and while I was there one day a couple of footmen made inquiry where they could procure some whiskey. The president of the College, Solomon Weaver, at that time had his

office in the rear part of the room in which his son conducted a retail store (and he was a very pronounced temperance man). One of the waggish guests of the hotel informed the "thirsty souls" that this was a temperance town and there was but one place where anything of that kind was kept, and that was by an old man in that store behind the desk. They were also forewarned that a great deal of caution and dexterity would have to be exercised, as he would, from the start, pretend that he could not supply their wants, but they were certain to succeed if they persisted. They did persist and persist until the old man became indignant and vehemently ordered them from the building, always remaining ignorant of the fact that a mischievous individual and his friends were watching the proceedings at a safe distance."

Perhaps the names that should stand next in honor to Solomon Weaver among the founders of Western College are those of Father Jacob Shuey and his two sons, Captain W. H. Shuey and J. A. Shuey. The Shueys were descendants of the Huguenots who fled from France to escape massacre at the hands of the Catholics. One branch of the family settled in Augusta County, Virginia, where they became land holders and members of the United Brethren Church. In 1855, Jacob Shuey and his sons came to Iowa and settled on the prairie between Cedar Rapids and Iowa City. Captain W. H. Shuey laid out the village of Shueyville, spent much talent and considerable money in building it up, and started several business enterprises. When the opportunity came to compete for the location of the proposed college, Jacob Shuey and his sons were foremost among the layman promoters, both in making donations and in solicit-

ing donations from their neighbors. That their activity in the matter was due to a desire to promote the highest welfare of the community and not to selfish interest is proved by the fact that the College site, by common consent, was to be a mile away from Shueyville, and the Shueys knew that the growth of a town so near would mean detraction from the enterprises that they had started. Jacob Shuey gave 160 acres of prairie land as a town site, and 40 acres of timber land some miles distant. In addition, he contributed various sums of money. Acting under the instruction of the Board, he borrowed a large sum from his friends in Virginia for the use of the College, most of which he eventually paid. Captain W. H. Shuey gave according to his ability, was active in the first canvass for funds, carried the proposition to Sugar Creek, and secured the location of the College at Western. He served long as a member of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, and for a time as treasurer of the College, and, with Solomon Weaver, edited the *Western College Advocate.* All the time he was engrossed in business enterprises, a share of the profits of which went into the treasury of the College. J. A. Shuey, though but a lad at the time, took an active part in the founding of the College, and later served as a member of the Executive Committee, as teacher in the College, and now as trustee representing the Alumni Association. To all these would truthfully apply the son's tribute to his father: "He was a liberal, generous-hearted man, a lover of his Church, the College, and his God, always a faithful Christian worker."

Adam Perry was one of the earliest and truest friends the College had. Though not a member of the United Brethren Church, he eagerly identified himself with the

movement to secure the College for his community, and remained a life-long friend and generous supporter of the school. At the founding of the College, he donated 40 acres of land for the town site and aided with gifts of money. Being a practical surveyor, he surveyed and platted the campus and the town site surrounding it. For twenty years or more he was a member of the Executive Committee of the College, giving unstintedly of his time and energy and contributing many thousand dollars. In 1868 he was elected a member of the State legislature and served to the satisfaction of all. From the founding of the College until the fall of 1875, Mr. Perry made his home in Western and heartily supported everything that promised to further the welfare of the College or the community. The warm blood of his Irish ancestors added to a strain of sentiment through his maternal ancestor, a relative of Dean Swift, imparted to him a genial social disposition and a ready sympathy for the finer possibilities of life. The Perry home was one of the most hospitable in the village and often extended its social cheer to representative college folk. In 1875, Mr. Perry removed to Cedar Rapids and engaged in business. His death occurred in December, 1891. "Thus was the curtain drawn on a long life full of kindly thoughts and good deeds."

Jonathan Neidig was another of the earliest and stanchest friends of the institution. He was one of the five trustees appointed by the Iowa Conference in 1855 to decide the question of establishing a college. In an early day he removed from Muscatine to Western, partly that he might give his family the benefits of the College and partly that he might give his personal help in building up the institution. He contributed land and money at the

founding of the College, and in 1858 was a liberal donor toward a boarding hall for men, named Neidig Hall in honor of the donor. Mr. Neidig was one of the "pillars during the dark and trying days of the school's early history." He died at Western in 1868.

Mr. Ira Lane, then an aged farmer living near Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois, holds the distinction of making the largest individual donation to the College before it was removed from Western. In recognition of this gift a large, three-story boarding hall for ladies, the largest building erected on the old campus at Western, was named Lane Hall. Brick and stone are not always enduring monuments of worthy names and deeds; the name of Ira Lane finds a more lasting monument in the grateful remembrance of all the sons and daughters of the Western he helped to build.

A group of ministerial founders may be mentioned together as being closely associated in the first movement in the Iowa Conference toward undertaking a church school, and in the first strenuous years of effort to set the College on its feet. They are Rev. Martin Bowman, earnest champion of the school idea in the conference at Muscatine, in 1855, long one of the most valued members of the Board of Trustees, and for a time pastor of the station at Western; Rev. Martin G. Miller, likewise a champion of the school movement, member of the first Board of Trustees, for several years its secretary, and the first soliciting agent officially sent into the field; Rev. Daniel Runkle, also a member of the first Board of Trustees and its first treasurer, a wise counselor on the Board for sixteen years, and a mainstay of the Church in Iowa, especially in Lisbon, where he made his home until his death; and Rev. J. E. Bowersox, one of the three

men appointed as the first executive committee of the College, and continued a member for many years. Rev. I. L. Buchwalter and Rev. M. S. Drury, though not actually of the founders, deserve to be mentioned in this connection because they espoused the cause of the College in a very early day, giving it their whole-souled support, and finally came to Western with their great-hearted wives and large families of intelligent sons and daughters, thus adding greatly to the substantial character and dignity of the college community, to its social prestige, and to the scholastic reputation of the institution.

Three other names of laymen appear frequently in the records of those early days—Benjamin Tallman, who was farm agent during the greater part of the time the farm was operated by the College, for a time resident agent of the College, and a member of the executive committee; Ransom Davis, for fifteen years a valued member of the executive committee; and John W. Henderson, active in securing the location of the College, for some time secretary of the board of trustees, and long on the executive committee. Among the reminiscences graciously furnished by Mr. T. G. Smith, mentioned before, is one that shows the lovable character of Mr. Henderson, and at the same time slips aside the lattice for a peep at the unrecorded doings of those days. Mr. Henderson conducted a small store in the village, and, in addition, operated a fine farm a mile or two away. Among the products of the farm was an unusually fine patch of watermelons. Although Mr. Henderson was most liberal with these, a company of college boys, feeling, perhaps, in accordance with the old proverb, that stolen waters are sweetest, occasionally visited the patch under cover of darkness and helped themselves. On one such occasion

some inconsiderate person, presumably the hired man on the farm, fired a charge of bird-shot in the direction of the melon raiders, some of which whizzed dangerously close to the anatomy of the boys, and they, suddenly realizing that they had urgent business at the College, made rapid strides in that direction. When Mr. Henderson some time later learned of the incident, he was much distressed at the danger the boys had been in, and apologized to them profusely, assuring them that they were welcome to all the melons they wanted, but urged them, as a precaution, to notify him the next time they meant to visit the patch lest the hired man should try to play another "joke" on them.

It will be appropriate to close this tribute to the founders of Western College with some mention of the share women had in the undertaking. Although the official records of these days seldom mention the women, it is safe to assume that here, as in the case of every cause whose prime aim is the blessing of mankind, women supplied the larger part of the sympathy and patient sacrifice that gave the cause enduring vitality, an assumption fully supported by the few written hints and by the overwhelming testimony of tradition and by personal recollection. The wife of a college president is as important to the welfare of the school at any stage of its history as is her husband, and doubly so during its first years. Few will ever know how much the early days owed to Mrs. Weaver and to women of her class. No better glimpse at the inside history of those days can be had than through the words of President Weaver's daughter, Mrs. C. C. Lord, of Valley Falls, Kansas, in response to a letter of inquiry: "While father was ever an earnest, energetic worker, there was much that he

accomplished in which my sainted mother bore a great part, and which, had it not been for her able and willing assistance, he could not have succeeded in doing alone. We, as children, realized what her part in the work meant much more than did outsiders, as her house was always open and her hands ever ready to provide for the entertainment of those who were sent on errands connected with the College work. She was, indeed, a helpmeet for father, and sacrifices fell as heavily on her as on him."

Volumes of unwritten history are suggested by those sentences—volumes in which, if written, the wife of every officer, teacher, soliciting agent, and local supporter of the school would have a great part. Such a story would often record how the man's failing efforts were stimulated to new life by the woman's sublimer sacrifices, and his despairing courage revived by the woman's finer and more abiding faith. It would tell of Mrs. Shuey's generous hospitality and hearty cheer; of Mrs. Perry's genial welcome and hearty feasts for spirit as well as for body; of Mrs. Ebersole's dainty cooking and cultured social manners, both revelations to country boys; of Mrs. Dillman's endless tact, wholesome optimism, and inspiring leadership; and of Miss Hillis' earnest personality, unworldly wisdom, and consecrated life. A later chapter would tell of Mrs. I. L. Buchwalter, of Mrs. M. S. Drury, and Mrs. Ralph Shatto, each of whom was "mother" to a score or more of boys and girls temporarily separated from the shelter and solace of their own homes and consequently yearning for the genial domestic warmth that radiates only from a great motherly heart. Bearded boys of fifty and sixty still feel their hearts glow with grateful tenderness at the recollection of some special act of motherly kindness to the boy away from home,

and count it no unmanly thing to have yielded glad surrender to the witchery of "my boy," spoken as only a capacious mother's heart can speak.

EARLY TEACHERS.

Western College was peculiarly fortunate in having as teachers in the early period, when the institution was receiving its soul impress, men and women of the loftiest ideals concerning both scholarship and character. They came from Oberlin, from Dartmouth, from Amherst, and later from Otterbein, when those institutions stood for serious scholarship touched with a holy reverence for sacred things, especially in the case of Oberlin with the great and devout personality of President Finney stamped upon it. Deeply imbued with the high mission of consecrated culture, they asked but an opportunity to serve and concerned themselves but little about material rewards or the emoluments of position. Something of the missionary spirit must have inspired the first teachers to come to a new land and join heart and soul in an educational work of a denomination so young in college matters that it had none of its own members sufficiently trained to take the position of teachers in its schools.

That the salary consideration was not the only inducement may be inferred from a resolution of the board of trustees, passed at its first annual session, authorizing the procuring of additional members for the faculty at not to exceed $500 per annum each. This seems to have been the standard rate for some years; and but a small part of this amount was paid in cash, the remainder being paid in products from the College farm, in wood, or in College notes. There is a tradition that during one of the periods of financial depression the families of the

professors kept up the social forms by inviting each other to tea, the "tea" in each case consisting entirely of mush and milk.

As to the character and qualifications of these pioneer teachers, all voices are unanimous in bestowing the highest tribute of esteem and praise. President Weaver is to be considered among the founders rather than among the teachers, and yet his position as president of the College and virtual college pastor brought him into such close personal and spiritual relation with the students that his energetic personality and earnest life made a deep impression on all. Though appearing stern, he was the kindest of men at heart, and won the everlasting gratitude of many a boy by his sympathetic interest in the boy's welfare and the wise helpfulness that stimulated the boy to make something of himself. The greatest satisfaction of his life was received through letters from such boys, thanking him for his share in shaping their lives for good.

Sylvester S. Dillman, the first teacher employed by the College, was a fortunate selection to start a new school enterprise. He was an Oberlin graduate, a man of character, and a student of methodical habits and accurate scholarship. He had already been closely identified with the educational work of the United Brethren Church, having even in his undergraduate days taught one year in Otterbein University, and later having spent two years as teacher in Mount Pleasant College, Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania. Professor Dillman was a thorough mathematician and an independent thinker. One of his pupils recalls that he would explain the textbook method of solution for a given type of problem and then would say: "Now that is what the textbook says, but here is a

shorter way;" then he would proceed to give a simple, direct, and clear method of his own. Because of his practical sagacity and his knowledge of science, Professor Dillman at one time was put in charge of the college farm with the thought that he should conduct a department of strictly scientific agriculture, but both he and the College authorities were prevented by stress of other duties from carrying out their plans in this regard. For some time he was publisher of the *Western College Advocate,* a position for which he was peculiarly well fitted. The magazine under his care presented a neatness, orderliness, and mechanical excellence that would be a credit to any publication. Once, and only once, did the boys try to play a rude prank on Professor Dillman. One night they secured a number of calves and shut them in Professor Dillman's recitation room. Next morning he appeared early, had the calves removed and the room made presentable. When the next class assembled with the culprits evidently among them, he looked searchingly at the boys and then remarked, as if conveying a bit of information, "The last class I met in this room was the brightest looking, most intelligent, and well behaved class I have seen here in a long while." With that the serious work of the lesson began. Professor Dillman held the chair of mathematics and natural science in Western College from the opening of the College, in 1857, to the fall of 1860. He then accepted the principalship of the Toledo, Iowa, High School, which position he resigned in 1862 to enlist in the Union Army. He was killed in 1864 in the battle of Winchester, dying in the arms of Captain Shrader, his former associate teacher. The "S. S. Dillman Post" of the G. A. R., at Toledo, Iowa, is named in his honor.

Mrs. Emily L. Dillman, first principal of the Female Department of Western College, was in many respects a remarkable woman. Capable and aspiring, she had sought a college education at a time when comparatively few women thought higher education necessary for them. Like her husband, she was a graduate of Oberlin, and with him she taught two years in Mount Pleasant College before taking up the new work at Western. Here, by her capable instruction, and still more by her wise companionship and helpful counsel among the girls, she made her work indispensable to the welfare of the school. When later she felt that she must give up her work and offered her resignation, the board was so urgent that she remained a while longer at her post. Later, at Toledo, Iowa, she taught in the public schools several years and served as postmistress for seventeen years. During all that time she so identified herself with all that was for the real welfare of the community that her memory is held in genuine and universal esteem such as only a few rare souls are permitted to win. Mrs. Dillman was the first to suggest the bringing of the College to Toledo.

Mr. John C. Shrader, though only an assistant teacher, and not a regular professor, yet filled so large a place in the early life of the school that his name deserves to stand with those of Solomon Weaver, S. S. Dillman, and Mrs. E. L. Dillman, not only as associates in the first faculty of Western College, but also as coworkers in everything that promised the good of the school. He had the privilege of hearing the first recitation conducted by the College. He helped to organize the strong and influential Theological Association, so flourishing in the early days of the school, and was for a long time its secretary. Mr. Shrader was connected with the College until the

breaking out of the Civil War, at which time he, together with several other teachers and many students of the College, enlisted and went to the war, reaching the rank of Captain.

After the war was over he completed the medical course, and later founded the Medical College of the State University of Iowa, and served as dean of the college for twenty-eight years. In recognition of his high attainments in scholarship and his long service in the College, Western College, in 1877, bestowed upon Doctor Shrader the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1894 the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Professor William Parmenter, M.D., a graduate of Oberlin, the first teacher added after the school was organized, was called to the College in the fall of 1857 as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. He divided his time between teaching in the College and his profession in the village of Western. His teaching was largely a service of love, and his devotion to the College and its interests but one expression of his constant zeal for moral instruction and the inculcation of high Christian ideals in the minds of youth. His pupils remember him as the kindest hearted of teachers, and the sincerest of friends as well as the most logical of thinkers. It falls to the lot of very few teachers to leave in the lives of those under their instruction so rich a heritage of earnest, stimulating ideals as Doctor Parmenter imparted to those who were fortunate enough to come under his personal influence in the intimate fellowship of the schoolroom. He remained a teacher in the College until 1860, most of which time he served on the executive committee and was active in other interests of the College. The remainder of his life was devoted to his profession, the

greater part of it in Vermontville, Michigan. He died at Vermontville, July 4, 1907, ripe in years and rich in the love of all who had known him. The following extract from a letter by Mrs. Parmenter, April 19, 1908, to Captain E. B. Soper, of Emmetsburg, Iowa, will show how a quiet life of good deeds counts for righteousness.

"Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the sixteenth inst. to Doctor Parmenter, and I write to inform you of his death, 'his passing into the life beyond,' on the fourth of July last. As we were married in '55, I was with him at Western, and remember the names of the students, though I cannot recall their faces, and I am happy to know that my husband is very kindly remembered by his pupils.

"We came to Vermontville in 1863, when, with so many physicians in the army, his country rides were long and hard, and for the last ten years he was an invalid himself, and now that his sufferings are over he is, as Will Carleton says, 'Entitled to a furlough for his brain and for his heart.' As you will readily believe, he was active in every good that concerned the village, the school, and the church, and many of the business men who grew up here, and are, in some cases, in far-away homes, have sent me testimonials of their loving appreciation of him. The Congregational minister of Yankton writes, 'I may forget Doctor Parmenter as I saw him in his pathetic decline, but I can never forget him as I knew him from '75 to '88—strong, steady, clean, logical, physically courageous, morally heroic, spiritually confident. He was always a tonic to us boys.' Again, 'No man who has ever lived in Vermontville has a larger moral asset of influence credited to his account.' A successful physician of Grand Rapids, who began his medical studies in Doctor Par-

menter's office forty years ago, writes, 'I remember the doctor as one of the most unselfish, most scholastic, and most courteous and upright Christian physicians I have ever known.' "

Professor Moses Willard Bartlett is another of the pioneer teachers at old Western who deserves a greater meed of praise than mere words can bestow. He was a pedagogue almost from his youth, having taught several terms in Massachusetts and New York to procure the means for his own education. In 1857 he was graduated from Dartmouth College, then as now noted for its high standard of classical scholarship. In January, 1858, Mr. Bartlett took up his work at Western as Professor of Latin and Greek, which position he held until 1867, a remarkably long term of service, considering the trying times through which the school passed during that time. He had inherited the New England reverence for learning with something of the Puritan devotion to unworldly ideals and undying loyalty to a cause. When others became discouraged and gave up, Professor Bartlett still held on, endured and hoped, though not always free from the pinch of poverty. During all his stay at Western he was a member of the Executive Committee, and for five years served as college treasurer, in which office he presented minute and accurate reports and demanded like reports from agents and others dealing with the treasury. From 1865 to 1867, the most depressing period in the history of the College, Professor Bartlett was principal or acting president. In scholarship he was precise and finished; in personality, gentle, patient, and gracious; in character, high-minded and pure. After leaving Western College, Professor Bartlett taught in Denmark Academy and Memphis Academy, and later for twenty-eight years

was a teacher in the Iowa State Normal School. At the close of his service in the last-named institution a great jubilee celebration, in honor of Professor Bartlett's fifty years in the work of education, was held. At present writing he is living with his daughter, 631 West Third Street, Waterloo, Iowa, very feeble in health and patiently waiting for release.

Professor Ezra C. Ebersole, who came to the College as Professor of Mathematics in 1863, has been intimately associated with the history of the school ever since, most of the time in some official capacity. Coming as a graduate of Amherst, one of the best of that remarkable group of New England colleges, and with his own instinctive thoroughness, he added to the high standard of scholarship and efficiency the College had already attained. There was an unpretentious dignity about him, and a constant air of orderliness that compelled respect and won unconscious obedience. A student of those days remarks, "That man Ebersole was a prince among men. He taught us mathematics efficiently, but he taught us other things worth more than mathematics; he did not tell us to keep order, but we kept order just the same." When, in 1864, a new enlistment for the Union Army was being made at Western, Professor Ebersole, with many others both within and outside the school, enlisted and went to the front. In June, 1865, he resigned his position and engaged in other work for two years. The darkest days, perhaps, that the College had yet seen, came in 1867. Finances were at a very low ebb, teachers were discouraged and giving up their positions, the student attendance was small, much dissatisfaction existed, and local support was divided. At this juncture a committee from Western called upon Professor Ebersole, then visiting in

Cedar Rapids, and urged him to take the management of the school. This he agreed to do on condition that he be given a free hand both in the government and in the management, a condition which was very readily assented to. That year was one of the crisis periods of the school, and to Professor Ebersole is due largely the fact that the crisis was passed in safety. The old rules, many of them arbitrary and multiplied like the Rabbinical laws until they became an endless vexation, were still in force, at least nominally. The first official act of the new principal was to proclaim the one rule, "Behave yourselves like ladies and gentlemen." The next was to seek the hearty coöperation of students and townspeople in the real success of the school. This effort was so far successful that the year closed with greater unanimity of feeling and stronger hopes than had been experienced for some time. Attendance increased before the year was out, and a mass meeting of students, held in the College chapel in June, sent each one out as a zealous missionary to bring in other students for next year, a campaign so successful that the next term found the attendance practically doubled. So well pleased was the Board with Professor Ebersole's administration that it elected him president for the next school year. In the meantime, however, President Ebersole had been offered a position in the State University of Iowa, but, though he felt it to be to his interest to accept, he would not do so until he found, largely through his personal efforts, a satisfactory man for the work at Western. Such a person was found in President E. B. Kephart, with whom began a new era for Western College.

After two years as Associate Professor of Greek and Latin in the State University and one year as principal

of the Cedar Rapids High School, Mr. Ebersole came to Toledo, Iowa, in 1873, and began the practice of law, a profession in which he still continues. When the question of relocating the College was being agitated, Mr. Ebersole, seconded by Mrs. Dillman, secured from the citizens of Toledo the proposition that brought the College to its final seat in this city. Since then he has been the legal adviser of the College on all matters, and has served twenty-one years on the Executive Committee. When the endowment was secured in 1906 and the College authorities needed a safe and capable man to superintend the investing and guarding of those funds, they instinctively turned to Mr. Ebersole, and he was made financial secretary of the institution. After the endowment fund was all placed and the business of the College had been reduced to accurate methods, he laid down all other duties of his office, except those relating to endowment, which latter duties he continued to perform under the title of endowment secretary until 1910, much to the gratification of the College authorities and especially of Major Clark.

Mr. Ebersole has always been a conscientious, methodical worker, a man of deliberate and sound judgment, and of unflinching integrity. Though naturally shrinking from public office, he often found offices pressed upon him, and when he accepted the office it was in the spirit of a righteous obligation. Even when not in office, he spent as much thought on the public welfare as on his own interests, and his greatest passion was for the prevalence of private and civic righteousness as the rule of conduct among men. Mr. Ebersole's chief public services to the local community and to his country have been as reporter of the supreme court of Iowa for eight years, member of

the State board of law examiners since its organization, author of "The Encyclopedia of Iowa Law," a monumental work representing fifteen years of conscientious labor, and editor of the Iowa Code, 1897.

Miss Hester A. Hillis, sister of Newell Dwight Hillis, though but two years a teacher in Western College, impressed her intense personality and pure spiritual conviction so deeply upon the individual and collective life of the school that her memory has become one of the most precious legacies of those early days. She gave up her school work in order to go as a missionary to Ceylon, where she served from 1868 to 1880; after four years in America she returned and took up work in Singeranni, India, where, during the famine of 1887, she literally gave her life for the people. The following from the pen of Rev. R. E. Williams, class of '72, is typical of what many could say of Miss Hillis: "While all my teachers took a great interest in me, both as to my temporal and spiritual welfare, to no one do I owe more than to Miss Hillis. She was a noble, conscientious Christian worker. If I have not been misinformed she starved to death while a missionary on the island of Ceylon. Many of the natives were dying of starvation, and her great, loving, tender heart could not bear to see them starving while she had plenty for herself, so she divided what she had with them and with them died." The death of Miss Hillis occurred in 1887 during her term in India, substantially as related by Doctor Williams.

Space forbids detailed mention of the other early teachers whose influences counted in making up the full amount of aspiration and beneficent endeavor for which the College came to stand—of Dr. H. A. Thompson, most of whose laurels were won in other fields; of Jennie

Miller, whose untimely death invested her life story with an added pathos; of Dr. Homer R. Page, gratefully remembered for his quiet worth; of William Davis, the man of God, president for one year; of D. A. Tawney, the brilliant speaker and inspiring singer; of Frances E. Spencer, who brought a touch of eastern culture to our frontier school; of Francis Kun, whose old world store of classic learning is still a tradition in the College; and many others who belong rather to the transition period or later times.

As a fitting close to this account of the founders and early teachers of Western College, it is peculiarly appropriate to append the following extract from a paper by Dr. E. R. Smith, read at the Alumni Banquet, June 8, 1910, as part of the Quadrennial Celebration, under the title, "The Old Guard."

"Have you ever thought of the struggles of the pioneers of this College, of the privations, of the sublime faith in the ultimate success of their efforts? Many of these had come from homes of refinement and from colleges in the east, all from good, sturdy stock. In this western country of their choice there grew up around the College a little hamlet of refined, educated, God-fearing people of whom the world was not worthy. Many of these died in the faith not having received the promise, but having seen it afar off. Truly, if they had been mindful of that country from which they came they might have had opportunity to have returned; but they, by faith, as it were, passed through the Red Sea of adversity and misfortune.

"And what more shall I say? For the time would fail me to tell of Solomon, Ezekiel, Ezra, Isaiah, Job, Abram, Cyrus, Daniel, Barzillia, Benjamin, and James, who,

through faith subdued passion, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight. These are 'The Old Guard.'"

EARLY STUDENTS.

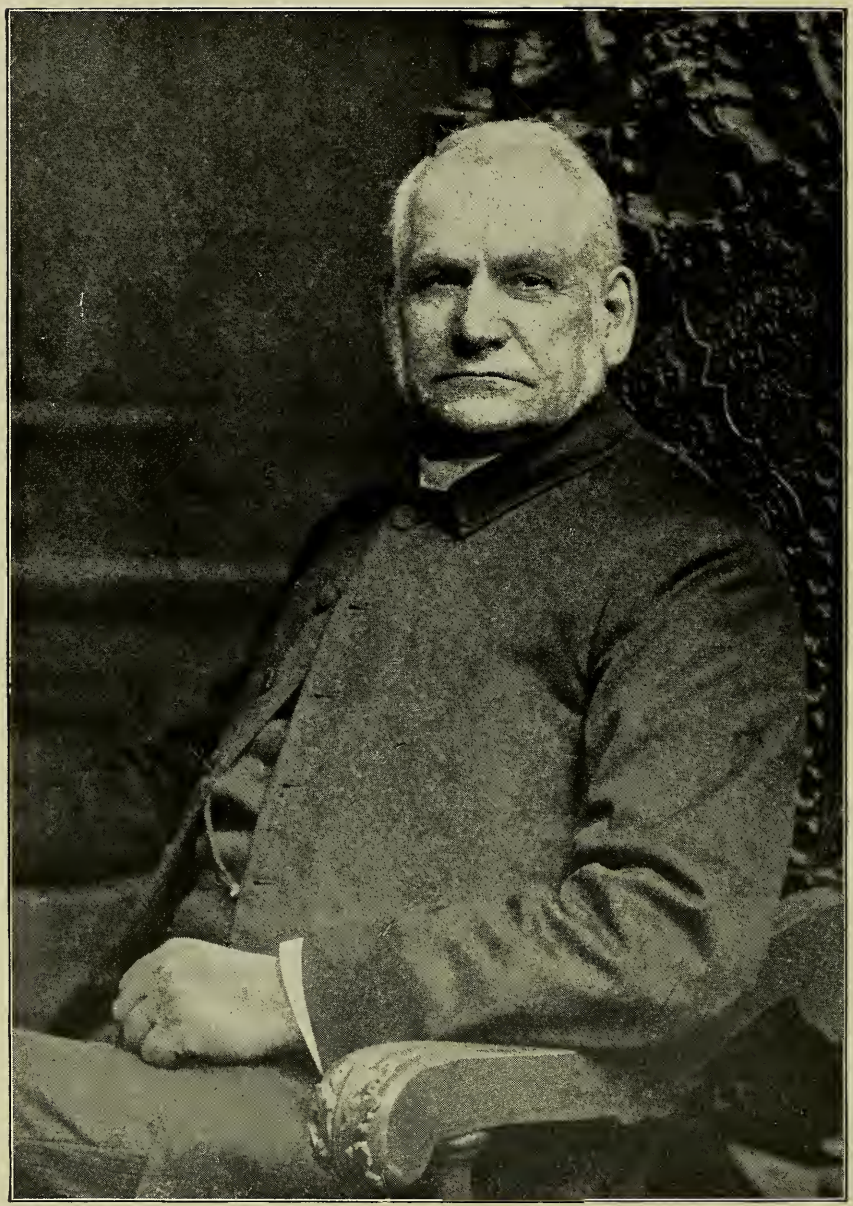
"The years 1859-61 were golden ones in the history of the College. The faculty, though not large, contained able men. The student body was exceptionally fine; Iowa and northern Illinois had sent her best, for Western was the first in the field. In 1859 there was no college at Grinnell, but a small conference seminary at Mount Vernon, and a mere beginning at Iowa City. Students came there from Iowa City, Cedar Rapids, and other cities which later had their own institutions. The students, too, were older on the average, I should say, than the corresponding classes would be to-day—150 to 175 men and women. The spirit and enthusiasm were most contagious and inspiring.

"Much of this was due to Professor Parmenter, a thorough scholar, an earnest Christian, a polished gentleman, and a born teacher. Not to disparage others, he seemed the very soul of the institution, wielding an influence over the students he perhaps hardly suspected."

The above, from W. T. Jackson, first classical graduate of the College, gives concisely the general characteristic of the early student body. As no catalogues were issued in those days and no complete lists of students seem to have been preserved, the historian is dependent upon the memories of students who were there in attendance, and upon an occasional program preserved by some one more thoughtful than his fellows. The oldest program, and for that reason invested with peculiar interest, that of the first "Exhibition" in 1858, has been given in a pre-

ceding chapter. To a fellow student the mere sight of these names will be sufficient to open the floodgates of memory and bring back scenes of those days, some vivid and never-to-be-forgotten, and some in that shadowy borderland of half-remembered things. To the younger members of the college family these may be only names until invested with personality and human interest by the recital of the life stories belonging to the names. It is a pleasure to be able to give a few representative stories from the period, using to some extent the editor's prerogative of selection and condensation. The most valuable collection of data and reminiscences concerning the early students of the College that the historian has received, was presented by Captain E. B. Soper, in the form of letters he had solicited from his schoolmates about themselves and one another. These letters look back over a span of fifty years and serve to strengthen the conviction that school days and school friendships furnish life's later years their fondest memories and their most prized legacies. Written for the most part by men and women who have made a distinguished success of life, even in the sense in which the world esteems success, the letters reflect the subduing, hallowing influences of those earlier experiences and their unconscious intrusion into the later practical affairs, and show the supreme valuation old age comes to place upon human fellowship and human kindness. Captain Soper has won the heartfelt gratitude of his classmates by patiently collecting these reminiscences of half a century ago, and these bits of personal history; we also of the later generation owe him a debt of gratitude for showing us a quiet evening picture of the older family circle, a kind of mirror of our life's afternoon and our instinctive turning back to the

FACULTY OF 1877.
Sitting: BRYON O. WHITE, LEWIS BOOKWALTER, PRES. E.B. KEPHART, MRS. S. J. KEPHART.
Standing: ELI RIDENOUR, MRS. JANE BOWMAN, J. W. ROBERTSON, ANNA SHUEY, F. P. MILLER.



REV. E. B. KEPHART, D.D.
President through thirteen important years 1868-1881.

old home ties formed under the fostering care of our common mother. The following letter, written by Captain Soper, will explain itself:

"EMMETSBURG, IOWA, Oct. 30, 1908.

"To the President of Leander Clark College, Toledo, Ia.

"DEAR SIR: I was a student of Western College, beginning March 4, 1857, about the middle of the first term of school, and continued the most of the time from then up to April, 1861, when I enlisted in Company K, 12th Iowa Volunteers, from Cedar Rapids, with some twelve other students, then having completed the freshman year. I was among the very early members of the Young Men's Institute, the leading literary society then in the school. During the last six months or more, I have been, for my own amusement, looking up some of my old schoolfellows in those early years of the College who are still living, and I thought perhaps that these letters may be worth preserving in your museum or library, as giving some account of the subsequent lives of the men who were its early students; and with that in view, I enclose you herewith letters from Dr. D. B. Bobb, a physician at Dakota, Ill.; Mr. T. G. Smith, an attorney at Huntington, Ind.; Mr. Wallace C. McCanon, a doctor now at Moline, Ill.; John J. Lamm, a farmer of Sedalia, Mo.; Rev. W. T. Jackson, one of the alumni of your College, who also was there with us during the years mentioned; and Mr. L. E. Weaver, a son of old President Weaver. These letters give some account of others who were students in the College in those early days, what became of them, and what their success in life has been. I enclose you a letter from the widow of Dr. Wm. Parmenter, who was one of the first professors at Western, being also a physician, and who, in about 1860, left

Western and went to Michigan to practice his profession; a letter from Kate A. Lord, *nee* Weaver, daughter of President Weaver, who was during those years a girl of from ten to fourteen; also letters from Mrs. Virginia H. Collier, who was also a student during those years. I suggest that these letters be placed in the hands of some one who is interested in preserving matters relating to the early history of the institution and its students, and such of the letters as are thought to be of sufficient value to preserve, and to destroy the remainder. A number of these letters are from different members who were on the annual exhibition program for 1858. If you have a copy of the program, you will see that Bobb, Smith, McCanon, myself, and, I think, Weaver and Lamm, and perhaps others were on the program. Smith sent me a copy of the 1857 program along in the spring: I had photographic copies made of it, and thought I had one in hand, but do not find it now. If it comes to hand before I mail these letters, I will enclose you a copy, or, if you would like to have one to preserve, I will have another printed from the negative here for you.

"I went to Western College in 1857 because it was a manual labor school, and it was reported that students could pay from one-half to three-fourths of their expenses by labor. My people were Baptists. We came to Iowa in 1847, lived in the southwest corner of Fairview Township, in Jones County. There were three of us boys, two from Anamosa and myself, entered school at the same time. I practiced manual labor during the years I was there, and, I suppose, paid at least one-half of my expenses from '57 to '59, teaching school in the winters of '59, '60, and '61, when I was supporting myself entirely. When I returned from the army, in

1868, I entered school at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, and graduated in 1868, which institution has conferred upon me at different times the degrees of A.B., A.M., and LL.D.

"I am quite familiar with the subsequent lives of the students who were in school at the time that I was, and I suppose there are really but few of them but that I can give an account of their subsequent doings, and what they were and what they became.

"Very truly yours,

"E. B. SOPER."

The first letter is from Thomas G. Smith, now a distinguished and prosperous lawyer of Huntington, Indiana, still actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He came to Western in April, 1858, left in June, 1860. Coming as he did from the heavily timbered country of Indiana, he was deeply impressed by the limitless grandeur and varied beauty of the Iowa prairie, first seen under the charmed touch of the springtime. In his "reminiscences," he says, "Some trees were planted that spring on the campus a short distance east of the college building, in which planting the writer took part; the trees grew finely. To the north and east of the College for miles the prairie was unbroken and presented an enchanting view in the spring and summer time in its virgin state and clothed with wild flowers of various hues, making an impression on my youthful mind never to be forgotten.

"A short distance from the College, in a northwesterly direction, was situated what was called the college farm, consisting of a fine large tract of rich black prairie soil; and to a "Hoosier" boy who had grown up in a heavily

timbered country and had combated the stumps and roots in an attempt to farm the cleared land, the farming of this nice prairie land was as good as play, and many an hour did he pass pleasantly assisting with the farm work under the supervision of Mr. Tallman, late of Fairfield County, Ohio."

The following are the letters to Captain Soper:

"HUNTINGTON, IND., April 7, 1908.

"MY DEAR FRIEND: I was so delighted to receive your welcome communication. It brought back fresh to my recollection many occurrences of fifty years ago, for it will be fifty years on the eighteenth day of this month, since I arrived at 'Western College' in 1858, and soon after my arrival there made your acquaintance. Here is food for thought; a full half century ago! how delighted I would be to take a good shake of your hand that I last grasped when we were only boys with our youthful hopes and aspirations for the future. It seems to me I could write a volume about those halcyon days, but will have to be contented to confine myself to decent limits, else I would inflict too great a task upon you in asking you to decipher my writing to any great extent, for I never was, perhaps never will be, a penman. It affords me great pleasure to learn of your health, vigor, and prosperity, for I fully realized that with that good kind heart and manly disposition that I once knew would develop just such a man as you deserved to be and which I believe you are.

"I will now give you, as far as I can recall, a sketch of the whereabouts of some of our college mates of old. About thirty years ago, J. C. Burkholder lived in Huntington and preached to the Baptist people here, but left

many years ago, and was in Iowa the last time I heard of him.

"J. C. Coolman was killed near Independence, Mo., during the Civil War. Riley Draper is living at Hudson, Colo. Charles Little committed suicide at Littleton, Iowa, many years ago. I met Julia Bolenbaugh in Lincoln, Neb., about thirty years ago. She and her husband were stopping at the same hotel as myself, but I have never heard from her since. Our old Professor Wm. Parmenter has been practicing medicine in Vermontville, Mich., for many years. Professor Bartlett was at Cedar Falls, Iowa, the last I heard from him long ago. Professor Dillman died a great many years ago and his widow was residing at Toledo, Iowa (the present location of Western College). W. T. Jackson married Miss Shuey, of Shueyville, and the last I heard from them they were living at Fostoria, Ohio, where he was superintendent of the high school. I enclose a copy of a program that I think will interest you, and I trust you will enjoy it and be certain to return it to me. All I ask in exchange for giving you the privilege of studying this very historic paper is to send me a copy of your oration upon that occasion, for considering how soon thereafter the Civil War occurred, the subject is very ominous, and you may have said or done something upon that occasion to hasten it on. But now, dear college mate, I have already made this too long and will close for the present, "to be continued" when I hear from you again; put in a lot about yourself and I will do the same in reply. Now believe me, your warm and abiding friend,

"As ever,

"T. G. SMITH."

"HUNTINGTON, IND., May 30, 1908.

"MY DEAR FRIEND: Learning from your last letter that you would be away from home until about June first, I delayed answering until now, and I wish to say that I very much appreciate the renewal of our old college acquaintance and to receive from you copies of letters from other dear college mates of the days of yore spent on the beautiful prairie of Iowa, and I comply with your request and return to you herewith the dear good letter from our sterling, dear, true, Christian friend, D. B. Bobb. I remember him as a young man of sterling character and worth, and from his letter I infer that he has lived a good, pure life and is enjoying the fruits of his well doing. Nothing could have been of more interest to me than to read the sketch of your life as you sent it and hoping that I may please you by returning in kind. I will briefly sketch some of my doings since I last saw you and said 'good-bye' in 1858 at the beautiful little village of Western. I went north to Independence, Buchanan County, to visit some relatives, and on the fourth of July accepted employment to teach a school, commencing immediately at the village of Littleton, post office, Chatham. Taught a fall term of three months and a winter term of four months, and then returned to Western and attended spring and fall months; taught at Littleton again the next winter, then returned to Western for the spring term in 1860, and when that closed I returned to Indiana and engaged in merchandising, and on August 16, 1860, married 'the girl I left behind me' (when I went to Western). Succeeded well in chasing and overtaking a few dollars. On August 16, 1868, my dear good wife died, leaving me with two good, sprightly, helpless children, Ida A. and Wm. Seward. Both have families of their

own now and are well fixed and honored citizens of the realm. Wm. S. is a stockholder and cashier of a prosperous bank. I remained in merchandising until 1873 and accumulated enough property to feel quite comfortable. Then went into the law office of General James R. Slack to study law, and when he became judge of our court, I completed my studies in the office of W. H. Trammel (a man 6 feet 3 in. tall). Engaged in the general practice of law, have enjoyed it very much, and am still actively scrapping away. I believed from the start that I was fit for nothing else but a lawyer, and have never changed my mind on the subject. Now recurring a little, I will say that on January 30, 1870, I remarried; my wife is a charming woman, who has been a queenly companion for over thirty-eight years, a noble mother to my children, and is to-day all in all to me. We have confined our travels to the United States so far, but we are both in the very prime of good health and vigor and feel that we are now so circumstanced that we can take a 'day off,' and are planning to do so in the near future. In fact, we would now be away were it not for the critical illness of Mrs. Smith's dear old father, whom we do not expect to survive his present illness. We have been so abundantly blessed with good health, good friends, and prosperity that words fail to express our gratitude to our Creator and Redeemer. We have a good standing as members of the great and grand old M. E. Church.

"I received the *Conference Advocate* you sent me and thank you for it, was pleased to learn that you are an honored member of "our church" as Mrs. Smith calls it; you would need no further credential than such a membership with us, but I have now written more than

enough to tire you out in trying to decipher it. So will close for the present, but hope to hear from you frequently. With kindest regards and friendship, I am,

"Yours,

"T. G. SMITH."

The next letter is from W. T. Jackson, now rector of the Episcopal Church, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He is recalled by the old boys as the best student in college in the early days, a reputation fully sustained by his subsequent record, which may be found in the Alumni Register as "No. 1."

"EMMETSBURG, IOWA, Sept. 20, 1908.

"MY DEAR CAPTAIN SOPER: You are deserving of great credit for your researches among the old students of Western College. We were very glad to hear of Lucian and Kate Weaver, and to see copies of their letters, with news of M. W. Bartlett and wife, the Hills, L. M. Scribner, Mollie Stiles, J. J. Lamm, A. M. Blanchard, Bobb, A. Jennie Miller, Amelia Miller Perry, etc.

"I remember Lucian Weaver very well, dark-haired, slow-moving, and slow of speech. The other boys were red-haired, freckle-faced, and more impulsive, and so were the girls. Kate I remember only as a little girl. So Mrs. Bartlett has gone, and her parents, also. I boarded with them some two years; very kind people. Poor Scribner used to sing tenor and lead the choir at exercises. He fell considerably behind Isaac Berger—had no such voice. Blanchard used to make lots of merriment in giving in his Monday reports on keeping the rules. He had a perfect passion, like a darky, for big words, rummaging in the dictionary at all times and then displaying his finds. It would make a dog laugh to hear him soberly

answering Uncle Solomon or Professor Parmenter or Bartlett in the most stilted, high-flying jargon you ever heard. Bobb I remember as a tall, neat, clean, light-complexioned fellow with some slight impediment in his speech, as if he were Pennsylvania Dutch. Poor Miss Miller's life and death were a tragedy that began at Otterbein University, Ohio. She was infatuated with Professor Tawney; following him to Western, she became lady principal, he professor of mathematics. He sought to avoid her, she could not avoid him, became sick, lost her mind, went to Cedar Rapids in care of Doctor Mansfield, and died there. They ought never both to have come to Western. Zaver I forget; Mollie Stiles, Jennie Collier, Sadie Dickman, and Amelia Perry I recall.

"I return copies and thank you very much for sending them. "Very truly yours,

"W. T. JACKSON."

The next letter is from the pen of Mrs. C. C. Lord, formerly Miss Kate A. Weaver, daughter of President Weaver.

"VALLEY FALLS, Sept. 22, 1908.

"Mr. E. B. Soper, Emmetsburg, Iowa.

"DEAR SIR: Your letter with those of other 'old Western' students received, sent me by brother L. E., for which I wish to express my sincere appreciation to you for your kindness. While I was not old enough to be a classmate of yourself and those whose letters you enclosed, yet I remember them and you quite well, and through those have learned much of interest to me. I was especially pleased to learn of the whereabouts of my old playmates, Sally Perry and Sadie Dickman. I had known the former's name was Kephart, but was surprised

to learn that she is the wife of President Kephart, of Western, now Leander Clark College. Professor Ebersole, of Toledo, very kindly remembered me by sending me a souvenir book of the College at Christmas time last year, in which I found much of interest to me.

"I presume that brother L. E., has told you all of interest regarding our family, so it will not be necessary for me to add more or repeat. Suffice it to say that Valley Falls has been my home since 1871. We have a very pleasant, comfortable home, and I assure you the latch-string is always on the outside for any of the old Western friends who chance to come this way. I always think of any of the old students of that College as friends. I think it is so kind of you to undertake such a herculean task as that of getting trace of and communicating with so many of them, and thank you heartily for remembering me as one of the number. It is quite a surprise to me to find that so many of them are members of and workers in the M. E. Church. I am also among that number, and that seems to me another tie to bind us together. It may seem strange that I should be, more so, perhaps, than many of the rest of you, being brought up from a child in the U. B. Church, but for years my home has been where there were none of that denomination and I could not afford to be without a church home. Really, I see very little difference anyway, so have cast in my lot with those I thought nearest in church doctrine to my own, and I find it as good a place to work in and worship.

"The program you enclosed recalled to my mind many exhibitions, as they were called, held at old Western. I was much pleased to see once again a program of one of them, and yet there was a sadness in looking over the names of those taking part, as two of them were those

of ones very dear to me, who have passed over and are now with many of other dear Western friends awaiting our coming on the other shore. I fear I am making my letter too lengthy, so will desist for this time. Will send letters on to brother Mart as requested. Again let me thank you for your kindness in sending them for my perusal; I do not tire of reading them over and over.

"Sincerely yours,

"KATE A. LORD."

The next is from Dr. W. C. McCanon, a retired physician, now of Moline, Ill.

"March 31, 1908.

"MY OLD FRIEND AND BROTHER: I was surprised and delighted to receive a letter from you. It recalled many pleasant reminiscences, in some of which you were a participant. We were then young men, with apparently bright prospects before us, some of which I have realized and others have been quite failures.

"I have not kept track of many of the old students of Western College. Doctor Bobb and I have been in correspondence most of the time since leaving Western. I look upon him as one of God's noble men, a devout Christian, true as steel, one in whom I have great confidence and whom I delight to count as a friend and brother.

"I, too, have led a busy life; for over thirty-six years I have been a physician, but for the last five years I have not done much in my profession. I have always been an active church worker. Up to about twelve years ago I was identified with the Christian Church. About that time wife and I learned the way of the Lord more perfectly and severed our connection with that church. Since

then we have enjoyed ourselves religiously as we never did before.

"We are glad to learn of your prosperity in temporal things, and also to note your interest in religious matters, which, as I look at things, is of superlative importance.

"Remember me very kindly to your most excellent helpmeet, of whose hospitality I was a partaker some fifteen or eighteen years ago, when in Emmetsburg, I dropped in on you unawares.

"When convenient, I shall be pleased to hear from you again. Wife (once Mattie Bivins) and I heartily join in very kind regards and best wishes to you.

"Sincerely your old friend and fellow schoolmate,

"W. C. McCanon."

Dr. D. Bobb, writer of the following letter, is now seventy-three years old, but active and capable as a man of forty. He is clean in life, sweet in spirit, and concerned only for the quality of his services, not for material rewards. He is a fine type of the devoted village physician whose presence in a community is a benediction and whose place can never be supplied when he is gone.

"Dakota, Ill., April 22, 1908.

"E. B. Soper, Esq., Emmetsburg, Iowa.

"My Dear Old Friend and Brother: Yours of recent date, enclosing copy of Western College program fifty years ago and copies of letters from our mutual old friends, McCanon and Smith, received, for which accept my sincere thanks. Brother Smith sent the program to me to look at a number of years ago with the request to return it to him again. I had forgotten all about the matter until I saw the copy you sent me. I was not so

forethoughtful as you were, or I should also have made copies of the same. The program you sent me has uncovered quite a few names of Western students who had been covered up and almost forgotten by the cares and responsibilities of fifty years of time. The memory of the departed ones brings sadness to the heart, but the success of the living, with the memory of our association a half century ago, brings many pleasant reminiscences. It may seem rather strange that all the Western boys with whom I have come in contact—without exception—seem vigorous and young.

"I was very glad to hear of your financial success, and above all that you were a Christian gentleman—the highest type of manhood. I should enjoy seeing you and talking over old times. It would be very pleasant if we could have a reunion, were we not scattered so far from each other.

"Shall always be pleased to hear from you when convenient. Thanking you again for the copy of the program and the letters, believe me to be your sincere friend and brother, "D. B. Bobb."

These reminders of the long ago must close with a letter from the Honorable Henry Lamm, member of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. It was written in generous response to a request for data and reminiscences and is dated from the office of the Supreme Court, State of Missouri, January 3, 1910.

"My Dear Mr. Ward: Your last letter of inquiry is at hand. I think I wrote you about all the information I had. I looked over my brother's letters and tried to find my old school boy memoranda, but failed, and mem-

ory plays fantastic tricks with all of us and can hardly be trusted on names and dates in a period so distant.

"I came to Western College in 1863 and left there in the spring of 1865. My brother John was then attending school and I joined him when I was about sixteen years old. I think I remember Soper, but am not sure whether what I know about him was personal or from hearsay from John, who was a crony of his. Professor Jackson was the best scholar in the school and graduated while I was there. He was older than I, and should, by this time, have reached that delightful reminiscent age when the memory seems brightened for old times and old timers.

"If you can get all he knows of Western College you should have the story in detail. Shuey was a big man to me. The Shueys lived a short distance out of the village on a big farm with a brick house, if I mistake not, and were leading people in the affairs of the College. If Oliver Hazard Perry Grove is alive he must be an encyclopedia of knowledge, for he ran the college paper and had a knack of picking up fugitive facts and making history of them. It seems to me the president's name was Davis. He was a solemn man and a good man, but he used a learned terminology—sesquipedalian words which I did not understand and doubt much whether I would apprehend the meaning of now; but he was sound in doctrine without a doubt. Solomon Weaver was president and lived at Western when I was there, but I am inclined to think he had given way to Davis at the time. If you could get track of the Neidigs or the Perrys they would know nearly everything about the old times, and Mr. Ebersole should be able to put one on the trail of some of them unless they are dead. Some of the faces in my

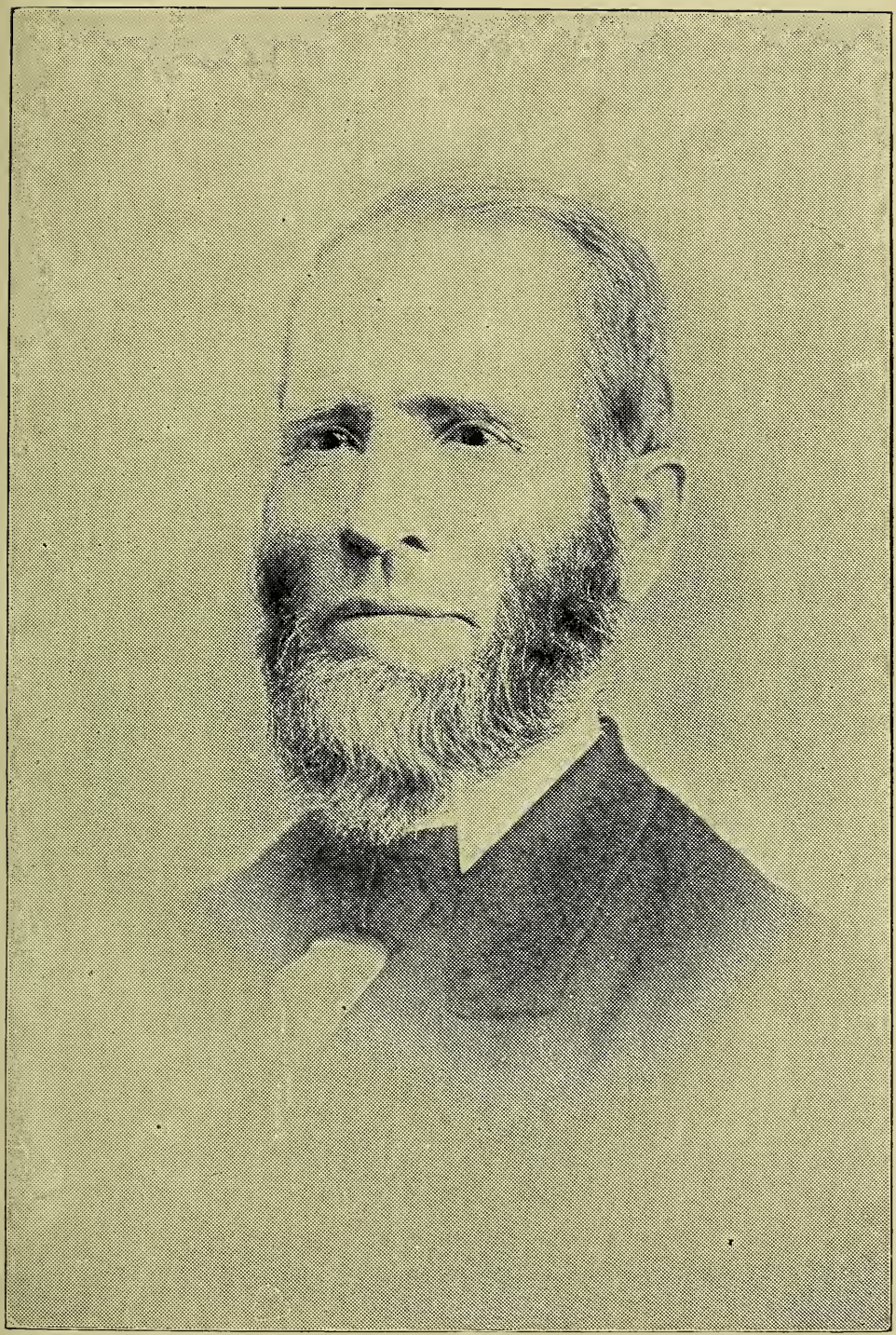
mind have no names. I remember a grizzled old bachelor from Galesburg, Illinois, with a German name. I think it was Heisey, or something like that. I remember some of the young ladies, but the "grasses on their graves have forty years been growing," and, for an old lawyer, the recollection of those girls is fit only for his dreams by the grate of a winter's night and not to spread on paper.

"I wish you had stirred the matter up before my brother died. He was crippled with rheumatism, gave up business affairs, and for several years the delight of his life was to recall old scenes and past events. I remember now an entertainment in which, after the style of that day, there was a debate in regard to the boy up the apple tree and whether the farmer treated him right when he found him taking his apples. I think the event was preserved in that great history, 'Webster's Elementary Spelling Book.' Your humble servant defended the boy, and on that occasion I won my first round of popular applause. There comes to me now another event in which the great drama of Box and Cox was represented. Miss Emma Grove was Mrs. Bouncer and I was either Box or Cox, and for the life of me I can't remember which. Whether the discipline of the United Brethren Church permitted theatrical entertainments at the time escapes me, but they allowed us to play Box and Cox, and the brethren laughed over the troubles of B. and C. with the rashers of bacon and mutton chops.

"Doubtless I could go on with the small beer of gossip of this sort page after page, but it is not plain to me how you could get any wheat out of such chaff for preservation in the granary of your grave history of the College dear to us both which you are so carefully compiling.

"You ask about myself. Well, I came to Western from Burbank, Ohio, and, in doing so, I made my first long railway journey and saw many wild ducks and geese on the marshy prairies west of the Mississippi. When I reached Western it was the muddiest town I ever saw. The mail was carried from Cedar Rapids in a hack and the horses were stalled several times. The chief newspaper taken in the town was the Chicago *Evening Journal;* one day this hack came in draped in mourning, and the awful whisper ran around that Abraham Lincoln had been shot and killed by an assassin. I have seen and taken part in many events, but that was the most sorrowful time I ever saw. I don't know that I had ever seen men and women crying on the street before, nor did I ever see such savage feeling against those who had opposed the man or his measures as I saw directed against those who had criticised Mr. Lincoln. This only lasted for a few days, however.

"I left Western for Michigan University in 1865, and have never been in the town since. Whether it is on the map now or not, you know, I don't. I entered the freshman class at M. U. in the fall of 1865, and graduated with the class of '69 with the degree of B. S. If I have received any degrees since then I know nothing of them, although I am somewhat familiar with degrees; for instance, degrees of courage and patience and perseverance. My brother John went with me, and at the time entered the law department. He spent a year in Ann Arbor, came to Missouri to practice law, but changed his mind and became a farmer. With my sheepskin in my pocket and parting songs sung, I came to Sedalia, Missouri, in 1869. I taught school, studied law in the old-fashioned way, by going into an office, building the fires, sweeping



REV. M. S. DRURY
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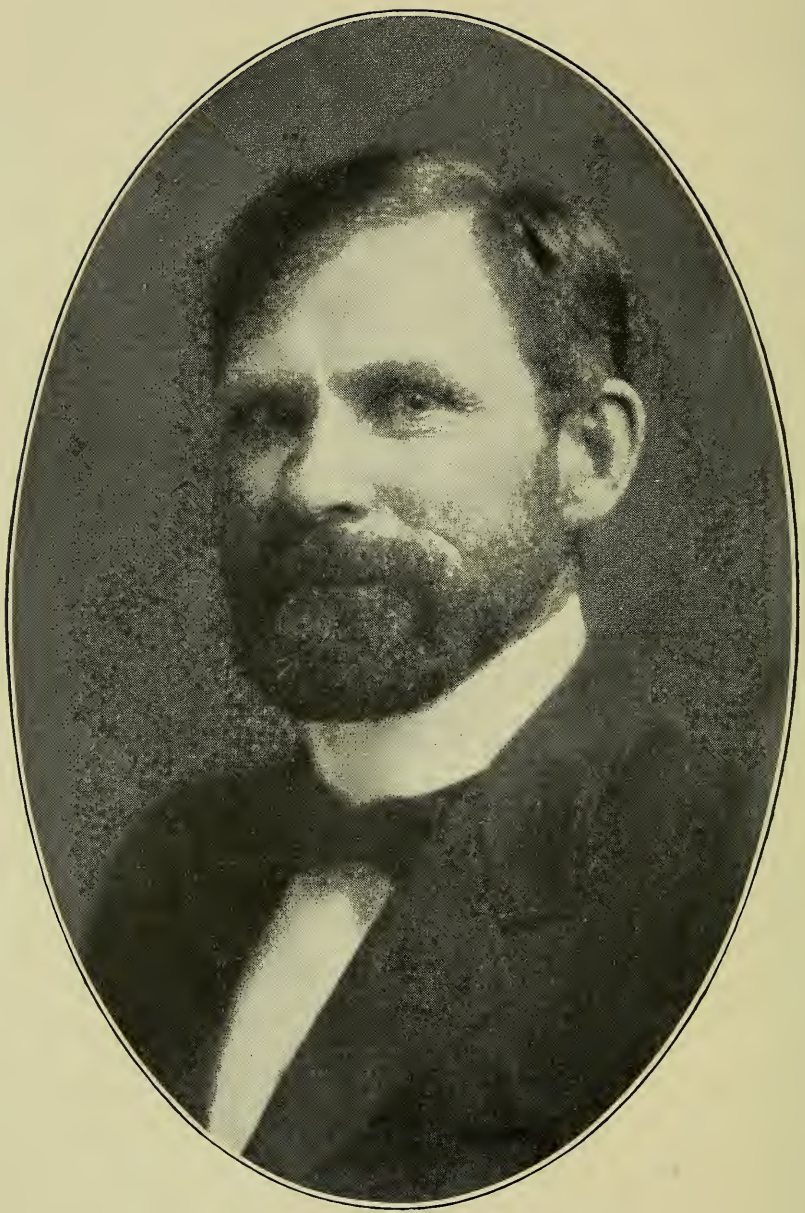


REV. W. M. BEARDSHEAR, D.D.
President of We stern College through the Epoch Making Period of 1881 to 1889.

out and reading Blackstone, Kent, and the other fathers of the law under the supervision of active practitioners. Presently I became clerk of the circuit court, and in 1874 began practicing law in the firm of Sangree and Lamm. That partnership lasted thirty years. During that time I was prosecuting attorney for four years and city attorney for a term. Finally, in 1904, I was elected to this bench and entered the office the first of January, 1905.

"I think the foregoing answers your questions. I would like to attend your reunion to see if I could see an old face, but it comes at a period when my time is mortgaged to my judicial duties. With kind regards, I am,

"Yours sincerely,

"January 3, 1910. "HENRY LAMM."

Chapter V.

EARLY FINANCES. AGENTS. FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

In the last analysis the college problem resolves itself into a question of finance. Consecrated lives, lofty ideals, and riches of mind stuff are all vital, but these rest back for permanency upon a foundation of material resources. A college is a vast complicated business enterprise that cannot long be operated successfully without sound business, carried out by men endowed with business genius of the highest order. The founders of Western College had some sense of the business they were undertaking, but would have been appalled if they had guessed the whole truth. They were excellent men of superior talents in many ways, and some of them men of large practical sagacity, but with inadequate experience in the business of a college. It is amazing under the circumstances that they succeeded so well as they did.

The plan adopted from the very first for the securing of funds was the employment of soliciting agents, who were usually assigned to different districts, and often were instructed to raise money for a specific purpose. Before the location of the College had been determined upon, the Shueyville community, in its eagerness to secure the College, sent out a number of volunteer solicitors. Rev. Solomon Weaver took the lead in this, and he was ably assisted by the Shueys, Jacob, W. H., and J. A., and by Adam Perry, John W. Henderson, and others. They secured donations in land and money, amounting to

$6,000, which donation became available as soon as the College was located at Western.

The first official solicitor was Rev. George Miller, appointed by the Iowa Conference in 1855, at the same time the first Board of Trustees was appointed. He, however, on account of ill health, failed to take up the work, and the board, at its session at Lisbon, November 12, 1855, appointed Rev. M. G. Miller, who apparently served until the next session of the conference; at that time Rev. Joseph Wickard was elected, and continued as traveling agent for several years. When, in the summer of 1856, Des Moines Conference decided to coöperate with Western College, Rev. R. Logan was elected traveling agent for that conference, a position which he filled acceptably two or three years. So far as a uniform policy regarding traveling agents prevailed in the early years, it seems to have been that each coöperating conference should have an agent either elected by the conference or appointed by the College, which agent should report quarterly to the treasurer of the College and annually to the Board of Trustees. Sometimes there were more agents, sometimes fewer, a number of subagents being appointed when an especial canvass was contemplated.

In February, 1856, the Board elected Rev. Solomon Weaver resident agent, and charged him with numerous duties connected with the local business management—overseeing the erection of buildings, purchasing material, selling college lots, hiring teachers, and providing for the running expenses of the school after it should be opened. After he became president most of these duties were continued, and from that day to the present they have continued to adhere in some measure and one form or an-

other to the presidency. Whatever time the resident agent could spare from the local management he was expected to spend as a soliciting agent away from home.

Many of the early donations were gifts of land, either deeded to the College outright, or given for a small consideration. These gifts furnished revenue through sales at advancing prices, and offered an opportunity for building a permanent source of income if the College had only been in a position to take advantage of the opportunity. Even as it was, considerable income was derived from this source, especially from the sale of lots in the town of Western. It will be remembered that a tract of land comprising 240 acres was presented to the College at first, intended for the site of the College, town, and farm. Seventeen acres in the center of the tract were set aside as the campus; surrounding this "College square" the town of Western was platted and the lots offered for sale at from twenty-five to fifty dollars each; adjoining the town site, lots of one acre were offered at one hundred dollars each. For the first few years, while the enterprise was new and its friends eager, the sale of lots was most encouraging.

That a few of the founders of the College had some glimmerings of the possibilities offered by cheap government lands is indicated by an editorial in the first number of the *Western College Advocate,* issued in July, 1856. The editorial is headed, "How to Save Money":

"It is admitted on all hands that a college property worth less than one hundred thousand dollars will not meet the wants of our people in the west. Twenty-five thousand dollars of this we have already secured, leaving a balance of seventy-five thousand dollars to be raised by some means. The question then is, how shall we

proceed in order to secure that balance? We answer, let twenty of our friends enter 160 acres of land each; thirty enter 80 acres each; forty enter 40 acres each; fifty more, every two united, enter 40 acres each; sixty more, every four united, enter 40 acres; seventy-two more, every eight united, enter 40 acres each, all in the name of Western College. Now in order to enter the above amount of land, it only requires eleven thousand dollars, and we are very sanguine in the opinion that in less than six years we should be able to report to the people a collge worth one hundred thousand dollars. We hope our people will think of this; two men have already pledged themselves for one hundred and sixty acres each. We expect to call attention to this in the future."

Government land at that time could be purchased for $1.25 an acre; so the dream was not an idle one that eleven thousand dollars so invested might in six years increase to seventy-five thousand dollars. If the suggestion of the editor had been carried out, and the College had been able to keep the land, a permanent and ever-increasing income would thus have been provided, and the College would now be in possession of an endowment of more than a million dollars from that source alone, to say nothing of the other great opportunities such a substantial backing would have brought. If the College could have held the greater part of the lands that actually came into its possession it might now be upon solid financial foundation. Within ten or fifteen years of its founding the College either held or had held title to several thousand acres of good Iowa and Illinois land worth to-day one hundred to two hundred dollars an acre. Perhaps it was inevitable under the circumstances that these lands had to be sacrificed to present necessities—

they were, in fact, given in each instance to meet a present emergency, such as the erection of a building or the paying of a pressing obligation already incurred.

Another unfortunate step in the early finances of the College, but likewise due to the exigencies of the undertaking, was the policy of borrowing money to meet the present needs. At the third meeting of the Board, held in the Sugar Creek schoolhouse, December 24, 1855, that meeting at which the location of the College was determined, a resolution was passed providing "That Brother Shuey be engaged to go back east to borrow $10,000 at a reasonable rate of interest for a term of at least three years for the use of Western College." This step was taken because cash was needed to erect and equip a college building. New enterprises often mortgage the future by borrowing money for first equipment, and in the end gain by the added efficiency thus gained; when the enterprise is wholly benevolent, however, and must depend entirely upon future gifts for meeting all its obligations, the policy of borrowing money is a dangerous one to adopt. In this particular case, the obligation thus assumed remained for years a serious embarrassment to the College and a heavy burden to Father Shuey, who had borrowed the money on his own good name and had become responsible for its payment.

In the records of another meeting of the Board, held in the new town of Western, October 9, 1856, are found two rather quaintly worded resolutions:

"That the Board of Trustees of Des Moines Conference be requested to borrow instanter one thousand dollars for the use of Western College."

"That the Board of Iowa Conference be required to borrow one thousand dollars for the use of Western."

These amounts, presumably, the conferences were expected to assume and then proceed to raise among the membership, a policy not so bad in itself, as the sense of obligation would stimulate to effort, but the College was acquiring the habit of borrowing as a quick way to secure ready cash.

At the first annual meeting of the Board, in June, 1857, the question of borrowing money was again pressing for answer, and the resident agent suggested, as the matter was of such grave importance, "It be made the subject of deliberation and prayer until to-morrow morning." In the morning the Board ordered that the agents proceed immediately to procure a loan at a rate not to exceed fifteen per cent. per annum. George Miller, M. G. Miller, and J. Neidig were made a committee to correspond with a view of effecting the loan in the east. A year later the Board instructed the resident agent to secure a loan in order to pay off the debts of the institution and to make improvements. So on and on, and meanwhile occasions for borrowing multiplied and the habit became chronic. The good men in charge of the school did the best they could under the circumstances and resorted to borrowing only when they felt themselves forced to it, and then only to "tide over" the present emergency. In this Western was but repeating the history of practically all denominational schools, yet the endless struggle for release and the ever-renewed hope that Providence would somehow open the way to meet the new obligation make a story of no less pathos merely because it tells a common experience. Not until very recent years did the College escape entirely from the policy.

In some respects the time of launching Western College was not the most happy in a business sense. Plans were

laid, obligations assumed, and building enterprises begun in the latter part of 1855 and during 1856, years of general prosperity and of great promise for Iowa because of the westward movement of immigration at that time. Then came the panic of 1857 and the consequent embarrassment of all who assumed large obligations when times seemed flourishing. The Western College enterprise, however, had started with so much earnestness and energy and had acquired so much momentum that it seems to have felt the general depression less even than did most purely business concerns. The *Western College Advocate,* for November, 1857, speaks hopefully, almost triumphantly; yet one can read between the lines a touch of concern:

"The unsettled state of financial matters has made sad work with many laudable public and private enterprises. Whilst every department of business is more or less affected by the present monetary derangement, we feel thankful to the Great Giver of all good gifts for the unparalleled prosperity that has smiled so propitiously upon our young institution. While the uncounted wealth of corporations and individuals has been destroyed by the great financial storm of 1857, our College, commenced here with so much energy and zeal, still moves safely, acquiring every day an influence that will tell favorably for the interests of the Church in aiding her to advance more effectually the cause of the gospel, as well as assist in the great cause of education in the northwest—a cause which is enlisting the energies, time, and talents of some of our best men.

"It is not our purpose to write a mere puff, and we are glad too that it is not our lot, as the organ of the College, to bolster up a sinking concern. Our sphere for opera-

tion is widening. Western College is now backed by the influence of Des Moines, Iowa, Rock River, Illinois, and Minnesota conferences—five in number—of the United Brethren Church. These conferences cover a territory possessing a soil as rich as the sun ever shone on, and with their educational interests centered in one institution, we cannot fail, with proper management, to build up a college that will be an honor to the Church and promote the cause of education.

"The most sanguine expectations of the few friends, who were instrumental in setting the College on foot, have been more than realized. Our agents are meeting with good success, and we are glad that such a universal interest has sprung up in regard to the College. Many prayers have been offered for its success, and we believe, with God's aid, it will accomplish the end for which it was founded."

Some idea of how successful the College had been in acquiring a substantial footing in those days of small beginnings may be gathered from the official statement of possessions, resources, and liabilities issued in January, 1858, just one year after the opening of the school. The list is as follows:

College square, 17 acres	$ 1,700.00
Primary Building	10,000.00
15 lots, one acre each	1,125.00
College Farm, 160 acres	3,200.00
130 lots, 40 acres	5,200.00
College timber, 120 acres	1,440.00
Land in Cedar County, 160 acres	1,600.00
Land in Linn County, 60 acres	600.00
Town lots in Lisbon	200.00
Town lots in different places	200.00

Limestone quarry and 20 acres land	300.00
College team	225.00
Notes and subscriptions	16,000.00
Total	$41,790.00
Liabilities	6,850.00
Balance in favor of College	$34,940.00

Taking into account that the estimates of real estate, though evidently conservative, are only estimates, and making due allowances for shrinkage in notes and subscriptions the showing is still a good one for that day.

A report made to the Board in June, 1862, shows:

Permanent College Property.

College square and buildings	$25,000.00
Limekiln and 74 acres of land	800.00
Farm and timber	5,000.00
Teams	400.00
Farm implements	500.00
Printing office	1,000.00
Library	400.00
Total	$33,100.00

Assets Available for Paying Debts.

Notes in treasury	$11,200.00
Land	4,000.00
Town lots in Western	2,000.00
Acre lots in Western	1,000.00
Nursery	1,200.00
Lots in other towns	400.00
Total	$19,900.00
College liabilities	12,500.00
Net assets	$ 7,400.00

This was probably not excelled during all the years the College remained at Western. Some additions were made to buildings and equipment, and there was a natural increase in the value of real estate, yet when trying times came and it was found expedient to change the location of the College, a considerable portion of this "permanent property" had already gone to pay debts and the remainder sold for but a fraction of the appraisement given in this schedule. Besides, the notes and subscriptions in the treasury depreciated more and more as the years went by, while the liabilities not only failed to depreciate, but increased periodically by accumulations of interest and running expenses, insomuch that by the time the decision for removal was reached the material possessions of the College could be represented by a minus quantity.

Up to the outbreak of the Civil War the success of the young institution was most gratifying to its friends and full of promise for the future. It had financial difficulties and perhaps made some financial mistakes, but these were necessary incidents in a new enterprise under untried conditions. With the absorption of thought and interest in the approaching crisis and the depressing effect of actual war, the College suffered most severely both in attendance and in financial support. These were the times that tried men's souls not only in civil strife that threatened the life of the nation, but also in concern for the domestic institutions that were designed to shed benediction upon home and community.

The College authorities strove manfully to meet the crisis in the life of the school. The regular soliciting agents, Joseph Manning and A. A. Sellers, later J. Goodwin and J. Y. Jones, did heroic work in trying to secure funds, and when the situation grew more desperate, tem-

porary agents were sent out to canvass smaller districts. At one time a number of collecting agents were sent out to collect old notes and subscriptions, with large discretion in making discounts as an inducement for present settlement. Lands and other salable property of the College were sold and the proceeds applied to paying urgent claims. In 1863 the Board borrowed one thousand dollars to pay pressing debts. Finally the College farm, instead of reporting a good yearly profit as before, began to report a deficit. It was abandoned as a College enterprise, rented, and later sold at a small price. Good Iowa land was sacrificed for as low as five and six dollars an acre. The limekiln and adjoining land had already gone. Loans were pressing for payment, and the College, unable to pay, had to plead for an extension of time. Teachers, no longer receiving their salaries even in trade and farm products, but paid in College notes, part of which they found it expedient afterwards to donate, resigned after short terms of service, except Professor Bartlett, who remained loyally from 1857 to 1867.

The prospects of the College reached low-water mark about 1867, the time when even Professor Bartlett lost hope and quit. This may be regarded as one of the three *crisal* moments the College has been called on to pass through, moments when life and death hung in the balance. That the College survived, and in each case went on to larger and stronger life, argues the tenacious vitality of institutions founded on such principles as was this. The year 1868 marked the turning of the tide for the better. This transition period has been sufficiently discussed in connection with the name of Professor E. C. Ebersole, who happened to be the available man for this hour of need. Before tracing the struggles and successes

of the next period, it seems desirable to devote a chapter to the loyal patriotism of the College as displayed during the Civil War.

Chapter VI.

THE PATRIOTISM OF WESTERN. FIRST ENLISTMENT. IN WAR TIMES. WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER. WESTERN'S ROLL OF HONOR.

It was but natural that colleges of both north and south should be hotbeds of zeal for their respective sections. Colleges are built on ideals, among them lofty ideals of patriotism and service. Youth, even when isolated, is spontaneously enthusiastic and quick to respond to appeals for sacrifices and serious risks in behalf of a noble cause; youth in mass and under the unifying influence of an earnest college atmosphere responds with irresistible enthusiasm to what it believes to be the challenge of a conflict between honor and dishonor.

The people who had gathered about the College of Western were, like the Pilgrim Fathers, ardently devoted to liberty under a rule of righteousness. Like the Pilgrims, too, they had come to this western land for its larger opportunities and its promises of larger freedom. They had come from New England, from Virginia, and all the region between these and the Mississippi, yet all alike were anti-slavery in sentiment and staunch supporters of the Union. Such a people naturally took a warm interest in the agitations that preceded the war, and their young men were ready for deeds of heroism. How the students of Western responded to the first call to arms can be learned from the following extract from a paper, "In War Time," read at the quadrennial program, at Toledo, Iowa, June 8, 1910, by Captain E. B. Soper, one of Western's first volunteers.

"Suddenly the tocsin of war called us all from our sports and books to face the loaded muskets and belching cannon.

"The atmosphere of Western, both town and College, as might have been expected from the doctrine of the Church and influence of the faculty trained at Oberlin, was decidedly anti-slavery.

"The encroachments of the slave power caused the formation of the Republican Party in 1856, whose first candidate for President, John C. Fremont, so nearly defeated the Democratic candidate, James Buchanan. The struggle to make Kansas a slave State, with its outrages and villainies, aroused the public conscience in the north, and made possible in 1860 the election of Abraham Lincoln. Slavery saw its doom in that the people decreed that no additional slave territory should be permitted. Slave State after slave State passed ordinances of secession, and proclaimed its withdrawal from the Union, and not yet satisfied, proceeded to make war on the United States by bombardment of Ft. Sumpter and Charleston Harbor.

"It is difficult, if not impossible, after so many decades of peace and harmony, for those of this generation to realize the conditions following the firing on Ft. Sumpter, April 12 and 13, 1861. The whole country went wild with excitement. When, on April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months, the tidal wave of feeling carried everything before it. Every city, town, and hamlet in the land became at once a recruiting station. The fife and drum were heard everywhere calling the nation to arms.

"The singing of the 'Star Spangled Banner' and 'The Sword of Bunker Hill' struck a chord that brought audi-

ences everywhere to their feet, followed by cheer after cheer.

"On the evening of the sixteenth of April, 1861, the ringing of the College bell at Western brought to the College chapel an excited audience of faculty, students, and citizens. Representatives from Cedar Rapids were present. They brought intelligence of the President's proclamation and that Iowa was asked to furnish one thousand men; that Governor Kirkwood had announced that a company from Linn County would be accepted if promptly tendered; that a company was in process of formation at Cedar Rapids, a few more men were needed to complete the requisite number, and volunteers were being called for.

"After speeches by President Weaver and others, an enlistment roll was produced and signed by the following students: George C. Fuhrmeister, Alfred D. Collier, Wm. G. Eckles, Edwin R. McKee, E. B. Soper, Benj. F. Whistler, John Van Meter, and John R. Van Arsdale.

"We knew little of war or its dangers. We had volunteered to go to war, where we were to shoot and be shot at. Every one expected, of course, we would all be killed, or worse, and the days preceding our departure for the rendezvous were solemn ones.

"Our preparations completed, we were ordered to join our company. A solemn gathering and formal farewell were had in the College chapel, and earnest prayers were offered for our preservation. In a farm wagon, with boards across the top of the box for seats, eight dejected patriots started for Cedar Rapids.

"Of the eight men who, that April, forty-nine years ago, rode in a lumber wagon the eight miles from Western to Cedar Rapids, only four are living: Collier, McKee,

Whistler, and Soper. Of the remaining four, three died in military service, viz.: Eckles, of typhoid fever in Missouri, taken sick on the return march after the battle; Fuhrmeister, then captain of Company C, 25th Iowa Infantry, fell in action at Yellow Bayou, La., May 18, 1864; and Van Meter, then captain of Company A, 18th Iowa Infantry, fell in January, 1863, defending a rebel assault at Springfield, Mo.; and Van Arsdale died peacefully at his home after the war."

So much for the first enlistment and the first group of student volunteers.

Other enlistments occurred at different times during the war until the whole number of students and professors enlisted reached one hundred and fourteen. Such was the earnestness and patriotism with students and teachers responding to the various calls for volunteers that at one time it is said, only one able-bodied man of military age was left in the entire student body, and he refrained from enlisting only because he was at that time a county commissioner in Johnson County, then seat of the State capitol, and Governor Kirkwood—the famous "War Governor"—urged him to remain in order to maintain a Republican majority on the commission and thus insure support of the Governor's war measures. School interests of all kinds necessarily suffered greatly, and at times it seemed that the school must suspend altogether.

If the community was deeply interested in the war before because of the principles involved, interest became painfully intense now that sons, brothers, lovers, husbands, and fathers were in the thick of the strife. Patriotic meetings, speeches, and songs kept the community in a fever of loyal enthusiasm. Governor Kirkwood, grateful for this stronghold of patriotism, came

several times to the College chapel to address the citizens on the state of the country. The Board often paused in the midst of its harassing perplexities to give expression to its undying patriotism. In the minutes of June 24, 1862, are recorded the following resolutions, action on which were taken at an appointed hour in the afternoon after a number of stirring speeches and before a large gathering of students and citizens.

"*Resolved,* That although with sorrow for the necessity which has called them forth, it is with a feeling of satisfaction and pride that we have seen the students of our College so nobly testify upon the battle field their devotion to their country and the cause of freedom, and our heartfelt sympathy is extended to them in their trials and to the friends and relatives of those who have fallen in their affliction and bereavement."

"WHEREAS, Our country is involved in a bloody war waged against freedom and equal rights and for the perpetuity of human bondage, therefore,

"*Resolved,* That we, the trustees of Western College, sympathize with the Government in its efforts to crush out this unholy rebellion and will ever aid by our prayers, our money, and, if need be, by physical force, to the end that the cause may finally be removed and peace restored in all our borders."

"*Resolved,* That we join heartily with the faculty and students of Western College in sympathizing with the students who have left their studies for the more arduous labors of the camp life, and will ever pray for their success and safe return to the bosom of their friends."

Again, in July, 1863, just after the battle of Gettysburg, the following appears on record:

"*Resolved,* That our hearts respond with gratitude to God for the pleasing intelligence which greets our ears to the effect that the Union forces are gaining very signal and decisive victories over the rebel marauders in Pennsylvania; and we pray God that continued victories may perch upon the Union banners until the last rebel shall be captured, and the old flag float in triumph over the entire land."

The most poignant interest after all was personal. This is the way a girl who lived through it all remembers it: "Being away from the railroad the war news did not reach us until the hack brought the mail about four o'clock every day. Then men would be seen wending their way from all over town to hear the latest from the seat of war. Dr. W. B. Wagner would read aloud from the Cedar Rapids dailies or from the Chicago *Tribune,* and every one went home to spread the war news broadcast. Many a poor mother whose heart yearned for news from her boy, haunted the post office day after day to learn how it went with him." After a battle, newspaper lists of the dead and wounded were scanned with painful interest to see whether the names of friends could be found there; often the heart of the searcher stopped at the sudden appearance of a familiar name in such lists or among the hospital deaths. The home of President Weaver was thus made desolate because a stalwart soldier boy would never return. The homes of Adam Perry, J. Berger, and many others passed under the same shadow.

Special mention should be made of the "Students' Company," being Company D, in the 44th Iowa. The company was made up of students from Western, Cornell, and the State University of Iowa. That such a company

should be formed is in itself a testimony to the ardor of student patriotism.

As the war dragged out its dreadful length and the heart of the nation grew sick with longing for the desolation to cease, the people at home gave more and more of their solicitude and of their means to relieve war's cursed aftermath—the pain of wounds, the distress of crippled bodies, the ravages of disease, and the destitution of widows and orphans. Citizens of Western responded again and again to the calls of the Sanitary Commission for medicines, lint, bandages, and jellies for the sick and wounded, and often collected and sent forward clothing, blankets, Bibles, and other good literature to the boys both in the hospitals and in the field. Contributions for these purposes were always in order; occasionally money was raised by entertainments. One such was a mush and milk social; the mush was made at the home of Doctor Wagner, the milk was donated by other citizens, and the people gladly paid twenty-five cents each to help swell the funds of the Commission. Once only was the generosity of the good people imposed upon. The incident is told by Mrs. S. J. Staves. "A rebel spy, or rather impostor, came to town one day, claiming to be a Union man from Mobile, Alabama, who had been forced to leave home because of his Union sentiments. He was raising money to assist others situated as he had been, and to get his wife and family away from there to a place of safety. He was a glib talker and a fiery patriot, and at last, calling loudly on all to sing 'Rally Round the Flag, Boys,' he led the singing wildly gesticulating, and when the people were wrought up to a frenzy of patriotism he called for a collection. Fifty dollars was the amount contributed, if my memory serves me rightly. He was appre-

hended at Clinton just before getting out of the State, and rather than be taken, shot himself, so the newspapers said."

Finally the cheering news came that Lee had surrendered and that the awful struggle was near its end. Naturally there was great rejoicing and devout thanksgiving among a people who had given so freely and suffered so severely as had the people at Western. Then one April day, almost exactly four years after that other April day made memorable by the first enlistment of Western students, the hack came in from Cedar Rapids, draped in mourning, and soon the word was passed in awed undertones from lip to lip that Lincoln had been assassinated. As the rumor spread, men and women crowded around the post office or filled the streets in excited groups, most of them openly weeping either from uncontrollable anger or from hopeless sorrow. The first tidal wave of feeling was one of fiery indignation and resentment against the South and against those in the North who had opposed Lincoln and thus helped to make the present calamity possible, and the impulse was to rise as one man and help grind to powder all the enemies of Lincoln. In a few days, however, after it became evident that the assassination was not the result of a conspiracy on the part of the South and their sympathizers to gain by treachery what they had failed to gain by force, but was the work of a half-crazed actor and a few irresponsible accomplices, feeling at Western as all over the North quieted down into a calm of settled sorrow.

After the war closed and the soldier boys returned home, so many of them flocked to school at Western that town and College suddenly experienced a great transformation. Classes that had been composed of young

women and two or three striplings, were now made up largely of bronze-cheeked men who walked with military precision. One or two teachers, having completed their term of enlistment, returned and took up the work of instruction. Masculine voices again dominated about the hallways and campus and in song at the chapel hour. Joy that the war was over and that the soldier boys were back in school led the officers of the College for a time to forget the distressed condition of college finances and the slight prospect of adequate relief in the near future.

There was some apprehension at first lest the boys from the army should bring to the school the rude manners and vicious practices of the camp and thus prove a contamination. Quite the contrary, however, occurred, as a more earnest and orderly body of young men could not have been found anywhere. Furthermore, in the winter of 1866, occurred the greatest religious awakening that Western ever experienced. President William Davis, the "Old Man Eloquent" of Iowa, was pastor at the time, perhaps the most powerful preacher in the Church in the West. The revival started on a certain quarterly meeting occasion; it seemed to spring up spontaneously among the young men in their rooms one evening. When the time for service arrived, they formed a procession and marched singing to the chapel; then two and two up the aisle and filled the altar, still singing until the presiding elder, remarking, "There is no need of preaching tonight," gave the invitation at once. Numbers dropped at the altar where they stood, and others rushed forward until thirty were kneeling, most of whom were converted that night.

On the fourth of May, following the great religious awakening, came the saddest possible ending to a day

begun in merrymaking, an accident that brought crushing grief to three homes and cast a deeper gloom over the whole community than even the most serious events of the war had produced. A merry party of students went out from Western for a day's fishing in the Cedar River at a point near Esquire Snyder's, four miles below Cedar Rapids. Four of the party, Ezra Davis, lately returned from the war, and his sister, Mary, son and daughter of President Davis, Miss Anna Risinger, an only daughter from Forreston, Illinois, and John C. Chamberlain, a returned soldier from North Bend, Iowa, got into a skiff and rowed out into the stream. The skiff was very light and a slight movement caused it to dip water, thereby sinking the hinder part and throwing the occupants into the water. All four were drowned. The bodies of Ezra Davis and Miss Risinger were recovered that day, but the other two were not found for several days. A messenger carried the news to President Davis at Western, and he started in haste to meet the sorrowful procession. The first wagon he met contained the body of his son, his living daughter, Lou, hysterical with grief and utterly uncontrollable, and others of the party. Though almost crushed, and with tears streaming down his kindly face, he reached out his hand to his daughter and exclaimed, "Well, Lucina, the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." That day is not likely to be forgotten by any who experienced its sad occurrence.

Soon after the close of the war the trustees of the College tried repeatedly to give due recognition to services rendered by the students in the nation's hour of need. At one time it was a resolution of thankfulness that the College "has lived through the fiery ordeal of our nation's

affliction, and has not only witnessed, but to an unprecedented extent aided in her triumph over secession and rebellion, having furnished more soldiers for the Union cause in proportion to the number of her students than any other institution of learning in the United States, as we learn from their published statistics, and not one soldier for the rebellion." Again, and more to the point, the trustees started a fund for educating wounded and indigent soldiers, and the children of such soldiers, and this they did when the College needed every dollar it could get for the paying of the pressing debts of the institution.

It has been left, however, till the present day for the College to erect a permanent memorial to the memory of those of her sons who enlisted in their country's service. The movement was started a few years ago by President C. J. Kephart, seconded by Col. A. D. Collier and Mrs. S. J. Staves. Now, through the generous gifts of Mrs. Adam Shambaugh, Mrs. S. J. Staves, and Mrs. John Shambaugh, and special favors from the manufacturers, Krebs Brothers, of Cedar Rapids, a beautiful bronze tablet, inscribed with the name and regiment of each Western College teacher and student who served in any part of the war, has been placed on the wall of the chapel among the pictures of former presidents of the College, and side by side with a tablet commemorating the magnificent gifts of Major Clark, Andrew Carnegie, and other donors. Thus the College pays the tribute of grateful recognition not only to its material benefactors, but as well to those who have bequeathed it a sacred heritage of patriotism. The names inscribed upon this distinguished roll of honor, collected with infinite pains by Mrs. Staves, are as follows:

CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS
WHO WERE
STUDENTS OF WESTERN COLLEGE.

Erastus B. Soper.....Co. K, 1st Ia.
Edwin E. McKee.....Co. K, 1st Ia.
George C. Fuhrmeister.....Co. K, 1st Ia.
Benjamin F. Whistler.....Co. K, 1st Ia.
John R. Vanarsdale.....Co. K, 1st Ia.
Daniel Dernes .....Co. K, 1st Ia.
A. B. Reeves.....Co. K, 1st Ia.
Joseph Van Meter.....Co. K, 1st Ia.
William Walt .....Co. K, 1st Ia.
Alfred D. Collier.....Co. K, 1st Ia.
David Secor ....Co. C, 2d Ia.
John F. Hemperly.....Co. G, 2d Ia.
Thomas F. Cochran.....Co. F, 4th Ia.
F. W. Scott.....Co. F, 4th Ia.
W. B. Thompson.....7th Ia.
Thomas S. Free.....Co. C, 10th Ia.
Gillum S. Tolliver.....Co. K, 10th Ia.
Madison C. Staves.....Co. K, 11th Ia.
Miller Tallman .....Co. K, 11th Ia.
Warren W. Meeker.....Co. A, 11th Ia.
Martin Shellabarger .....Co. A, 11th Ia.
P. B. Zuver.....Co. D, 12th Ia.
Allen M. Blanchard.....Co. D, 12th Ia.
John H. Weaver.....Co. D, 12th Ia.
Charles E. Putnam.....Co. G, 13th Ia.
Wallace W. Watkins.....Co. H, 13th Ia.
Joseph Legore .....Co. F, 14th Ia.
Isaac Berger .....Co. F, 14th Ia.
William G. Berger.....Co. F, 14th Ia.
Alvin Baker .....Co. F, 14th Ia.

Samuel Ehrhart .....Co. F, 14th Ia.
George Richardson .....Co. F, 14th Ia.
Benjamin Rainford .....Co. F, 14th Ia.
William Weaver .....Co. F, 14th Ia.
Uriah Wumbaugh .....Co. F, 14th Ia.
Silas W. M. Grove.....Co. E, 15th Ia.
Henry Ingham .....16th Ia.
William P. Henderson.....Co. H, 18th Ia.
Manson R. Jordan.....Co. F, 20th Ia.
Alcinus Weaver .....Co. H, 20th Ia.
A. M. Menson.....20th Ia.
Aaron Rucker .....Co. A, 20th Ia.
John C. Shrader.....Co. H, 22d Ia.
James L. Perry.....Co. H, 22d Ia.
Adam Leibernecht .....Co. H, 22d Ia.
William O. Beam.....Co. H, 22d Ia.
William H. Stiles.....Co. H, 22d Ia.
William H. Hastings.....Co. H, 22d Ia.
Robert G. Shuey.....Co. H, 22d Ia.
Jacob Bollenbaugh .....Co. H, 22d Ia.
George Shockley .....Co. H, 22d Ia.
Joseph Chandler .....Co. H, 22d Ia.
Gabriel M. Huffman.....Co. H, 22d Ia.
Charles H. Weed.....Co. H, 22d Ia.
Edward Goodison .....Co. H, 22d Ia.
John Lamm .....Co. H, 22d Ia.
Henry Lamm .....Co. H, 22d Ia.
Alex. E. Stewart.....Co. H, 22d Ia.
Mathias W. Stover.....Co. K, 22d Ia.
Sylvester S. Dillman.....Co. E, 24th Ia.
John C. Chamberlain .....Co. E, 28th Ia.
Jeremiah W. Hook.....Co. F, 30th Ia.
Joseph Blakeslee .....Co. G, 31st Ia.

James Blakeslee .....Co. G, 31st Ia.
Isaac Anderson .....Co. A, 31st Ia.
George L. Burdick.....Co. A, 33d Ia.
Oliver Schee .....Co. A, 33d Ia.
George Burmeister .....Co. E, 35th Ia.
Abram A. Snyder.....Co. E, 35th Ia.
James S. Kelley.....Co. F, 35th Ia.
John C. Eckles.....Co. F, 35th Ia.
James C. Lowery.....Co. G, 36th Ia.
Benjamin B. Griffith.....40th Ia.
Ezra C. Ebersole.....Co. D, 44th Ia.
Daniel McKellar .....Co. D, 44th Ia.
Robert F. Townley.....Co. D, 44th Ia.
William R. Horn.....Co. D, 44th Ia.
M. A. Baumgardner.....Co. D, 44th Ia.
James M. Hartley.....Co. D, 44th Ia.
Benjamin H. Heminger.....Co. D, 44th Ia.
John H. Jenkins.....Co. D, 44th Ia.
Benjamin F. Manbeck.....Co. D, 44th Ia.
Abram H. Neidig.....Co. D, 44th Ia.
John H. Sniveley.....Co. D, 44th Ia.
James H. Stewart.....Co. D, 44th Ia.
Leander Darling .....Co. D, 44th Ia.
James H. Vandever.....Co. D, 44th Ia.
William Willey .....Co. D, 44th Ia.
Edwin H. Smith.....Co. D, 44th Ia.
Martin B. Weaver.....Co. D, 44th Ia.
John G. Rittgers.....Co. I, 44th Ia.
Silas W. Hopkins.....Co. H, 44th Ia.
Sylvester Kinney .....Co. K, 44th Ia.
James P. Meredith.....Co. F, 44th Ia.
Homer R. Page.....Co. B, 46th Ia.
H. B. Watters.....Co. G, 2d Ia. Cav.

Jacob Haight .....Co. G, 2d Ia. Cav.
William S. Perry.....Co. H, 2d Ia. Cav.
Jacob K. Wagner.....Co. H, 2d Ia. Cav.
Ellis W. Lamm.....Co. H, 2d Ia. Cav.
J. N. W. Rumple.....Co. H, 2d Ia. Cav.
E. J. Boget.....Co. H, 2d Ia. Cav.
John I. Johnson.....Co. E, 4th Ia. Cav.
George H. Bollenbaugh....Co. E, 4th Ia. Cav.
Oliver P. Cohoe.....Co. B, 8th Ill.
Ezra C. Davis.....Co. I, 54th Ill.
John H. Henry.....Co. H, 93d Ill.
I. L. Kephart.....21st Pa.
Henry Sheak .....Co. I, 19th Ohio.

Regiments Unknown.

John H. Shea.
John Allison.
Edward Little.
Henry Coleman.

Chapter VII.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA. PRESIDENT E. B. KEPHART. LARGER ATTENDANCE. INCREASING FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT.

The year 1868 has already been characterized as a period of transition. Up to that time the College had not been able to escape from the feeling that perhaps the institution itself was still an experiment, and each new year and each new experiment a kind of temporary makeshift to be superseded by something more permanent as soon as that better thing could be attained. The sense of uncertainty and change was greatly aggravated during the trying times of the Civil War and the two or three years following. Teachers and officers changed frequently and the College was forced to practice a hand-to-mouth policy in financial matters. In a moment of desperation, in 1866, the executive committee had issued a kind of ultimatum to the citizens that they must raise four thousand dollars, suggesting by implication, at least, that if this were not done the College would be compelled to move to a more favorable location. Though the people of Western rallied gallantly, as they had so often done before, and were destined to do again, they felt much aggrieved at the suggestion of removal, and were pacified only when the Board, at its next meeting, gave positive assurance that the College should remain at Western.

By the end of 1868 a firmer courage and a surer hope began to take possession of the friends of the College. They had seen their institution pass through a

severe crisis and begin to show signs of reviving vigor. Students home from the war returned to school in larger numbers, bringing other students with them. The internal affairs of school seem to have been more satisfactory now than at any other time since the "golden days" before the war. The first resolution in a long list offered at the board meeting, in June, 1868, is:

"*Resolved,* That we are filled with delight in witnessing the greatly improved condition of the College buildings, and that we are not now ashamed to have strangers visit our institution, and can, with confidence, invite students to make it a place for the procurement of useful knowledge."

Other resolutions commended the present faculty, especially in the matter of discipline. It will be remembered that this is the year in which Principal Ebersole tried the experiment of dispensing with formal rules.

Finally it was resolved, "That we remember the mistakes of the past only to avoid them in the future, and that we begin anew the work of building Western College, and that in the undertaking we aim at nothing less than an institution equal and, if possible, superior to any in the northwest."

"*Resolved,* That we proceed to elect a permanent faculty consisting of:

"1. A president, who shall also be Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

"2. A professor of Latin and Greek.

"3. A professor of Natural Science.

"4. A principal of the Ladies' Department.

"5. A musical teacher."

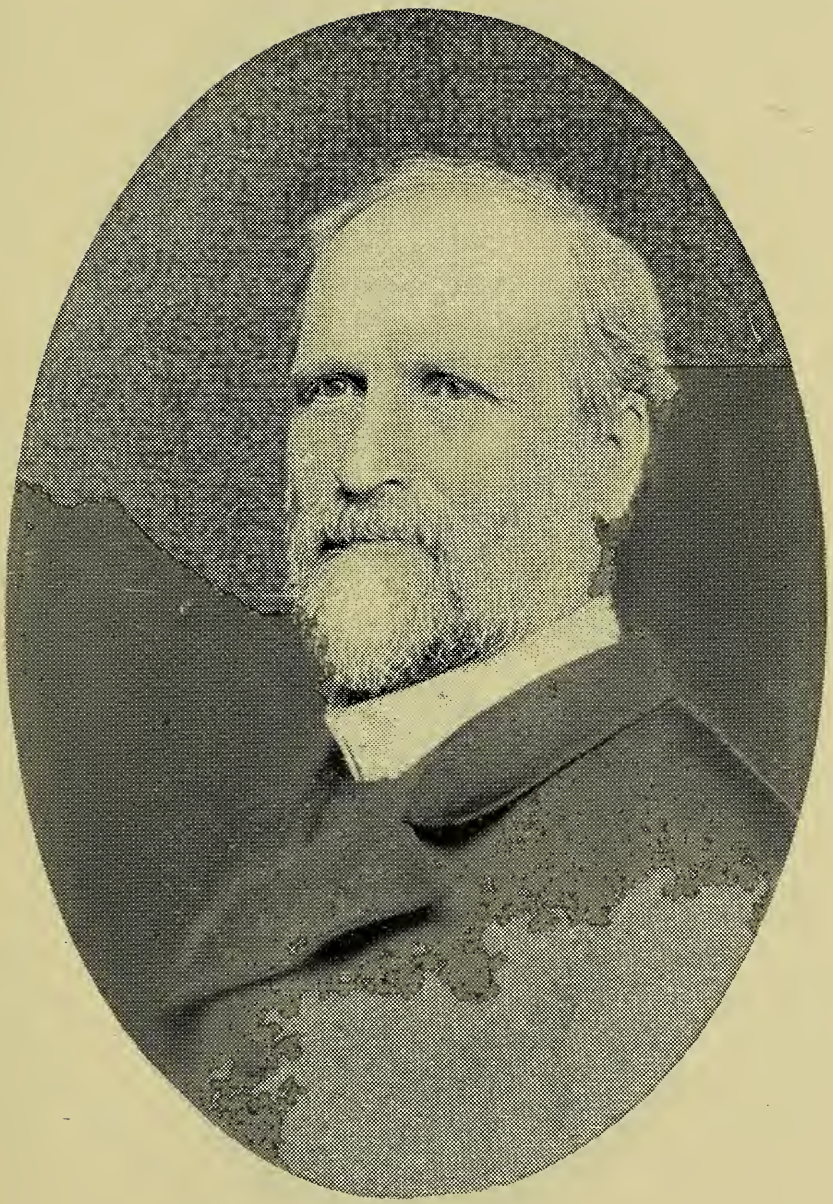
The fact to note in the above is the new thought of permanency and the dawning sense of needing a continuous policy.

The summer vacation of 1868 began thus with rising courage and growing hope. In the meantime, President Ebersole found it expedient to accept the offer of the State University; not, however, until he had helped to secure a suitable successor for the work at Western. For three years, that is since the resignation of President William Davis, in 1865, to June, 1868, the College had been without a president, the teachers placed in charge during that time being officially known as principals. Now it was felt that the time had come to revive the office of president with all the prerogatives and prestige that go with that office, and Professor Ebersole was elected to the presidency. When, during the summer, he decided to lay down the duties of the office, another man was sought who would bring to the work steadfastness of purpose, weighty personality, and sound business judgment. President Ebersole's mind naturally turned to one who had been his fellow-student at Mount Pleasant College and later at Otterbein University, one who had shown sturdy persistence and nobleness of purpose in his own struggles to secure an education, and who possessed the qualities that would strengthen the new feeling of permanency at Western, Rev. E. B. Kephart, pastor of the United Brethren Church at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania. At the suggestion of President Ebersole the presidency was offered to Mr. Kephart, and after devout deliberation on his part, was accepted. As a large part of the history of Western College for thirteen years centers about the life of President Kephart, it will be necessary to give some aspects of that life in considerable detail.

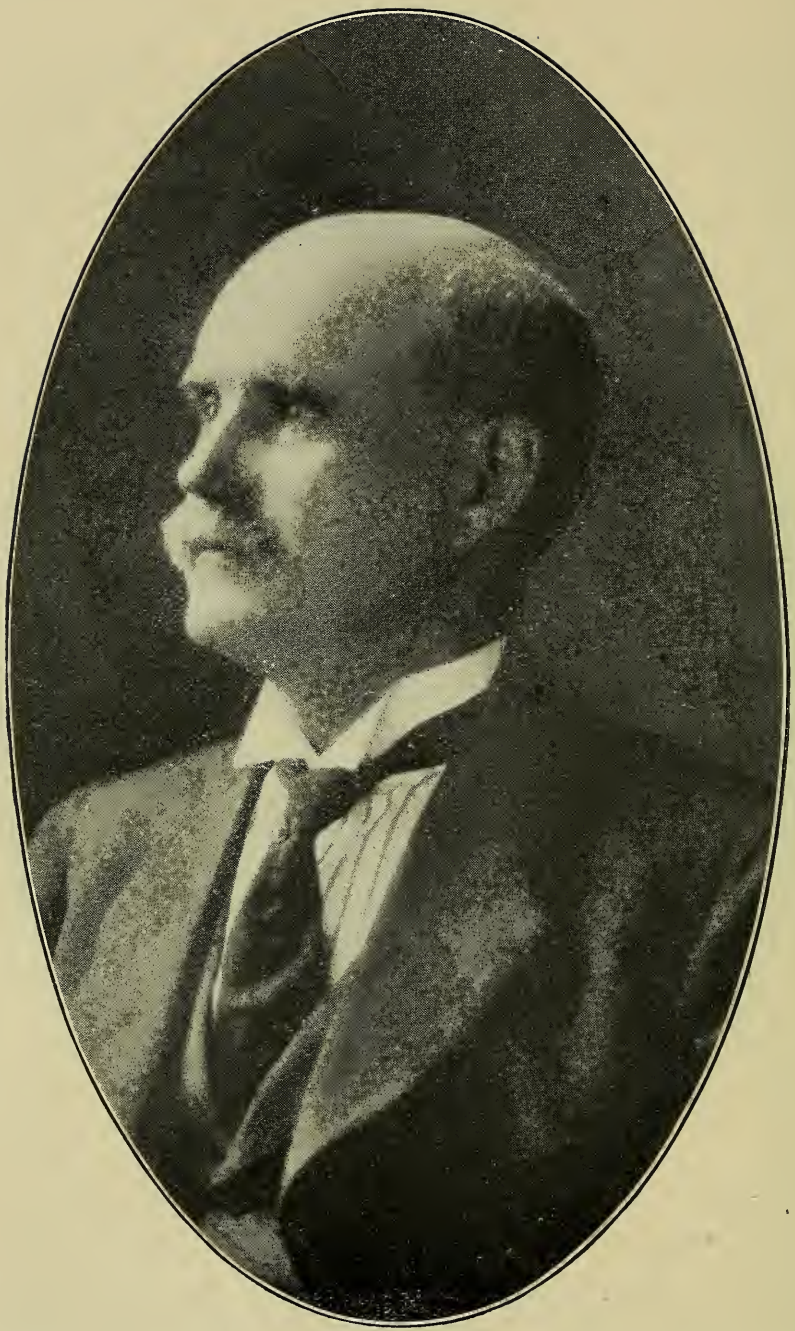
Ezekiel Boring Kephart, the son of hardy pioneers in the mountains of Pennsylvania, inherited to some extent the racial characteristics of his Swiss, German, English, and Pennsylvania Dutch ancestors. His biographer, Rev. L. F. John, says: "In him were happily combined the Swiss love of freedom and hatred of tyranny, whether in state or church, class or individual; the German philosophical and theological bent; the common sense and practical solidity of the English; and the frugal industry of the Pennsylvania Dutch."

Among the pioneers of those days, especially of the mountain districts, school privileges were very meager. The Kephart children were first taught at home by their mother and were then sent to school whenever opportunity offered, at best only a few months out of the year, and then the schools were usually poorly taught and lacking wholly the power to inspire. The influence of that home, aided by that of an intelligent Scotch neighbor, kept the worth of learning at least dimly before the mind of young Ezekiel, and, above all, inculcated principles of inflexible morality and sturdy devotion. At the age of seventeen, with his conversion at a camp meeting, came the spiritual awakening that touched his whole life with a hallowing though quiet flame. Then at twenty-one came the great intellectual awakening, such as comes in some degree to every life that counts for much in the service of mankind.

At that particular time providence saw fit to send into the neighborhood two aspiring young school teachers, ardent students and school chums. One took the Kephart School and the other taught in the adjoining district. That winter work was scarce and the two young Kepharts, E. B., twenty-one, and I. L., somewhat older, were



PRESIDENT J. S. MILLS, D.D.
President of Western College through the Time of the Fire and Rebuilding, 1889-1892.



PRESIDENT A. M. BEAL, M.D.
President of Western College one year and Member of the Faculty twelve years.

at a loss as to what to do; a suggestion from their father determined them to go to school, a suggestion heeded all the more readily because they had begun to realize their serious lack of education. As they were over age, the school authorities had first to be convinced of their good intentions. The schools taught by the two chums from Cassville Academy were revelations to the neighborhood. The usual subjects of the country school of that day were presented with freshness and inspiration and additional classes in English grammar and geography were introduced, and even English literature and public speaking received attention. Two small papers were published by the schools and the Kephart brothers were the editors. One school celebrated Washington's birthday—a thing unheard of in that region—and the other school took part. Both schools joined in a grand closing exhibition.

After such a taste of the joys of learning and stimulating mental activity it was inevitable that great longings should stir in the depths of the two newly-awakened minds. The momentous decision that turned the tide of destiny for two lives, and largely influenced the future of the whole Church, came one Sunday morning as the two brothers sat on the bed earnestly debating the college question. They knew something of what an education would cost them and what hardships they must endure to secure it. Finally E. B.'s jaw closed with a fixedness that left no room for change, and he said with great deliberation, "Well, I'm going to school." And I. L., with more sprightliness, but with no less finality, answered, "If you go, I'm going too." That was in 1856, the very year that saw the birth of Western College.

So E. B. Kephart entered upon the long, arduous road to learning, first at Dickinson Academy, then at Mount

Pleasant College, later at Otterbein University, with intervals out for earning money—now teaching school, now rafting logs, and later, after deciding to enter the ministry as his life's work, preaching, a method of earning money so slow in those days, especially for a young man who married in the meantime and had a home to provide for, that years slipped away before he was able to return and complete his college course. It was characteristic of him that the purpose of completing his education once formed he should not lose sight of it for a moment until the purpose could be fulfilled.

After his graduation in 1865, he served one year as president of Collegiate Institute, a school of the Church at Leoni, Michigan, and then, convinced that the attempt to maintain the school was a mistake, he returned to Allegheny Conference and accepted work at Mount Pleasant, from which he was called, in 1868, to the presidency of Western College.

Here a task of peculiar difficulty and complexity awaited President Kephart. Among the friends of the College a feeling was springing up that a better day was at hand, but that feeling awaited a leader to turn it to account. Finances were in a chaotic state and needed to be reduced to a system, a task requiring years to accomplish even partially. The internal affairs of the College were in need of a well-ordered policy administered by a firm hand directed by a warm heart. The College buildings, and even the village had begun to wear an air of unpainted neglect, an air temporarily removed by strenuous effort, but destined afterward to increase with the years.

Fortunately President Kephart was blessed with a large share of saving common sense, a rich store of homely humor, a rare vein of human kindness, and a sensitive

faith in the Unseen Power that supports a righteous cause, a faith cultivated by his years in the ministry, and consecrated when he and his young bride accepted appointment to the then distant mission post in the Territory of Washington, from which, even after the journey was begun, they were recalled by the Board because of the approaching Civil War.

In order to bring themselves into close touch with the every-day life of the school, the president and his family, for the first two years of his administration, occupied rooms in Lane Hall, one of the College buildings used for a ladies' dormitory. After that they occupied their own home, a home that became the real center of college life and influence. Here again it will be appropriate to quote from the "Life of Ezekiel Boring Kephart," by his son-in-law, Dr. L. F. John:

"His administration is known for its mingling of kindness and firmness. He always sought to ally the best students with himself by taking them into his confidence and counsel, so as to make them feel personally responsible. At one time when there was some commotion in the dormitory, he called in a young man, now prominent as a scholar in the Church, and said to him in substance, 'Now how can we best succeed in bettering conditions and preserving order in the dormitories?' The student says that he always afterward felt that he ought to help the president in every way possible. This is an illustration of his methods of governing men. He never drove where possible to lead.

"As a teacher, he stimulated manhood and womanhood. He did not underestimate the value of language, science, and philosophy, but he cared more for character. One of his predominant traits through life was his charity for

the erring who really desired to do right. Only eternity can reveal how many were stimulated to noble endeavor for pure living by the fact that Bishop Kephart trusted them. One who was his student in Western says of him: 'I was sometimes rude, he was always patient; discouraged, he would bear me up; and when I did wrong, he forgot it. As time goes on, I realize more and more how his influence in the earlier years has entered into the shaping of my life in these later years.' "

Because of the lofty integrity of his character and the qualities of heart and personality indicated above, President Kephart gradually won the confidence and esteem of the students, townspeople, church constituency, and the larger citizenship of the State. A student in trouble or perplexed by the baffling problems of life knew where to go for wise and sympathetic counsel, and not long afterward statesmen were ready to invite him to their deliberations.

The following extract, from a letter written by Rev. M. R. Drury in response to a request for personal impressions of the College and its teachers, characterizes in brief the closing years of the preceding period and the first four years of President Kephart's term:

"Entering college at an early age, with only the preparation which a village school of the times afforded, I was most susceptible to the impressions and influences which the new life in the college world afforded. Among my first teachers none so touched my life as to give me vision and purpose as did Prof. M. W. Bartlett, then acting president of the College, a tall, spare man, with an intelligent and kindly face, prominent cheek bones and a decidedly Roman nose and raven black straight hair. He was such a man in bearing and character as at once com-

manded my esteem and confidence. I remember him as distinctly as a teacher of religion and as a spiritual guide as I do as a teacher in the College. He was not a minister, but his activity in the Church and Bible school gave him a profound influence over the young lives coming in touch with him in those early days of the College.

"Next to President Bartlett, the one whose life and teachings most impressed me, was Miss Hester A. Hillis, then the lady principal in the College. She was herself not only a thorough student and a good and popular teacher, but her interest in the social and religious welfare of the students was such that she became a personal friend and helper of all. She was most self-denying and self-sacrificing. She used also to go out into the country to schoolhouses adjacent to the College and hold religious services and conduct Sunday schools. On leaving the College, in 1867, she became a missionary to India where she spent many years in heroic and useful service. Her death occurred a few years ago and her brother, Doctor Hillis, of Brooklyn, New York, has written a worthy memorial tribute to her beautiful and noble life.

"In speaking thus of first teachers, I would not be understood as speaking disparagingly of other and later teachers. President Kephart was a teacher greatly beloved by his students, not so much for his scholarship as his manly character and devotion to his work.

"I cannot now speak of other teachers whose memory I cherish with sincere affection and gratitude. The College had in its faculty in the early days noble men and women whose work, though done under conditions that would now be regarded as hard and discouraging, was most effective in mental discipline and in character building. Their names may be forgotten, but their work will abide.

"My impression is that the highest end of education, which is the development of a true manhood and a true womanhood, was quite as well realized in the early history of the College with its meager buildings and equipment, as is the case to-day. Well appointed buildings, chemical and biological laboratories, libraries and athletic facilities, and other modern educational aids are all very well in their places, and are greatly to be prized, but all the same it takes the teacher and the student to produce scholarship and character. I rejoice that the students of the present have their superior advantages and opportunities, and they should not forget that with these there are corresponding responsibilities."

When President Kephart first came, the faculty consisted, in addition to the president, of William Langham, Professor of Ancient Languages; Homer R. Page, Professor of Natural Science and History; and Miss Emma Guitner, Principal of the Ladies' Department, together with the teacher of penmanship and bookkeeping and one of instrumental music. Tutors were added from time to time, and soon a teacher of painting and drawing was appointed, and finally one of vocal music. Not until 1876 was a new chair, that of mathematics, created, and Professor R. E. Williams was chosen as its first incumbent. Changes in the faculty remained all too frequent for the best interests of the school, the hopeful exceptions, in addition to the president, being Prof. I. L. Kephart, a superior teacher and gifted writer, who filled the Chair of Natural Science and History for five years, 1871 to 1876, and Professor Lewis Bookwalter, who occupied the Chair of Ancient Languages and Literature for six years, 1873 to 1879. These three men, all educated in the schools of the Church and devoted to this school, aided much in

giving a tone of continuity and permanency to the faculty organization and to the whole life of the school, and related the College to the civic life of the community and State by accepting offices themselves.

Soon a more vigorous academic life became evident about the College. Literary societies took on new activity and others were organized. Debating and public speaking were emphasized with telling effect. Public rhetoricals were the great events of each term; they were participated in by all the students in sections, each section in charge of a college professor. Such exercises were looked forward to with interested anticipations by both the participants and the audience, and were talked about afterwards, furnishing in a measure the student excitement now furnished by athletic contests.

The improved internal life of the school soon began to tell on the student attendance, especially in the upper classes. The enrollment at the beginning of President Kephart's administration was about one hundred and forty, not more than a dozen of whom were above the preparatory department. The attendance worked up until it reached the high-water mark, in 1874, with an enrollment of two hundred and thirty, fifty-one of whom were of collegiate rank. After that, owing to a combination of adverse circumstances, the attendance fell off until after the College was removed. In 1872, four years after the new order of things was inaugurated, the College graduated a class of ten, exactly as many as had been graduated in all the preceding years, a record approached in the years immediately following, but not excelled until the class of 1877 surpassed it by two.

The student body of that day, however, is more remarkable for scholarship and strength of character than for

numbers, as may be seen at a glance at the alumni roll of that period. It is seldom that any school can boast of a group of graduates, so large a proportion of whom have reached eminence both in the learned professions and in practical life. These go far toward proving an assertion recently made by an interested observer, that a larger percentage of Western graduates "make good" than other colleges can show. The period from 1868 to 1881 saw the graduation of sixty-nine men and women; sixteen of these held professorships in Western College for longer or shorter periods, the aggregate being sixty-six years. Three of them filled the presidency of the College for fifteen years. Graduates of the same period, including the ones counted above, furnished six presidents and a proportionate number of professors for other colleges, besides a large number of eminent ministers, lawyers, doctors, editors, and business men. When these were students together the College could not help feeling the stirrings of awakening genius—or latent mischief. When the old boys meet now there are wonderful stories of the long-ago, stories of that enchanting distance where harsh outlines melt in a mist of romance.

The sober-minded historian must not indulge in sentiment or attempt to depict the delicate aura that surrounds personality; and yet these are the real stuff of which the history of a college is made—the strange, unspoken intimacy of teacher and learner, "When one who loves and knows not, reaps a truth from one who loves and knows"; the student fellowships that entwine heartstrings through stress of common struggle or mutual mirth. The students of the '70's will remember first of all among their teachers the grave kindly face of President Kephart, with the occasional twinkle of humor in his eye, the calm

deliberation of his speech, the quiet dignity of his bearing, and, above all, the kindly heart that knew how to make allowances for them all. With somewhat different emotions they will recall Professor I. L. Kephart, with his vivacious wit, his quick perception, ready speech, and lucid presentation, his clear-cut advice and wise admonition, his facile pen and poetic diction, later to stand him in good stead in his long service as editor of the *Religious Telescope*. Miss Emma Guitner, a graduate of Otterbein, gave the Ladies' Department splendid leadership four years, and then, as the wife of Professor Bookwalter, was in close touch with the life of the school. The other teachers from abroad stayed for shorter times and perhaps left less lasting impressions.

Professor Lewis Bookwalter, keen, alert, and popular as a student, active, earnest, and aggressive as a financial agent for one year, took up the work of teaching, fully imbued with the spirit of the school, and gave the department of Ancient Languages a reputation for thoroughness and organization, a six years' service for his College surpassed only by his longer turn later as its president. Miss Anna Shuey, another product of Western, is remembered gratefully by scores of students who shared the benefits of her instruction both in the old days at Western and later at Toledo.

For the students of the period under consideration, the bare mention of names will be sufficient to loosen floods of memories for all connected with those days. Few classes can boast of such a group of members as was made up of Lewis Bookwalter, Henry Custer, Waldo Drury, Marion Drury, Francis Fry, Sallie Perry, Lucy Strother, Sarah Surran, and Robert Williams, a class best remembered perhaps for its serious application and

solid worth. The next few classes furnish many names for the ministry, with an occasional one later conspicuous in the law, in business, or in teaching—T. J. Bauder, Milo Booth, Henry Bowman, Enoch Light, Henry Sheak, Cyrus Kephart, Francis Washburn. Of a slightly different nature are the traditions that gather about a later group, traditions of genial comradeships, mingled with seriousness and mirth-making and a share of solid accomplishment—Harry Albert, Milton Beal—the mild-mannered, cherub-eyed plotter of innocent mischief—W. I. Beatty, the irrepressible; Frank Smith, Joe Bookwalter, A. R. Burkdol, W. J. Ham, Josie Johnson, the studious; Abe Neidig, U. D. Runkle, Austie Patterson, the serious-minded; W. H. Klinefelter, Dan Miller, Eli Ridenour, Addie Dickman, J. L. Drury, G. M. Miller, and Rob Wilson, the solemn-faced mirth provoker. These, and many others like them, whose deeds and personalities must be unrecorded here, yet who went to swell the whole amount, make up an enduring chapter in the history of the College.

But enough of these unsubstantial realities. The record must come to the unpoetic and tangible. At the beginning of President Kephart's administration the College was obligated for something over $12,000, mostly borrowed money. Against this it had assets consisting of notes aggregating $10,600, and lands in Illinois and Iowa valued at $1,200, and town lots valued at $1,250. Many of the notes held by the College were of old standing and of uncertain value, and probably none of them paid any interest; the notes against the College on the other hand were kept in force and accumulated interest regularly.

The financial task, great as it was, was attacked courageously. A general agent was appointed to attend the

sittings of the conferences coöperating with the College and ask them each to appoint a soliciting agent within their own territory. As a step toward greater permanency of income, agents were instructed to solicit pledges to be paid in ten annual installments, the larger ones ten dollars a year, the smaller ones five dollars a year. All sums received from such annual payments and all amounts otherwise secured by the agents were to be applied to the liquidation of the debt. In addition, the coöperating conferences were asked to raise one dollar per member each year; this sum was to be known as the Dollar Fund, and to be applied toward the current expenses. This plan was tried until June, 1870, with not very satisfactory results. It was then decided to adopt some new plans, all looking toward concentration of management and more continuous income.

The president of the College was made the virtual superintendent of agents. It was resolved that all agents should be created and employed by the board. Dennis Gray was elected general financial agent, in which capacity he rendered faithful and efficient service for eight years. The previous plans for the liquidation of the debt were continued. To provide for salaries of the teachers and for current expenses, it was decided to create two new funds, one known as the Endowment Fund, and the other as the Scholarship Fund.

For the first it was decided to solicit notes secured by real estate, personal security, or good names, all notes to draw interest payable annually. An agent, designated as Endowment Agent, was put into the field to solicit for this specific fund. Notes could be paid at any time, and the money thus coming into the treasury was loaned. Only a small portion of the notes seems ever to have been

paid in and much of the interest evidently was allowed to go by default. The treasurer's report to the board, June, 1878, probably the high-water mark, shows a total endowment of $19,215, made up of notes, bequests, and life insurance policies. The same report shows the total receipts from endowment interest $486.89, from which it is evident that only a small portion of the fund was really productive. In the end the fund seems to have practically disappeared.

The Scholarship Fund was to be made up from two sources—notes of $250 at ten per cent., payable annually, and cash payments of $250 each, the donation in either case to entitle the donor to a perpetual scholarship in Western College good for the tuition of one student in the regular college classes. The report of 1878 shows a scholarship fund of $11,500, on which interest amounting to $397.06 was paid, indicating that the fund was not very productive. Later experience has shown that the issuing of such perpetual scholarships is an unfortunate mortgage on the future income of the institution granting them.

The five or six years following the adoption of these new plans were reasonably prosperous. Attendance increased and a number of influential families moved to Western. By counting all the notes received during the year as good the treasurer was able a few times to report a small decrease in the debt total. It was soon found, however, that the debt was gradually gaining, and in the later '70's the gain was found to be about $1,500 a year, the total in 1881 reaching $25,000. In these latter years it became painfully evident that some change must be brought about; some deeply concerned in the College were coming to the conviction that the change most likely to bring permanent relief was a change of location.

Several men deserve special mention for their loyal services to the College during this period. First of all was President Kephart, who taught classes, looked after discipline, directed the business of the institution, visited the coöperating territory, and took an active part in church and civic affairs. By his solid qualities of character and his large abilities he won distinction for the College within his Church and prestige for it in the State. During the agitation over the removal of the county seat of Linn County from Marion to Cedar Rapids, President Kephart cast his influence in favor of Marion, in gratitude for which service a delegation of Marion citizens visited him at Western and offered him the nomination for State senator. He finally accepted, was elected, and served with distinction from 1872 to 1876, still, however, keeping up his duties as president of the College. While a member of the senate he was influential in securing the passage of the Iowa Prohibitory Law, and of most important legislation affecting education in Iowa. It was also well known that the vote of Senator Kephart decided the choice for United States Senator in favor of William B. Allison. By that vote he gave Iowa one of her greatest honors, the nation one of the most conspicuous public servants, and Western College a life-long friend. After his term of office other and higher civic honors were offered him, from all of which he turned because he had chosen the cause of religion and religious education. In May, 1881, the General Conference of the United Brethren Church, in session at Lisbon, Iowa, honored itself and Western College by electing President Kephart to the bishopric, an office which he filled with great credit until his death. His long service as president of Western College—a length of service not yet equalled

by any other who has filled that office—convinced Bishop Kephart of two great truths: the Church must foster education, and educational institutions must be freed from debt and then must be kept free. Perhaps no other bishop did so much as he did toward reaching these two desired ends.

Perhaps next to the president in arduous, and often thankless and even maligned service, stand the financial agents, without whom no Christian college could be built up, and certainly without whom Western College could not have survived the stormy period of its early history. Subjected to cold looks and colder rebuffs, to hardships of travel and inclemency of weather, often like homeless wanderers, and always with precarious compensation, either in material rewards or in recognition of services rendered, they nerved themselves daily anew for the day's new conflicts, and as fast as one fell another took his place. Dennis Gray continued in active service during the greater part of the period now under consideration, some years as sole agent, more often with one or more assistants; he will receive his just dues only when the closed volume of unwritten history shall be opened. W. S. DeMoss served for a shorter time, but accomplished much by his earnestness and zeal. L. Bookwalter, I. L. Buchwalter, and M. Fulcomer each lent a helping hand for a short period. No little credit, too, is due the keepers of the treasury, some of whom were active field agents at the same time. Lewis Bookwalter and I. L. Kephart deserve special mention for the accuracy, neatness, and lucidity of their accounts. Their reports enabled the board to understand fully the financial condition of the school; each was treasurer for three years. W. J. Hamm also kept excellent records for one year.

In 1878, M. S. Drury, who had moved his family to Western three years earlier that he might give his personal services to the College more completely than he could do at a distance, was made general financial agent and treasurer. This was a period of increasing depression for the College. Attendance had fallen off with a consequent loss in tuitions and a larger deficit in current expenses. Many in the coöperating territory were growing indifferent, or discouraged, or even hostile, insomuch that donations were difficult to secure. Interest on the old debt was increasing at an alarming rate. Mr. Drury became wrapped up in the College, and so ardent for its success that he donated his time as agent and treasurer and made frequent gifts besides, the last one being a gift of $1,000 conditioned on the raising of the whole debt. He finally became convinced that the location of the College was the greatest hindrance to ultimate success, and so began to advocate a change, thereby bringing upon himself much severe censure. A later chapter must show more fully how his life story is interwoven with that of the College.

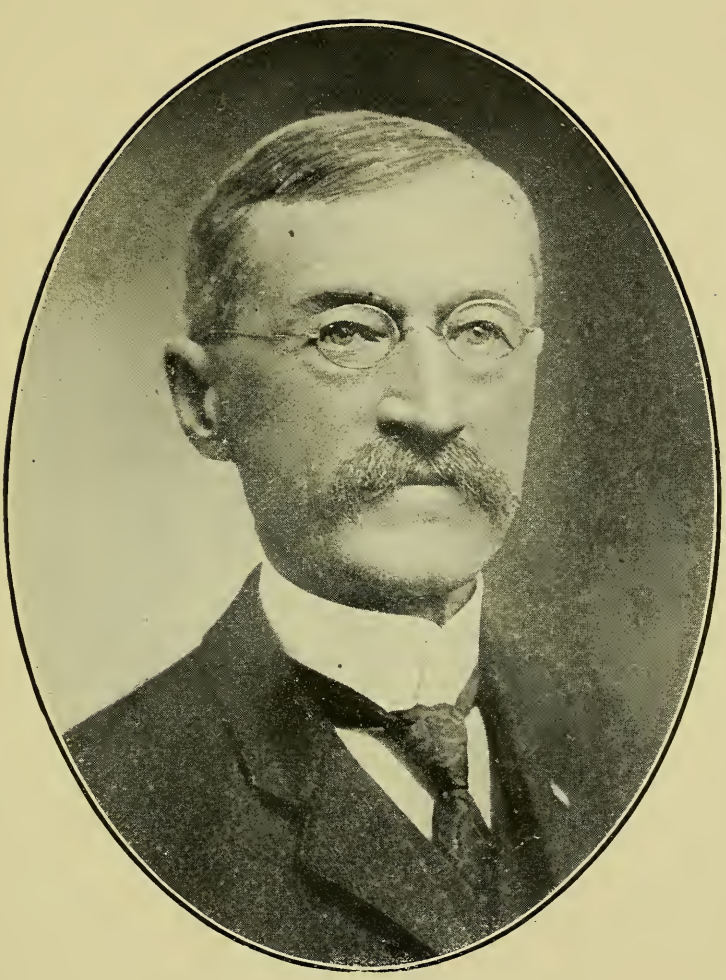
Another group of men, not usually recognized in any degree commensurate with the amount and value of services rendered, is the Executive Committee, composed of business and professional men already burdened with work. The Executive Committee is called upon to spend many long hours periodically grappling with the knottiest of problems and facing the most trying situations. The Board meets once a year, keeps open house, and goes about its business; the Executive Committee must stand guard over the interests of the College the year around. It is the safety valve of the administration, the president's cabinet when he needs advice, his buffer when he needs

a shield; and no one knows the hours these men spend and the tasks they meet. Usually, too, it is the Executive Committee that supplies the thread of continuity so necessary to the welfare of a College.

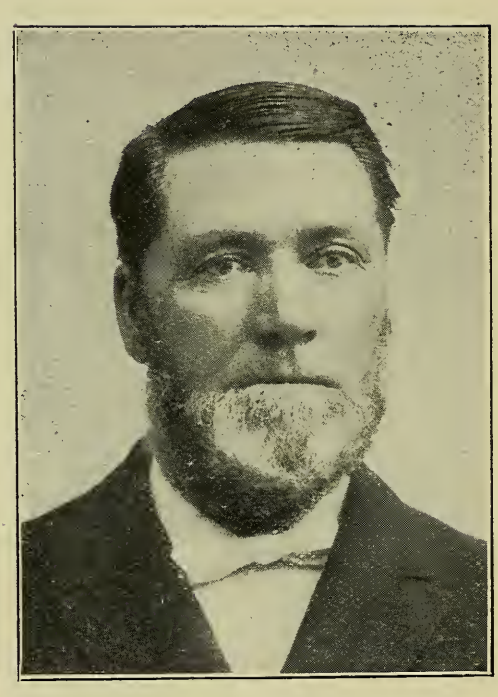
Both at Western and at Toledo, members of the Executive Committee have been in longer consecutive service than can be found in any other branch of administration. Dr. W. B. Wagner, conspicuous in all the early counsels of the College, extended well into this period as a member of the Executive Committee. J. W. Horn, Adam Perry, and Ransom Davis served for fifteen years or more, a large portion of a busy man's active career. The names of Homer Page, L. M. Healy, A. C. Gilmore, H. A. Dilling, John Kephart, Ralph Shatto, S. Dice, J. Speak, T. Halberson, David Silver, J. S. Rock, and Doctor Manning appear as members of the committee for less extended periods.

The Board of Trustees, as the final authority of the College, exerts the largest influence in shaping general policies, supplying the spirit and tone of the enterprise as a whole, and in keeping the College in vital touch with the people. Names that appear most frequently in the minutes of the board during these years as present and taking part in legislation and on committees are: M. S. Drury, Martin Bowman, J. H. Vandever, C. H. Neidig, John Dorcas, W. S. DeMoss, S. R. Lichtenwalter, J. W. Eckles, T. D. Adams, George Miller, I. K. Statton, J. H. Grim, L. H. Bufkin, and A. M. Beal. These and many others, perhaps equally interested, did much to sustain the credit and prestige of the College throughout these years.

An extract from a letter written by Dr. Lewis Bookwalter, in response to a request for the story of his con-



HON. E. C. EBERSOLE, LL.D.
Connected with Western since 1863 as Professor, Acting President, Member of Executive Committee, Endowment Secretary, and Legal Counsel.



REV. GEORGE MILLER, D.D.
President of the Board of Trustees twenty-eight years, and Member of the Board thirty-six years.

nection with the College and his estimate of men and measures, will close this chapter.

"I registered first, Jan. 1, 1868, after the winter term was under way, entering the common branches of the academy. I was several days in coming from home in Blue Earth County, Wisconsin, no little of the distance being by stage—on runners. I reached Cedar Rapids on Saturday evening late, and rode out to Western with two Bohemian men in their wagon. They provided me a seat on an upended beer keg. Acting President or Principal E. C. Ebersole had just come to the head of the school and his cordial reception and subsequent kindly attentions I shall never forget. Returning in the fall, I found E. B. Kephart as new president. To this man you cannot give too high a place in the roll of the makers of the College. In fact, he made it—found it practically an academy and made it a college. The class of '72 was the first harvest of his sowing. He was a big man in body, brain, and heart, also a tireless, hopeful worker, and he actually got under the whole enterprise with his broad shoulders, lifted it up out of the mire, and carried it forward and upward. Through all his administration the struggle was to meet the financial needs. As a teacher under him for six years, I think I never settled with the College on salary without taking a note for a considerable balance. Here, I may add, a larger part of these notes were finally settled by the holder forgiving the half.

"My father became interested, first through my coming to the College and then by a desire especially to educate his children. Finally, renting his farm in Wisconsin, he removed to Western in the early fall of 1870—coming by wagon. He had previously bought property in the town and a small farm near by. He threw himself enthusi-

astically into the work of building up the College, gave it money, was several years College pastor and also field agent. His work as pastor, three years, was specially successful. I remember that Austie Patterson was converted under his labors."

Chapter VIII.

AGITATION FOR RELOCATION. CAUSES LEADING THERETO. PROVIDING FOR THE OLD DEBT. SEEKING A NEW LOCATION. PROPOSITION FROM TOLEDO. THE EMPTY NEST.

The first suggestion of a possible removal of the College, at least from an official source, was contained in a recommendation of the Executive Committee to the Board, in June, 1866. Under stress of pressing need, the Committee had called on the citizens of Western and vicinity to raise a fund designated as the Four Thousand Dollar Fund, and recommended that in case the amount could not be raised, the school should be removed to another location. The recommendation provoked a most spirited discussion and finally called out a resolution from the Board to the effect that the recommendation was premature and should not be considered farther at the present time. The matter then seems to have been dropped for a number of years, though, no doubt, it was occasionally discussed in private. That there was increased thought in that direction about 1875 is evident from an action of the Board in June of that year. In the minutes of that session is recorded a congratulatory resolution stating that "through the advice of the Committee on Finance, arrangements have been effected by which the institution is placed upon a permanent basis; and the people of Western may now look forward to the period at no distant day when a new and ample college building shall adorn the present beautiful campus; and that the matter of moving the College to another locality has never been

entertained by the Board of Trustees, but has simply been an outside rumor without official consideration."

The question, however, was not so easily disposed of as the Board seemed to think. No later than November of the same year, the editor of the Lisbon Sun, in an argument for the removal of the College to Lisbon, writes:

"The present buildings of the U. B. College at Western are in an unsuitable condition to meet the growing demand of the school and will soon have to be rebuilt. To replace them at Western is a conceded folly. Bishop Glossbrenner repudiates the idea, and the directors, faculty, and friends of the school look upon such a project as disastrous and extremely unwise. Besides its isolation and wretched access, its surroundings are such as to preclude the hope of the growth and success which would surely follow its removal to Lisbon. The friends of the Church at large and the citizens of Lisbon, without regard to denomination, are interested in this change."

That, of course, is a prejudiced view meant to create sentiment in favor of the change suggested, and yet it is probable that the opinions expressed in the editorial were shared in a measure by many of those concerned in the permanent welfare of the College.

Early in 1876 the same paper contained the following:

"The efforts of Western to raise the necessary amount for a railroad savors of no success. Good men who really intended to give from $500 to $1,000 now step back and decline to donate a dollar, upon the ground that the location of the College will ultimately be changed, railroad or no railroad, and they do not want to give toward a railroad for Western and still contribute their intended aid to the College. They will give, you see, to the College

no matter where it may permanently be located, but have no surplus means to invest merely to give temporary aid to Western."

For the next two or three years the agitation of the question of the removal of the College was intermittent and unofficial. Meanwhile, Western was grasping at every straw of hope for a railroad, and it was becoming more difficult to secure students and money for the College. Before the meeting of the Board of Trustees in June, 1880, discussion had become so widespread and so earnest, participated in by the financial agent and others immediately connected with the school, that it was evident that the matter would be brought officially to the notice of the Board. The columns of the *Western Light* were filled with arguments pro and con, mostly, however, ardent pleas for leaving the College at Western—sentimental appeals in behalf of the spot consecrated by their fathers and adorned by their toils and sacrifices, arguments to prove that the present state of the College was due rather to the wilful neglect on the part of the ministers and church people than to the location, and, strongest argument of all, the obligation of the College to those who had made repeated donations to the school because it was at their doors, and to those who had come to Western for the sake of the school and had built up homes primarily with a view to advancing the interests of the College.

When the Board met, the whole matter was canvassed thoroughly and seriously. Finally the following preamble and resolutions were adopted with but little opposition:

"WHEREAS, New and commodious buildings must soon be afforded to Western College, and,

"WHEREAS, It is the judgment of the friends of the school that the usefulness of Western College to the Church would be greatly augmented by its relocation at a point where it can enjoy better the advantages of modern equipment and railroad communication, and,

"WHEREAS, It is the duty of the Trustees of said College to do the best in their power for the educational trust committed to their charge by the Church; therefore,

"*Resolved,* That we recommend the appointment of a committee of three persons, which committee shall be instructed to secure grounds and subscriptions conditionally at two or three or more towns or cities in the State of Iowa, to the end that the town or city guaranteeing the most help, with all advantages considered, shall receive said College, subject to the ratification of the proper authorities.

"That said committee shall report the result of its work to the president of the Board of Trustees at the earliest practical day, who may thereupon call immediately an extra session of said Board, and the said Board may then determine upon the future location of said College."

The Committee on Relocation, appointed according to the above resolution, consisted of M. S. Drury, W. J. Ham, and Daniel Runkle.

It may not be amiss here to present a summary of the causes that led, after so long deliberation, to the final decision to change the location of the College.

The cause universally admitted as most potent was the unfavorable location. The site at Western had been chosen, in the first place, because a larger donation was offered there than elsewhere; perhaps also the founders were influenced by the common mistake of their day that a sequestered spot offered the proper environment for a

college. The site was nearly halfway between Iowa City on the south and Cedar Rapids on the north, both already growing young cities, to which railroads were either already built or were sure to be built soon. It was hoped that a north and south line connecting these two cities would soon be built, and would pass through Western. How these hopes seemed on the very eve of fulfillment, and how, when the road was finally built, Western was left three miles from the nearest station, has already been told in these pages. Later, desperate and repeated efforts were put forth to secure a road—efforts that sometimes raised high hopes, in the end to be dashed again to the ground. Finally, in 1879, an article in the *Western Light,* headed "Shall We Have a Railroad? Western's Last Chance," voiced the general feeling. This hope also failed—the hope oft deferred that made the heart sick.

Another unfavorable element in the matter of location, but one that could not have been foreseen when the College was established, was the coming of a Bohemian colony that spread until it possessed practically all the farming region round about the College. These were industrious, intelligent people, not averse to education, but with deeply ingrained social and religious customs and traditions utterly foreign to the ideals for which the College stood. So far as they had a leaning toward any particular type of school, their preference was rather for the institutions conducted by the State. Of the Church, under whose auspices Western College was conducted, they knew little and naturally felt but slight obligation to support any of its institutions. While not necessarily constituting a hostile environment, their presence precluded the fulfillment of the dream entertained by the

founders of the College, the dream of a great community in all the region round about composed of families attached to the College by generations of church traditions and personal experiences, and kept in devotion to it through the warm sympathy of sons and daughters passing to and from its halls.

Still a third unfavorable consideration was the close proximity of the State University a few miles to the south and of Cornell College a few miles to the east. In point of early start and first prestige, Western had enjoyed an advantage over both of these, but lost it through the depressing period of the Civil War and the severe financial embarrassments that followed. Now the College was no longer able to compete successfully with the institutions in the same territory. The immediate cause, however, of the decision was the state of affairs pertaining to the College at Western, a state made up partly of physical, partly of psychological conditions. The College buildings were wholly unsuitable and rapidly becoming more unfit; it was evident that new buildings must soon be erected at great expense. The friends of the College were already discouraged because of the excessive embarrassments that seemed to be piling upon it. The Church had become despondent and almost hopeless over the outlook. In such a mood neither an individual nor a larger social mass has the heart for great undertakings: belief in failure perpetuates failure; abiding faith in success invites success. As is the case with the individual, so, too, the public mind, laboring under the sense of failure in a given place, feels that a fresh start in a new place would inspire new hope and courage. That psychological condition was one of the potent reasons why a change of location for Western College was needed.

While the committee appointed for that purpose was seeking a new location, the question of the propriety of the move was thoroughly ventilated. It was still possible for the friends of the College to retain it there if they could secure larger donations for that place than other localities would offer. Discussion was heated and often acrimonious. Such moves as the one proposed necessarily entail painful consequences and often set brother against brother in unseemly strife, and fill history with a few unpleasant pages that the later historian would gladly pass over in silence. The Trustees were accused of putting the College up at auction, making of it a thing of merchandise, and peddling it about the country seeking the highest bidder. The motives of good Father Drury and others, most active in favor of relocation, were impugned, and many unkind things were said and felt. The situation itself made inevitable much personal loss and many heart burnings that only time can cure.

Of the localities competing for the College, Toledo soon took the lead. Lisbon had long sought to bring the school to that place, and was able to offer a strong local support, but was open to the fatal objection of being within walking distance of Cornell College, already well established and prospering. Marion made several efforts to work up sentiment in favor of offering inducements at that place, but seemed unable to enlist the general community very deeply. Cedar Rapids, Clarence, Wilton Junction, Muscatine, Independence, West Liberty, and Toledo were all considered by the committee. Conditions at Toledo were such as to incline her citizens favorably toward inviting the College. A beautiful county-seat town of much wealth and culture, with little prospect of building up large mercantile or manufacturing enter-

prises, she needed something to give her distinction, and the College seemed to offer the thing needed. Besides, Mr. E. C. Ebersole and Mrs. Emily Dillman, among the early teachers of the College, had long been highly esteemed and influential citizens of Toledo, and they naturally cast their influence in favor of securing the College. Under their leadership, warmly seconded by other citizens, mass meetings were held, committees appointed, and the community canvassed. In due time a substantial subscription was secured, and Mr. E. C. Ebersole and Mr. J. B. Hedge were delegated to carry the proposition to the authorities at Western.

An extra session of the Board of Trustees met at Western, December 29, 1880, to hear the report of the Committee on Relocation. As a matter of preliminary information, M. S. Drury, general agent, reported that the conferences coöperating in the support of Western College had passed resolutions at their last sessions authorizing the Board of Trustees to remove the College. When propositions concerning relocation were called for, the following was presented by the duly appointed committee:

"To M. S. Drury, W. J. Ham, and D. Runkle, Committee on the Relocating of Western College:

"We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the people of the town of Toledo, Tama County, Iowa, have in our possession subscriptions of the people of said town and vicinity to the amount of about $20,194, which we are authorized to present to the Board of Trustees of said College upon the condition that said College be permanently located at said Toledo by the first day of January, 1881, the money collected on said subscriptions to be

used in erecting suitable buildings for said College at said Toledo.

"Western, Iowa, December 29, 1880.

"E. C. EBERSOLE,
"JAS B. HEDGE,
"Committee."

The proposition of Toledo was accepted by a vote of eight yeas to one nay, and steps were taken looking toward the removal of the College and its belongings to Toledo the following summer. A building committee, consisting of M. S. Drury, D. Runkle, Maj. L. Clark, Hon. W. F. Johnson, and E. C. Ebersole, was appointed to proceed with the erection of a College building at Toledo. Another committee was appointed to dispose of the College property at Western.

The change of location now being officially settled, it remained to complete the present school year, wind up the affairs of the College at its old location, and transfer the institution to its new seat.

The consummation devoutly to be wished in closing up the College business before removal was the canceling of the old debt in order to start in the new home with accounts balanced; the debt now amounted, in round numbers, to $25,000. Financial Agent M. S. Drury had been working zealously for a number of years to reduce the debt, and the Board finally ordered an attempt to cover the whole amount by cash subscriptions and notes by June 25, 1881; donations were solicited on condition that the whole amount be provided for within the time specified. At the Board meeting, June, 1880, the general agent reported $4,800 in such conditional pledges. With a view to making a united assault upon the debt the coming year,

L. H. Bufkin, J. W. Smith, and later D. Miller were appointed soliciting agents to assist in the campaign. So vigorous was the work of these men and of the general agent that the report of the Board, June 18, 1881, showed $20,184, including $4,500 from the sale of lands belonging to the College, and a smaller amount collected on old notes. Here we may quote, from a personal letter of L. H. Bufkin, his experience being typical of what college agents encounter.

"At the meeting of the Board, June, 1880, I was elected soliciting agent, or field secretary. At that time there was a debt of $25,000 against the College, and it was my duty with the aid of the general agent to raise that amount by solicitation. The plan adopted was to take notes payable upon the condition that the whole amount be secured on or before the twenty-fifth day of June, 1881. I started out with the full expectation of success, but met with many discouraging failures where I had entertained the brightest hopes of success. On one occasion a wealthy and influential member of the Church listened to my story with apparent interest, and when I had finished he calmly informed me that he would not give anything, because when passing the window of his parlor one day he discovered one minister kissing another minister's wife. Upon another occasion I visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hahn, in Fremont County, Iowa, and talked with them of Church and College affairs until midnight without apparent effect, and went to bed with a sad heart, for he was also wealthy and usually a generous giver. The next morning I was called to breakfast at an early hour, and going down stairs, feeling as forlorn as imagination could possibly paint, I was greeted by the host

and hostess with beaming smiles, and at the breakfast table Mr. Hahn informed me that his wife had dreamed in the night that they had given the College a thousand dollars and woke up shouting happy, and after talking the matter over they had concluded to make the dream come to pass. That was breakfast enough for me, so I filled out a note for $1,000, payable in one year, and they both signed it. Time flew rapidly, and so did I from place to place, sometimes by rail, sometimes on foot, absent from home as long as six weeks at a time, until the first day of July, 1881, when, just before midnight, the $25,000 fund was completed, the last few hundred dollars being made up by friends in Western who had already contributed liberally."

As soon as it was ascertained that the whole amount had been raised within the specified time, the secretary of the Board, Rev. T. D. Adams, in accordance with the previous instructions from that body, proclaimed that, the conditions on which the notes had been obtained having been met, the obligations therein stated were now in full force.

During the summer the College and its portable effects and its officers were moved from Western to Toledo. Several other families not now officially connected with the College, including Bishop Kephart and his family, also removed to Toledo to assist in starting the new institution. Others, either not choosing or unable to go, stayed behind with aching hearts amid the quiet and lonesomeness of the deserted place.

One who wandered back in the late autumn has left this record:

"Not long since I passed a night in Western once more, where I had spent the happiest years of my life. By some impulse I was led to stroll into the campus of old Western College, and as I was slowly threading my way along the beautiful avenue leading from the chapel, around which gathers so many precious memories, to Lane Hall, a feeling of lonesomeness stole over me such as I had never experienced before; memories of the past rushed through my brain like a sweeping current. I thought of the first time of visiting these grounds, before the hand of man had marred the face of nature. I seemed to see the sturdy workmen gather there with pick and spade and commence the work of excavation for the first building; the formal opening of the new college on the wild prairie; the first term of school, followed by more than three score and ten sessions without interruption; the first commencement day, with its annual return with increasing interest and pleasure to the last. The first graduate, with the number of classes of interesting young ladies and gentlemen that followed as the years sped by; the seasons of grace enjoyed under the preaching of the Word in the chapel; and the sweet fellowship in the social gatherings. I thought of those earnest men of God, who selected this spot, and retired from all that would distract or allure to vice, as a suitable place to build a college, and of the men who gathered around the infant school with their families to give it support, some of whom are now in heaven, while some are waiting on the near shore for the boatman to carry them over. I remembered that here once was located one among the best United Brethren societies in the Church, and that here once the General Conference met in quadrennial session. But oh, how changed! My grief was over-

whelming when I rose from my revery, for I had been sitting about midway between the buildings, and turned my eyes involuntarily first to the chapel and then to the hall, to be met with black darkness where I was wont to see lights dancing in every window, for I seemed to have forgotten for the moment that the school had been moved from these consecrated grounds to another place."

The village of Western still retains its name and a mere place on the map, but is practically deserted, and so far as the College and its associations are concerned, the place is the most desolate and forsaken of all objects—a last year's bird's nest in the bleak chill of a January thaw. The remnants of the College building have fallen to decay, or have been desecrated to alien uses. The place is haunted only by the shadowy forms of other days. The halls where the young men held debates either are not, or preserve the silence of the grave; the hurrying step, the ringing voice, the merry laugh, the swelling song, and the solemn prayer are heard no more; the scenes of daily victory or defeat, of genial comradeships and tender whisperings of young love are gone with the ghosts of forgotten joys. To one returning after the lapse of years to these scenes of his ardent youth, the sadness is almost more than heart can bear; it is akin to the experience of one returning after thirty years to his childhood home. With quickening heart beats he approaches the spot, half cheated by the delusive hope that he is to taste again boyhood's keen thrill of pleasure. The first sight of the spot dispels his momentary illusion and fills him with a sadness indescribable, yet tender and half sweet. The house where he was born is forsaken and in ruins, haunted by the little creatures that love the solitude, and by the memories of past associations. He approaches the

door, but no father and mother come forth with benedictions of joyful welcome. He listens in vain for the kindred voices that used to summon him to childish play. He visits the spring at the foot of the hill and tries to renew his youth by a taste of its sparkling water, but this somehow has lost its power to ravish the palate with delight. As a last forlorn hope, he crosses the meadow and loiters along the creek where as a boy with dog and gun, or hook and line, he so often experienced ecstasies of palpitating expectancy. But all in vain; the charm has fled, the spell has been broken. Somewhat is due to lost power to see and feel as in the sentient days of youth; somewhat more to human associations now gone beyond recall.

Oh, Western, lovely wild rose on the bosom of the prairie, "these were thy charms, but all these charms are fled."

Chapter IX.

REORGANIZATION OF FACULTY. OPENING OF SCHOOL AT TOLEDO FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. M. S. DRURY. L. H. BUFKIN. TEACHERS AND STUDENTS. PRESIDENT BEARDSHEAR.

Coincident with the removal of the College to Toledo, it was found necessary to reorganize the faculty and rearrange departments. The Ladies' Department was abandoned, the Department of History was given separate existence, and the Department of Modern Languages was created, though not filled until later. But two of the teachers at Western entered the actual work at Toledo—Miss Anna Shuey, who had most acceptably filled the principalship of the Ladies' Department, now transferred to the chair of mathematics for four years more of excellent service, later known as Mrs. R. L. Swain, a noble woman of most wholesome influence; and Mr. T. H. Studebaker, teacher of bookkeeping, continued in the same position. Professor J. W. Robertson, teacher of Latin and Greek, was reëlected, and moved to Toledo, but late in the autumn was compelled to go west in a vain search for health.

The promotion of President Kephart by the General Conference in May, made it necessary to seek another to take the leadership in the affairs of the College. The Board, in June, called to the presidency a stalwart young scholar and rising preacher, of Dayton, Ohio, Rev. William Miller Beardshear; the choice proved most fortunate. President Beardshear, six feet three, broad shouldered and rugged of limb, a dynamo of mental and spiritual energy, was just ripening toward his prime and spread

the wholesome contagion of his own expanding personality and power into the life of the College. He remained with the school eight years, and then passed on to larger work, finally to find his true work as head of the great Iowa College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

As Professor of Natural Science, the Board at the same session selected Albert Milton Beal, already so well and favorably known in college circles as a student from the beginning of the preparatory department to the end of the classical course, and later as a trustee representing the Alumni Association. He was called from the law firm of Beal and Ham, at Tama, Iowa; he remained as science professor ten years and as president one year. Later he took up the practice of medicine, a profession for which he was peculiarly well adapted both by nature and by training. Professor Beal was an enthusiastic scientist, a man of warm sympathies, genial personality, and purity of character, one of those sweeter souls whose influence remains among the treasured legacies of the College.

When Professor Robertson was compelled to lay down his work as teacher of Ancient Languages, a successor was found in the person of Rev. James A. Weller, of Ohio, a graduate of Otterbein University. Professor Weller not only gave himself enthusiastically to building up the Department of Ancient Languages, but also established the Department of Elocution in the College. He held his position in the College for six years, and then became president of Lane University, and later of Central College.

Urias D. Runkle, a graduate of Western, class of '77, was selected as Professor of History and teacher of Penmanship, a position he filled for two years, and then went again to public school work.

John L. Drury, class of '81, was teacher of the beginning branches for one year.

The other teachers for the first year at Toledo were: Emma J. Howard, teacher of drawing and painting; Richard L. Swain, teacher of vocal music; and Mrs. A. G. Smith, teacher of instrumental music.

During the summer of 1881 preparations were pushed forward as vigorously as possible for the opening of school in the fall. Gangs of workmen were busy excavating for the large new College building; later with laying the foundation. Processions of teams passed through town to the College grounds on the south, bearing stone for the foundation and brick for the walls. College people were collecting at Toledo—renting property, purchasing homes, or building new ones. From Western, in addition to the teachers and Bishop Kephart previously mentioned, came J. M. Horn and Sam Richardson, who became hosts of the Toledo House, Ralph Statto, who came a little later, and Financial Agent M. S. Drury, who at once invested in town property and next year built a new home much larger than his own needs demanded, and did so to show that the College enterprise had financial backing and was ready to take its share of social ceremonies. President Beardshear and Bishop Kephart started at once the building of new homes, both constructed with a view to the needs of the College community. Agent Bufkin and other friends of the College came and established themselves in Toledo.

As it was impossible to have the new building ready for the opening of the school year, the public school building, recently vacated by the transfer to the large new high school building, was secured for college purposes. In this classes were held for the first two years; public exer-

cises were held either in the United Brethren Church or in the courthouse.

Formal opening exercises were held in the United Brethren Church before an audience that packed the house. W. F. Johnston spoke for the citizens and welcomed the College and its students to the community. President Beardshear responded for the College, as only he could do. The ceremonies over, the College took up the regular work of the first year in its new home. Lectures, public rhetoricals, and an oratorical contest varied the routine of daily work. The oratorical contest was won by Miss Emma J. Howard; later she took sixth place in the State contest in Iowa City. The public rhetoricals soon became so popular that they were taken to the large room in the courthouse in order to accommodate all who wanted to hear them.

College opened at Toledo with an enrollment of about eighty, increased by the end of the year to one hundred and ninety-six. The number jumped to two hundred and thirty the following year, and then increased more gradually until it passed the four hundred mark at the end of President Beardshear's term of office. All this time the internal life of the school was vigorous and expanding, due in a great measure to the large vision and stimulating personality of President Beardshear, and to the large mould of the men who supported him in the faculty and on the administrative boards.

Old departments were enlarged and new ones organized. The Chair of English Literature and Rhetoric was filled and that of Modern Language given more prominence. The old courses in bookkeeping were now organized into a distinct Commercial Department with a capable principal devoting his whole time to it; the department

was soon full to overflowing. The Music Department was given a new and separate organization as the John C. Bright Conservatory of Music. A superior director was placed at the head with a competent corps of instructors, and soon the Conservatory was flourishing and adding both numbers and popularity to the College. A Department of Elocution was in the process of growth and the Department of Art was taking on larger proportions. The College was rapidly gaining standing among the colleges of the State, and gaining in favor with the people.

As a large part of the history of the period has to do with material things, particularly with matters of finance, it will be advisable to give considerable attention to such things.

It will be remembered that at the close of its stay at Western the College owed, in round numbers, $25,000, consisting about equally of accumulated deficits in the salaries of the teachers and agents, and of borrowed money, and that notes and pledges covering the entire amount were secured by June 25, 1881. Most of the pledges then given were finally paid, but some were not, and those amounts came up ultimately to add to the growing burden at Toledo.

The first great item of expense at Toledo was, of course, the providing of buildings and grounds, and the second was the necessary deficits in starting so large an enterprise on new soil with resources not yet worked up to their full productivity. The building planned was estimated to cost $40,000. As the people of Toledo pledged and paid half of that amount, the authorities of the College must provide a like amount while the building was in process of erection. This they attempted to

do, but at the end of the two years and more required to complete the work, it was found that the building, the furnishings, and the grading of grounds brought the cost up to $50,000, and that all the pledges taken for that purpose fell $15,000 short of the required amount. That amount and the shrinkage on pledges already taken formed the nucleus for the enormous debt that later piled upon the back of the College. In the matter of current expenses, it was soon found that the difference between the regular incomes for that purpose and the necessary outlay amounted to about two thousand dollars a year. It was also found that the difference between the interest on the obligations of the College and that paid on pledges —borrowed money exacts interest to the full, while donations pay very little—amounted to nearly as much more. Hence another source of increasing debt.

The men charged with the responsibility of directing the finances of the College at this complicated period, had burdens to bear that the world may never know—their days were full of pain, their nights devoid of ease. The ever-present sense of burden rested naturally with more constancy upon General Financial Agent M. S. Drury and his able lieutenant, Soliciting Agent L. H. Bufkin, than upon others. Mr. Drury, especially, put himself heart and soul and property under the load. In 1883 he resigned the offices of financial agent and treasurer, and Mr. Bufkin succeeded for many years of aggressive work. Closely identified with the agents was the president of the College, whose position made him, on the one hand, keenly alive to the great things that needed to be done in order to give the College prestige, and, on the other, to the harassments of finding the wherewithal to do them.

In the beginning, the Building Committee previously named, to which H. S. Thompson and Stephen Stiger were soon added, carried a great share of the business worries incident to the task of making a minimum of resources cover a maximum of material and workmanship. And both at the beginning and all the time the Executive Committee bore the brunt of all plannings and the responsibility of final decisions.

The first Executive Committee at Toledo was composed of President Beardshear, by virtue of his office, Dr. E. R. Smith, W. F. Johnston, E. C. Ebersole, W. J. Ham, and H. S. Thompson. Doctor Smith and Mr. Johnston have served on the committee continuously from that day to the present, thirty years of time and thought given from pressing personal duties, a long consecutive official service surpassed only by Dr. George Miller's thirty-six years as a member of the Board of Trustees. E. C. Ebersole was on the committee for twenty-one years, and if other official and semi-official relations to the College should be counted, would hold the palm for length of service. These men, with S. R. Lichtenwalter, who has been but a little shorter time a member of the committee, deserve a very high place on the roll of the quiet workers in behalf of the College.

Of the Board of Trustees many names appear in connection with occasional meetings, several in connection with a few annual sessions, and a few names occur constantly throughout the period under consideration with scarcely an absence from a single sitting. George Miller, President of the Board since 1881, except an interval of two years, undoubtedly holds the honors for long membership and uninterrupted attendance; he has missed but few sittings since 1875. M. S. Drury, a member for a

quarter of a century, was always at his post and took the deepest interest in all deliberations. Solomon Lichtenwalter began meeting with the Board in 1874, and, though not quite always a member, has seldom missed a session since. W. I. Beatty began attending Board meetings in the later '70's, first as an interested listener, then as secretary, and after 1884 as a duly-qualified member. From that date to 1905 a session of the Board without W. I. Beatty would have been like a wedding ceremony from which the groomsman was accidentally absent. T. D. Adams, too, was long a member, always in his place, and ever active. Others not quite so conspicuous for term of office or frequent attendance were equally zealous in their guardianship of the school.

During the latter part of President Beardshear's administration, General Agent Bufkin's time was taken up largely with the local business management, and the field work was turned over to soliciting agents L. B. Hix and A. M. Leichliter for three years, and to H. H. Maynard and M. S. Drury for two years.

One of the first special financial plans adopted by the Beardshear administration was a formal request to the conferences coöperating with the College to levy an assessment upon their members sufficient to meet the annual deficit in the current expenses of the College, then amounting to about $2,000 a year. The conferences finally accepted the plan, and included Western College among the items on the regular collection sheet each year. The plan once in good working order gave the College a regular source of income equivalent to a moderate endowment. With a partial interruption immediately after the endowment was secured in 1906, the conference collections still remain as a helpful yearly income.

Another plan was to secure $15,000 in Tama County to endow a Chair of Natural Science. As the plan was launched soon after the assassination of President Garfield the proposed fund was designated as the Garfield Memorial Fund, and the chair as the Tama County Chair of Natural Science. J. L. Drury was made a special agent to solicit for this fund, and spent a year in the county securing something less than half the amount proposed. The regular College agents worked later toward completing the fund.

At the meeting of the Board, in June, 1883, M. S. Drury proposed to give $10,000 toward an endowment of $50,000, provided the College secure for the same purpose $40,000 on or before Commencement Day, 1885. A serious effort was made to meet this condition, the pledges amounting at one time to nearly $30,000, yet the goal could not quite be reached.

In a supplement to his report, in June, 1884, the treasurer reveals a most perplexing situation, one so typical of what the authorities had to face many times within the next twenty years that it should be given here:

"At the meeting of the Board one year ago the debt of the College was about the same that it is now—in round figures, $48,000. Within three months from that time at least three-fourths of that amount was due, a part of which was paid, and arrangements were made for an extension of time on the balance for one year. In addition to this, $5,000 was borrowed to so far complete the buildings as to accommodate the College with recitation rooms, lecture room, cabinet room, and library and reading rooms.

"Within three months from this time $40,000 of our debt will be due, a considerable part of which will be

peremptorily demanded. How to meet this is the perplexing question of the hour, which it is hoped the Board will be able to solve.

"More than a year ago efforts were made to borrow $20,000 at a low rate of interest, for five years, by giving a mortgage on the College property for security. When it was thought that the money was found, we discovered that our articles of incorporation were imperfect, and that it would be necessary, in order to effect a loan, to draft new articles of incorporation, present them to all the coöperating conferences for their approval, and then have them adopted by the Board in regular session. To accomplish this would require more than a year, so that our opportunity to obtain money upon this plan was cut square off. The articles of incorporation have now been approved by all the coöperating conferences, and the action of the Board is all that is necessary to give us a solid footing in this respect. But now the money is not to be found in the hands of parties willing to loan such a large sum to an institution of this kind, so that we are in as bad a dilemma as before.

"We have ransacked Cedar Rapids and Des Moines and have tried almost every loan and trust company in the land without success.

"If it is universally true that the darkest hour is just before day, it is evident that the darkness which is so thick as to be forcibly felt will soon give way to the dawn of a glorious morning."

The first years at Toledo were years of great things, a great building, great and growing enthusiasm, great financial prospects, and a great debt. The College was making a record, was building for future expansion, and so felt compelled to expend beyond its present incomes,

trusting to the delusive future for payment. That the payment should be long delayed and should come only after a struggle, severe enough to wring drops of blood from the hearts of those who were forced to go through it, was perhaps inevitable, but veiled from present ken by the mists of future possibilities.

If it is true that the history of a nation is but the lengthened shadow of a few great men, it is doubly true that the history of a college centers in successive periods around the lives of a few men who at that time have given themselves without limit to advance some of the College's vital interests. Because of their large share in the life of the College, three men—M. S. Drury, L. H. Bufkin, and W. M. Beardshear—deserve fuller and more personal treatment than they have yet received, the first two for their close connection with the financial interests of the school and the last for his contributions to the mental and spiritual life of the institution.

REV. M. S. DRURY.

Morgan Shortridge Drury was of Quaker ancestry on his father's side and of Welch lineage and strong religious tendencies on his mother's. He grew up under the severe hardships and struggles of pioneer life. Though having enjoyed but a few months of stimulating schooling, and but short periods of schooling of any kind, he yet came to appreciate the benefits of learning most highly, and throughout his life was ready to do anything within his power to give the blessing of education to all, especially to his own children. Fully convinced, too, that education should be distinctly Christian in tone, he naturally took a deep interest in the efforts of his own Church to establish schools of higher learning. Just as naturally,

too, he became enlisted in Western College, the school of the Church nearest his own home.

In 1854, Mr. Drury, with his family, then consisting of wife, two sons, and one daughter, left his boyhood home in Indiana and settled in Winnesheik County, Iowa, locating on land, a part of which he purchased from the Government. Here for twenty-one years he improved and managed successfully an excellent farm, thereby gathering some of the wealth he afterward used so freely for the College.

In 1855, the year in which the Iowa Conference made the first move toward establishing the College, Mr. Drury was licensed to preach, and then for many years labored as itinerant preacher and as presiding elder, still, however, retaining the management of his farm until 1875, at which time he removed to Western in order to be near the College.

Mr. Drury's official connection with the College began with his election as trustee in 1865, from which time he served the school in one capacity or another for about thirty years, much of the time as solicitor, general agent, and treasurer. Much of his official life has already been presented. Some of his best service, however, was unofficial and personal. He was quick to see the possibilities wrapped up in undeveloped boys and girls, and was ever on the alert to turn such toward the College. Many times he himself furnished the means whereby a promising young man was started on a career. The great importance he attached to education is seen in his letting his own boys leave the farm at fifteen and sixteen, at a time when the farm was rapidly making money and the help of the boys was greatly needed. At one time all four of his children were in school.

The following paragraphs from the tribute prepared by the Executive Committee of the College and read at Mr. Drury's funeral in 1902, give an inner glimpse of his devotion to the school:

"After years of almost fruitless effort, he was one of the first to conclude that the College could not reach ultimate success unless it was removed to a better location, and, when so convinced, he became an earnest advocate of its removal, and no one person was more influential than he in securing its removal to Toledo. In this he incurred the life-long enmity of property-holders at the original site, the value of whose property was dependent upon the College; but he himself cheerfully sacrificed his elegant home in order that the College might have a better location.

"He came to Toledo with the College, and at once began to purchase and improve property; and what he did in this way proved contagious, and gave a distinct impetus to the improvement and beautifying of the homes of the town. He built a new home for himself, much in excess of his needs, and gave as a reason that there was no better way to help the College than by surrounding it with good homes. His house soon became the scene of many elegant entertainments, whose purpose and effect were to give an uplift to society in general, and especially to introduce, in this pleasant way, the new-coming College people to the older citizens of the town. The delightfulness of these entertainments must, in a great degree, be placed to the credit of his wife, who was in entire sympathy with him in his zeal for the College.

"The financial crises through which the College passed while Mr. Drury was either its treasurer or its financial agent were known to only a few. He knew that to pub-

lish the facts would mean almost certain disaster, and, to meet the emergency, he more than once pledged his entire fortune (which was no small sum) to tide the College over a crisis. In the end, he gave practically all of that fortune to the College. Had he retained it, and devoted his splendid abilities to its increase, he must have died a rich man, leaving a magnificent sum for distribution to his widow and children. To each of his children he gave a good education in Western College, and, by virtue of their home and college training, they have gone forth influential factors for good in the moral, social, and spiritual world. Who will say that, with such equipment, and with the just pride they must feel in the noble record left by their parents in such unselfish devotion to a good cause, they have not a richer legacy than wealth can give?"

The following extracts from letters written to his son, Professor A. W. Drury, show how much Mr. Drury's thought and interest turned toward the College during the last months and weeks of his life. One reads also between the lines a tender appeal to the children to judge charitably a devotion that led the father to lavish his wealth upon a public benefaction instead of reserving it for his own family.

From a letter written from Pasadena, California, to A. W. Drury, March 12, 1902:

"No one, dead or living, gave so much of money, time, and mental strain as I did to save the College to the Church. As I see it now, no one else likely would have gone through the terrible struggle to pay off the old debt and then meet the persecution and overcome all obstacles and move the school. To do this and then furnish the $5,000 cash to start the work at Toledo before any of the $20,000 subscription given could be collected or begun,

was more than any other man would have done. I write these facts to you now, as I feel sure that you will not overestimate or underestimate the sacrifices your mother and I have made to prevent the death of Western College and thus save the Church in Iowa and bless it elsewhere. I have paid in money, donated in salary, and sacrificed on lands for the College more than any one else—$30,000 being too small an estimate. I need not mention the abuse endured—as it is past—and the extreme hardships your mother endured for the College and the strain that culminated in her paralysis. We do not write to you these things in a complaining way, but to call your attention to them as a matter of history. We are glad that the school has survived and now promises much to the Church and to humanity."

From a letter written from Pasadena, California, to A. W. Drury, March 2, 1898:

"If I had not become responsible for large College debts after selling the farm and giving my attention to the ministry, it would have been pleasant and perhaps better. I think, however, the College would have closed its doors at Western and the Toledo school would not have existed. As it is, however, may be it is well, but I would not again attempt to carry a burden others should have borne."

From a letter written from Pasadena, California, to A. W. Drury, September 4, 1902:

"Seventy-six years of most arduous labors have passed and now the future is bright and hopeful. My life has not been what could have been desired, but under a merciful providence and good surroundings some good has been done. 'The Lord is my Shepherd.'"

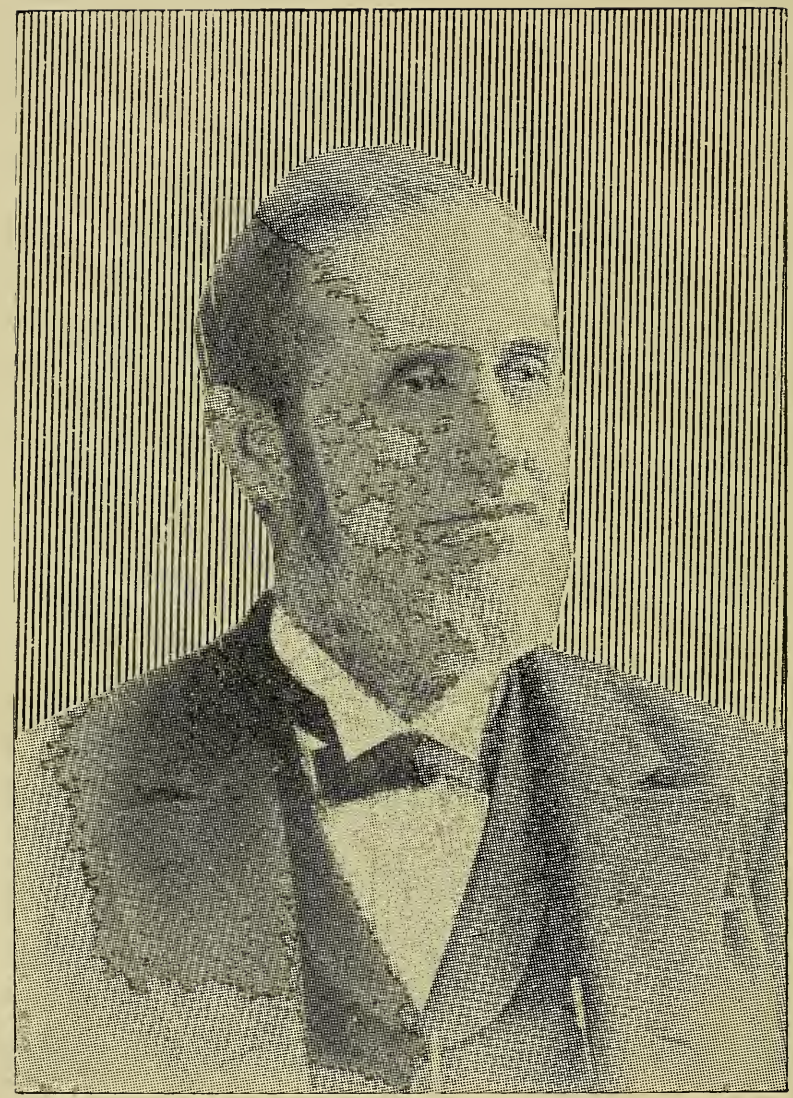
REV. L. H. BUFKIN.

Rev. L. H. Bufkin, a member of Des Moines Conference, became identified with the College in 1879, at which time his conference elected him as a trustee. Soon after he was elected a soliciting agent, in which capacity he was unusually successful. Then for thirteen years he was closely connected with the finances of the College, most of the time as general agent and treasurer. Mr. Bufkin was an indefatigable worker, fertile in resources, full of devices for surmounting difficulties and capable of large faith in a trying situation. He has already told of his share in raising the old debt at Western. For the first two years at Toledo he was the most active and successful of the soliciting agents. Of his work after he became general financial manager the reader will be pleased to learn from Mr. Bufkin's personal narrative. It is interesting to learn in this intimate confidential way how a college agent must sometimes chase delusive hopes in order to avoid missing any opportunity to obtain substantial results.

"At the meeting of the Board, in June, 1883, Rev. M. S. Drury, who had, for many years, been the financial manager, feeling the burden too heavy for him longer to carry, retired from the office and I was elected to the position of general manager and treasurer. This created some uneasiness upon the part of the creditors, and some predicted a crisis which would be disastrous to the College. A few days after I had assumed the duties of the office, I met a man on the street of Toledo of whom the College had borrowed $8,000. He informed me very positively that he wanted his money. I knew that he did not need the money and would not know what to do with it if he had it, but I asked how soon he wanted it.

REV. LEWIS BOOKWALTER, D.D.

President of Western College 1894 to 1904, including the Great Debt-raising Campaign. Member of the Faculty Sixteen years.



JOHN DODDS
The constant friend of the College during the days of sore trial.

He said within ten days or two weeks would do. I told him all right; he should have his money. I had not the least idea where any of it was to come from, but had full faith that providence would provide some way. A few days later I met him again and he told me that if I would make a new note with the same endorsers that he already had, we could have the money another year. This I did and we kept the money five years.

"I continued in the office of general manager and treasurer for eight years, and in 1891 resigned and accepted the pastorate of a charge at Perry, Iowa. Soon after I had moved and settled in Perry, President Mills visited me and pleaded so hard that I again accepted the office of field secretary, and held it for two years, making in all thirteen years of service for the College.

"Associated with me in raising funds for the College were H. H. Maynard, Rev. A. M. Leichliter, and probably some others whom I have forgotten. Mr. Leichliter worked mainly in Tama County in an effort to raise an endowment fund. Mr. Maynard was a successful solicitor and secured some fine donations.

"About 1885, Mrs. Mary Beatty, of Illinois, gave $10,000 to build Mary Beatty Hall, a boarding house for lady students, on condition that the College was to pay her six per cent. interest annually on that amount during her life. At her death the interest was to cease and the money was to become the property of the College. After her death the administrator sued the College for the $10,000, but the courts decided the case in favor of the College.

"While attending an annual conference in Colorado, I was told by a member of the conference of a very poor man, who, with his family, were members of the Church

in Pueblo, who was expecting about a million dollars from an estate in England. I went to see them, and, after several consultations with him, he agreed that as soon as he received his "windfall" he would make a donation of $100,000 to the College. He had a brother living in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and when I came home and reported, the Executive Committee sent me to Pittsburg to see the brother. I hunted him up and he agreed with his brother that the estate was due, but said that there were some legal questions to be settled before they would receive it. I kept an eye on the matter until two or three years later, when the brother in Pueblo died, then gave it up. While in Pittsburg I visited Andrew Carnegie, but received nothing from him at the time except good advice and encouraging words.

"At one time there were ten conferences coöperating with Western College—Iowa, East Des Moines, West Des Moines, Rock River, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, East Nebraska, West Nebraska, and Colorado. I attended the annual sessions of these conferences, and, without an exception, was always accorded a hearty reception, and on no occasion was made to feel that I was an unwelcome visitor at any Conference. I sometimes acted as temporary chairman, sometimes as secretary *pro tem.,* usually preached one evening during the conference week, and always kept an eye open for students and two eyes open for money for the College. I generally dictated the report on education, and when the time came for its consideration, made a cracking good speech."

PRESIDENT W. M. BEARDSHEAR.

The eight years spent by William Miller Beardshear as the head of Western College form but a chapter—one of

the earlier chapters—in the career of a truly great man. For him personally that period was an important stage in his development, a period of unfolding for his great powers and of trying his strength; for the College it was an epoch-making period of advancing standards and expanding hopes. Something of President Beardshear's share in the outside, material, and tangible affairs of the College has already been given. It remains to give something of his relation to the inner life of the institution, the more intimate touch of spirit, the impress of personality upon personality.

We who were fortunate enough to be students in those days remember that towering form, those mighty limbs instinct with latent strength, and that rugged face, now fit to awe an empire into obedience and now suffused with tenderest sympathy or lit up with a glow of pleasure at the beauty of a rose or the song of a wren. We remember still the touch of that hand and how it sent through us a current of hope and courage and let us know that our difficulties were fully understood. We remember the stimulating freshness and manly vigor of the ideals he brought us in his numerous chapel talks, brief talks into which he condensed the essence of his communion with nature and with books, and especially with the Unseen. Pleasing memories of these still linger about the chapel where many a needed admonition was lightly passed over with a sly smile and the old adage, "A hint to the wise is sufficient."

President Beardshear was born and raised on a farm, a life from which he drew a kind of elemental strength and imbibed a love for nature with her myriads of beautiful forms and countless wee things, and acquired a quick, intuitive understanding of her vast processes.

Aflame with the fires of patriotism, he enlisted as a boy of fourteen and carried his drum at the head of the column to the end of the war. Hungry for learning, he completed the course at Otterbein, and then spent three years in graduate study at Yale. Astir with spiritual ideals, he took up the work of a Christian minister, to turn from it only because his true calling was to be found in the field of education. When the presidency of Western College was offered him in 1881, he accepted, and, having found his work, went at it with his might. With him there could be no loitering, no half-hearted endeavor. He lavished upon the school his splendid powers for organization, his boundless energies and great stores of human sympathy and tactful sway over growing lives. Often harassed by the material limitations and perplexing difficulties of his position, he would go for solace and refreshing back to the heart of nature, or to his loved poets, and, above all, to the Book. Often in the dusk of evening, and occasionally in the gray of morning, was he seen striding along the grove that skirts the campus, hands behind his back, head erect, eyes and ears alert for nature's many forms and countless voices and heart responsive to her message, or standing with sudden halt, feet planted far apart, and eyes fixed beyond the bounds of time and space as some great thought or wave of emotion swept his soul. Many a time at evening after the lamps were lit, stretched at full length upon his study couch, with his favorite Browning or Whitman in his hand and the Bible open at his elbow, he drank in the inspiration that compelled men to listen when he spoke. This is the man a few knew and adored, the charm of whose personality many more felt without knowing why.

The two years as superintendent of schools at Des

Moines were but an interval, a kind of stepping stone. President Beardshear's true life work was found when he was placed at the head of Iowa State College. Here for eleven years all his talent for organization and all his gifts for moulding young lives were given fullest play. Here he used up his vast energies at such high rate that the end came August 5, 1902, when he was but fifty-two.

On the wall of his private office at Ames there hung for years this poster, "I expect to pass through this world but once; and any good that I can do or any kindness that I can show to any human fellow-being, let me do it now; let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again." The *now* was heavily underscored, the whole motto showing President Beardshear's ideal of living, and the underscored word his placing of life's emphasis.

This tribute must close with two passages from the account of the memorial services held in the College chapel at Ames, September 5, 1902.

> "This dust was once the man,
> Gentle, plain, just, and resolute."

"Upon the green hill, in a fresh-made grave, lie the mortal remains of one of the nobility of earth, whose friends gathered last Sunday almost in view of his resting place to pay the last public service to his memory, though within many hearts remembrance will spring perennial. His body rests beneath the stalwart native trees, fit sepulchre for his stalwart frame, like them indigenous to the soil. For him was carved anew the epitaph of friendship and for him anew was shed the falling tear, and in each mournful breast was felt anew the grief of

loss. Again the burden of sorrow pressed heavily against weary shoulders, and again was brought to mind the awfulness of the conquest of death, and it was almost with the first poignancy of grief that here were gathered his friends and family, students and faculty, at the beginning of a new term and for the first Sunday chapel, greeting with tear-dimmed eyes the familiar surroundings while he, majestic in life, has now passed the portals of death.

"The platform, beautiful in its banking of palms and flowers, was made conspicuous by a great bunch of American beauties at the right of the reading table, showing that loving hearts had again remembered his favorite, fit type of the blood of his manhood that had poured out in imperishable form its crimson tide on the altar of a common good for the school in all its departments.

"The real center of a college's destiny-making activity is where faculty and students are busy with their daily tasks. It is here, in this sacred college home circle, that I like best to place, in memory, our beloved president. He moved among us as we might imagine some great-hearted, benevolent, masterful prince of a chivalrous age to have moved among his people. As a faculty, we worked with him, not under him. His commission as our leader needed no attestation of authority. It was never necessary to idealize him in order to make him great. He grew upon us as we came near him in the performance of our daily duties. His enormous capacity for work, his knowledge of men, his insight into motives, his quick grasp of the trend of things, his wise judgment of means, his confidence in his own decisions, and his faith in the final triumph of right commanded our ever-increasing respect; and when, in his loftier moods, he rose

to grander heights, the clearness of his vision, the mighty sweep of his thought, and his marvelous power of putting great truths into language that convinced and inspired, filled us with a regard that bordered on reverence."

Around President Beardshear was gathered an unusually strong faculty. Besides those already mentioned as constituting the first faculty at Toledo, several distinguished for scholarship, strong personality, or special efficiency were afterward added. Professor I. A. Loos, who came in 1884 directly from graduate studies in Leipsic, Germany, preceded by some years at Yale, brought a quality of wide scholarship that helped greatly in giving prestige to the College. He remained until 1889, a force that touched all sides of college life, and then went to the State University of Iowa, one of many strong teachers Western sent to larger institutions. Professor C. J. Kephart gave his unlimited energies to the Department of Mathematics and his intense personality to the life of the school for two years. Professor Herbert Oldham, first Director of the Conservatory of Music, is still remembered for his superior skill in playing the piano and pipe-organ. Professor O. O. Runkle, first Principal of the Commercial Department, laid the broad foundations upon which his successor, Professor E. F. Warren, built the largest and most enthusiastic Commercial Department in the history of the institution. Professor A. L. DeLong, first distinct Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric filled the chair but one year, 1883-84, after which the position was vacant until the coming of Professor J. S. Mills in the fall of 1887. Professor Mills brought logical scholarship, large church prestige, and great personal dignity, qualities that gave him the presidency of the College upon the retirement of President Beardshear. Considerable

was added to the mental and spiritual life of the school through periodical lectures on assigned subjects by Bishop Jonathan Weaver, Bishop E. B. Kephart, Hon. L. G. Kinne, Hon. E. C. Ebersole, Dr. E. R. Smith, and Rev. B. M. Long. Mr. Long, as College pastor, came into very intimate touch with the lives of the students and exerted over them an influence that was sweet and wholesome and permanently elevating.

Student activities multiplied during this period, and student organizations began to reach out and affiliate with like organizations in other colleges of the State. Students of Western took part in the State Oratorical Contest. A Y. M. C. A. was organized, and a Y. W. C. A. a little later. The *Teacher and Student,* the first paper edited and published by students, was conducted for a few years. The literary societies increased in numbers and enthusiasm. The social life of the College community became more conscious, more unified, more mature.

Many of the students who went far into or through the course at this period have gone out to fill positions of influence and importance in the professions or in business; some of them left a deep impress upon the slowly changing student ideals to which each generation contributes a share. W. C. Smith and T. H. Studebaker, composing the first graduating class at Toledo, belong rather to the days at old Western, though both, since graduation, have kept in close touch with the College. Josie Patterson, a sunny influence in student circles, even yet has not lost her enthusiasm, and rarely misses a commencement season. J. F. Leffler and Cyrus Timmons, positive forces in literary society and other college activities, were early graduated into the life beyond. Dan Fulcomer has lived to become an authority on all the quaint and curious lore

relating to different races of mankind; he is now at the national Capital as Government expert in modern languages. C. M. Brooke will be remembered for his activity in his literary society and other phases of college life, and later for his prominence in connection with educational interests of the Church. R. L. Swain has cast a long shadow behind him because of his thoughtful seriousness, and particularly because of his gift of song and his power in public speech. None who knew him can forget Jess Runkle, genial as a comrade, tenacious for his convictions, loyal to his friends and to his College, later cut down just as he was making a name and a place for himself in his profession.

May Kephart and Fannie Thompson are remembered still for their large share in chapel song and Sabbath choir, and Geneve Lichtenwalter for her piano playing. Dan Filkins, fleet-footed, good-natured happy-go-lucky chaser of the flying sphere, with his spontaneous enthusiasm for baseball, did much toward establishing a wholesome athletic spirit in the school. Bennett, Bonebrake, Filkins, Patterson, Slessor, Wilcox, Zumbro, Esther Butler, Clara Cozad, Elnora Dickman, Gazelle Halstead, May Kephart, Geneve Lichtenwalter, Mary Louthan, Edna Thompson, classmates in the dear old college days—God bless them all; and of a later class, Squire Beatty, Ed. Buchner, Ben Cokely, and Will Krohn, two of them already promoted to the higher life, have by their deeds helped to lay solid foundations upon which the College's future fame and greatness rests secure. These and many more, whom space forbids even to name, came, brought something to the common college life, took something away with them, and left much behind.

Chapter X.

THIRD CRISAL PERIOD. BURNING OF MAIN BUILDING. BURDEN OF REBUILDING. GROWING FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS. INTERNAL LIFE. FACULTY AND STUDENTS. CRISIS OF 1893-94.

The period from the close of the year 1889 to 1894 may be designated as the third crisal period in the life of the College, a crisis that threatened colossal and overwhelming disaster compared with which the crisis just before the removal from Western and the one following the Civil War sink into insignificance. The period of expansion during the years immediately preceding had brought on what seems inevitable under the circumstances even in the hard-headed business world, namely, the reaching out far beyond present resources and the consequent incurring of large obligations with a more or less blind trust that a kind future will provide even larger means wherewith to meet those obligations.

In the report of the Ways and Means Committee, in June, 1888, is found the following item:

"That while the total expenditure of the College for the year seems large, it must be remembered that the work of the institution is also growing rapidly wider in extent and influence and higher in character, and that some schemes of magnitude have been undertaken and prosecuted to some extent (not without hope) for placing the College upon a broad and permanent foundation.

"This growth and these efforts have required the expenditure of large sums of money, but we find no evidence of any extravagance in any quarter. On the other hand, we think that the finances of the institution have

been admirably managed, and we are pleased to report that the credit of the College is unquestioned in business, both at home and abroad. Nevertheless, good credit should not lead to any of the carelessness that often attends prosperity; and we recommend that all expenditures be carefully guarded and that all dues be carefully and promptly collected, even to the smallest sums."

The "schemes of magnitude" referred to with hopefulness by the report were those for raising the sum of $200,000, to be known as the "Fund of 1889." As that fund occupied the energies of the College authorities for some time, and served as an anchor of hope, the circular issued at the time is reproduced below.

"PLANS FOR THE SECUREMENT
OF
$200,000.
ADOPTED JANUARY 11TH, 1888.

"Western College hereby orders a canvass to be made for the securing of an additional fund of not less than $200,000, to be known as the 'Fund of 1889,' on the following terms and conditions, to wit:

"1. Said fund shall be invested or expended, at the discretion of the College, for endowment, building, or other purposes, as the best interests of the College may seem to require, unless otherwise designated by the donor.

"2. No obligation for the said fund shall be valid or collectible until $200,000 is secured in cash, or such obligations as the College shall approve, unless such sum shall be secured on or before July 1, 1890, nor until notice that such sum has been secured shall be published by authority of the College in the *Religious Telescope,*

of Dayton, Ohio; but after such sum has been so secured, and said notice has been given, such obligations shall be valid and collectible, and shall draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from January 1st, 1890, payable on the first day of January of each year thereafter.

"3. The name of the College may be changed, and shall be awarded to the person, or number of persons acting in concert to that end, who shall contribute to said fund in cash, or satisfactory securities, the sum of $100,000, provided that the name proposed meets the approval of the College.

"4. Should the said $200,000 be secured, the College proposes to erect, in the near future, as the collection of the funds may justify, the following buildings:

"Observatory and Science Hall.
"Museum and Art Building.
"Library Building.

"If any person or persons shall contribute, as a part of said fund, the sum of $25,000, and shall appropriate it for the erection, or the erection and equipment, of either of such buildings, the College will, upon the payment of such sum by such person or persons, in cash or available securities, proceed to the erection of such building, and will award the naming of the building to such person or persons, provided that the name proposed shall be approved by the College.

"5. Any person, or number of persons acting in concert, may appropriate their contributions to the endowment of a professorship in the College, and if the sum so appropriated shall appear to the College to be adequate to the purpose, such person or persons shall be awarded the

naming of such professorship, provided the name proposed be acceptable to the College.

"6. The names of all persons who give $100 or more to said fund shall be published in the College catalogue as soon as practicable after the said fund is secured.

"The names of the donors to said fund who give $5 or more shall be preserved, and each of such donors furnished a cut of the College.

"The names of all donors to said fund shall be published in the *Toledo Collegian*.

"7. All contributions less than $25 shall be payable in cash, on demand, as soon as the said fund is secured, and notice given thereof."

The report of the treasurer, in June, 1889, shows some interesting figures. At that time the College still owed on the Building Fund, $30,852; on Contingent Fund, $25,710; and to teachers, $1,740; a total of $58,302. As an offset the College held building notes, $15,661, and Contingent Notes, $5,331.36. The expenses for the year ending June 1, 1889, amounted to $7,388.31 above the incomes for the same period, a high-water mark in deficits. As grounds of encouragement the College had buildings, real estate, and equipments estimated at $135,650; endowment notes, $98,490, including the old Western endowment, the Drury endowment, and the Tama County Garfield Memorial; and pledges aggregating $23,015 on the Fund of 1889.

Summing up the situation, especially with reference to raising the $200,000, the report goes on to say:

"We have launched out into the deep. A failure to reach the shore would be a sad calamity indeed. But we do not expect such a calamity. The fact that our honored captain has vacated his place should not be a cause for

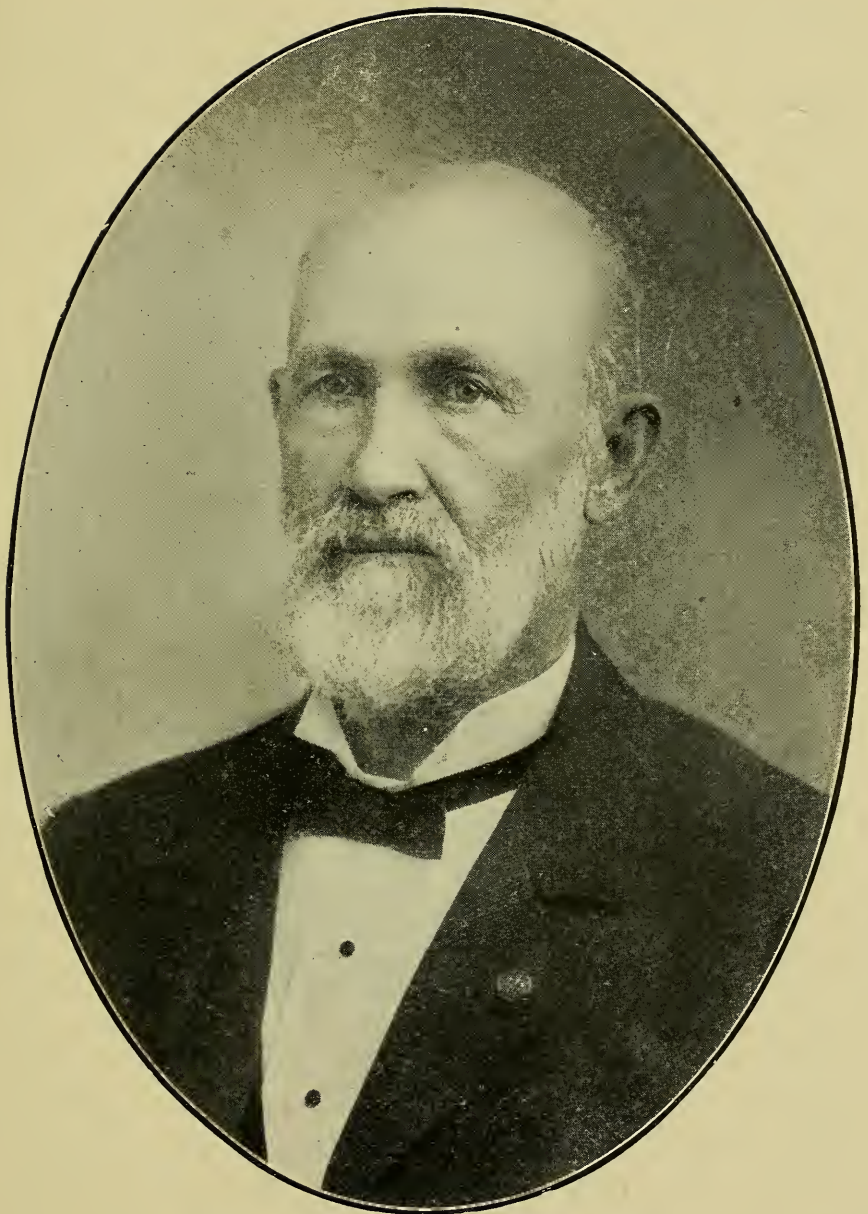
discouragement. Room is thereby made for some other great man who will doubtless lead us forward with as bright hopes of final victory as we ever cherished. It may also throw us upon our own resources, and bring into activity a large number whose united strength may far exceed the strength of the one upon whom we have depended so fully. We should now generate more steam, hang a sledge hammer on the safety valve, seek the aid of that mighty unseen engine which is controlled by the divine hand which directs in the promotion of every good cause, and shout with a ring that will echo and reëcho throughout the full extent of our broad territory, 'Pull for the shore.' "

Such, then, was the situation when President Beardshear laid down the mantle of the presidency, and Professor J. S. Mills was chosen to succeed to the burdens of that office. President Mills accepted the position believing that the College authorities understood the great responsibilities that they were laying upon him, and assured by the Board in strongest terms that the warmest sympathy and the heartiest support were back of him in his great undertaking. The new administration started out hopefully, only to be overtaken in a few short months by a calamity that tried the souls of all the friends of the College and almost crushed President Mills—the calamity of a disastrous fire.

The following account printed in the *Tama County Democrat* is a vivid description of the fire and the consternation its ravages brought to the community; the report gives also some hint of the grim resolve that followed the first dismay to rise in one united effort and repair the loss:

"On the morning of December 26, after a beautiful Christmas day, at about 1:30 a.m., the people of Toledo were aroused from their slumbers by the alarm of fire. If there is anything calculated to strike terror to the heart of man, it is a fire alarm in the dead of night. The cause of this alarm was a blaze discovered in the east end of the magnificent college building. In just what part the fire had originated can hardly be determined, but suffice it to say that it was near the east end. The fire department responded quickly to the alarm, the engine, hook and ladder, and both hose carts soon being on the grounds. The fire by this time had gained considerable headway, but it was thought that it could be extinguished. Imagine then the feeling, which well nigh struck dumb the assembled multitude, when it was discovered that the cisterns in the vicinity of the College, and which were the only source from which water could be obtained, were all dry, or nearly so. It was evident then that no water could be thrown, and at the same time became apparent that the grand building with all its contents, the pride of Toledo and Tama County, on which our good United Brethren friends had built their hopes for years, must perish, perish entire, with a large gathering of hundreds of people standing helpless, powerless to stay the work of great destruction. When it became so evident that all must be lost, strong men, men who stand at the top in the estimation of the people, shed tears—bitter tears—and who could blame them. It was indeed a heart-rending sight, to see the flames as they rapidly licked up everything in their path, constantly spreading from room to room, through corridor and hall, up the stairs and through the ceiling, until the entire east wing was a mass of flame. To our young people it was a source of sad-

ness indeed to watch the flames as they crept steadily into the two society halls, where they suddenly burst out with renewed vigor, consuming there the fruits of years of their faithful labor. The elegant furniture, the fine pianos, organs, and all had to go. Nor did the flame stop in the east wing; with a strong wind directly against it, the fire slowly, but surely, crept into the west part, gaining headway each moment, until in less than an hour and a half after the alarm was given this entire building, erected at the cost of about $75,000, was a mass of flames with the roof falling in in every part. It burned steadily, but every moment more fiercely, and in a little over two hours after the alarm nothing remained to tell the story of the once great building but the bare walls with a smouldering mass within. The tall tower stood, and it was for a time thought that the fine costly bell might be saved, but nothing was to be saved. The hungry flames reached it and it fell with a crash at about five o'clock a.m. There, in the early morning, stood crowds of men and women gazing sorrowfully upon the wonderful structure, erected with such care, such labor, and under such difficulty, upon which such hopes had been built, hopes seemingly a few short hours before to be soon realized. They watched the structure crumble, wilt, and vanish under the power of the fierce conflagration which held full sway. The wind, which was blowing a gale from the northwest, carried a perfect current of sparks, burning wood, etc., to the southeast, firing the grass along the path and even carrying as far as the cemetery, where several fires were ignited. Scores of men battled with these flames, finally succeding in gaining control of them with little damage done, except a few fences fired. Gradually did the fire die out and the people went slowly and



MAJOR LEANDER CLARK

Whose timely gift of $50,000 secured to the College its endowment of $150,000.

REV. C. J. KEPHART

President 1905-1908, during which time the Endowment Effort reached a successful termination.

sorrowfully to their homes to snatch a little sleep before the labors of the day began.

"The dawn of Thursday presented an appalling spectacle to the eye. There were the bare walls, smoking and smouldering, the only monument left to tell where a few short hours before one of the finest college buildings in Iowa had stood. A few scattering pieces of furniture, books, papers, etc., lay strewn about the premises, all that was saved of the extensive outfit of Western College. The Thompson Cabinet, presented by Mrs. Charles Mason, and considered the finest in the State, had vanished alas, in a few brief moments, in smoke. The value of this cabinet alone is estimated at $50,000. The mammoth library, the pride of the College, alas, was gone with the remainder of the equipments. The loss is estimated at from $125,000 to $150,000, with an insurance of $22,000 on the same.

"The wreck seemed complete, and the question arose, 'Can we rebuild?' The question scarcely arose until it was answered. The Executive Board held a meeting at once and determined that the school would begin in one week in another building, and be conducted the same, even though it be poorly accommodated. The citizens of Toledo at once got out posters, stating that there would be a meeting in the United Brethren Church at two o'clock for the purpose of making arrangements for the rebuilding of the College. The meeting was held and every business house in the city closed in order that all might attend. All did attend, and a good meeting it was. G. R. Struble was selected chairman and A. T. Wilson and Chas. S. Bradshaw, secretaries. Speeches were made by Messrs. Struble, Beardshear, Kinne, Stiger, Johnston, Ebersole, Stivers, Smith and others and the matter was

thoroughly discussed. It was decided that $75,000 is needed at least, and the following resolution, which was presented by Judge Kinne, was unanimously adopted:

"'*Resolved,* That it is the sense of this meeting that the citizens assembled proceed at once to take the necessary steps to raise $25,000 for the rebuilding of Western College.'

"A committee, consisting of Judge Kinne, Hon. H. J. Stiger, and F. E. Smith, was appointed by the chair to confer with a committee from the College and to determine as nearly as possible the amount of money needed and what terms could be given on subscription. The meeting was then adjourned to Friday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, and at that meeting we believe the $25,000 will be raised, and more. W. F. Johnston has offered $1,000 and it may be more, Bishop Kephart has said he will give $1,000 provided five others can be obtained who will do the same. Hon. H. J. Stiger has a paper in circulation offering to head a list of twenty who will give $500 each, and it is being rapidly filled. There is no question in our minds but that Western College will be rebuilt, and that at once, and we firmly believe that one year from to-day will see a much better building there than the one destroyed. Our citizens must see that it is rebuilt. It is the life of our town. In the language of Judge Kinne, 'It is not a question of what we ought to give, but what we have got to give.' The moving of Western College to Toledo enhanced the value of property here nearly fifty per cent., and there is no question in our minds it would decrease it, were the College removed. No! No! it must stay, is the popular voice of Toledo people, and when they say so they mean it. We can give positive assurance that there will be no hesitation about this matter. Our citi-

zens are at work and there will be no sleep until the money necessary is raised. Bishop Kephart assures us that the Church outside of Toledo may be depended upon for $50,000, and we can assure the people that Toledo will raise at least $25,000. It is a matter of county interest and county pride that this college is rebuilt, and it should receive donations from all parts of the county. Come to the rescue, everybody, and show what manner of men we are."

President Mills was in the East on the night of the fire, sent on a mission in behalf of the College, but fortunately Bishop Kephart and ex-President Beardshear were both at home for the holidays and gave the benefit of their large experience and wise counsel to General Agent Bufkin, the Executive Committee, and the faculty in the hour of first perplexity. Even while the building was still burning the authorities held an impromptu meeting on the frozen ground near the fire, pierced by the biting wind on one side and blistered by the intense heat on the other, and determined that the winter term of school should open as previously announced. The next day the Executive Committee met and issued the following circular letter to students:

"TOLEDO, IOWA, December 26, 1889.

"DEAR FRIEND: The College building burned this morning at two o'clock, of which you have doubtless heard, but notwithstanding, the winter term of the College will begin at the time indicated, January 2, and the work will proceed without interruption. Ample room has been provided for all recitations and work, both in the literary and business departments. Plans are already on foot to

rebuild at once, and the people are enthusiastic and a unit in pressing the work to completion. The business places of the city were closed this afternoon and the citizens assembled in mass convention to give impulse to the work of rebuilding. It is determined that the good work of the College shall not only continue, but continue with increased influence. We shall look for you at the opening of the term. Come, and lend your influence to bring others."

The people of Toledo realizing what it meant to the community to have the College again set on its feet, and spurred on in a measure perhaps by the offers that began to come in from other towns bidding for the College, went systematically and energetically to work, and in due time had their share of the cost of rebuilding secured in notes and pledges.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees was called for February 4, 1890, to determine matters of rebuilding and to hear propositions for relocation. At that session a syndicate of Des Moines real estate men presented a proposition that the Board felt should at least be considered and so adjourned to meet again February 18. At the second meeting the Des Moines proposition was again up and fully considered in the light of investigations that had been conducted in the interval. It was finally decided that the College should remain at Toledo, and the Executive and Building Committees were instructed to proceed with the rebuilding either upon the old foundation or on a new site, one building or more as in their judgment might seem best.

Meanwhile the winter term of school had opened. The regular college and academy classes were held in the

rooms of Beatty Hall, temporarily fitted up for recitation purposes. The commercial department found quarters in the hall of the Toledo Fire Company through the generosity of that organization. The students came back loyally, and students and teachers alike submitted uncomplainingly to the inconveniences and limitations of their temporary quarters; an example of that admirable trait of human nature which makes virtue of necessity and turns even the serious aspects of life into occasions for smiles. Classes were held in Beatty Hall during the winter and spring terms. By the opening of the fall term work on the new building had so far progressed that a few rooms could be utilized for class purposes. To these the students came, creeping through scaffolding and dodging workmen, and recited to the resounding accompaniment of hammers and saws.

Now for a time the material and business aspects of college life again overshadowed the psychological and personal. The fire came and added a grievous loss to a debt already nearly sixty thousand dollars. The whole of the insurance on the old building, $22,000, was taken to satisfy imperative creditors, and new money must be found for both building and equipment, each planned on a higher scale than before. It was estimated that $75,000 would be needed for these purposes. The citizens of Toledo undertook to raise one-third of that sum and the College authorities the remainder.

To raise this vast amount the regular agents of the College were stimulated to redoubled efforts and canvassed the territory as vigorously as possible. President Mills was relieved from class work for a time that he might aid in the canvass, and numerous assistant solicitors were called in for longer or shorter periods. L. H.

Bufkin was still general agent and treasurer, and naturally was most active in all financial plans. H. H. Maynard and M. S. Drury were the regular soliciting agents, to whom F. H. Brookmiller was added for two years.

The details of rebuilding and the responsibility for the judicious expenditure of the money collected fell to the Executive Committee, consisting of President Mills, E. R. Smith, W. F. Johnston, E. C. Ebersole, M. S. Drury, and B. M. Long, in coöperation with A. M. Beal, T. D. Adams, E. B. Kephart, and L. G. Kinne, the entire body constituting the Building Committee. Judge L. G. Kinne had recently been made a member of the Board, and both as a member of that body and of the Building Committee he rendered invaluable service because of his sound legal judgment and his wise counsel in financial affairs; he continued for many years a genuine and influential friend of the College.

The Board, at its special session, February 18, 1890, laid upon the Building Committee the following strenuous charge:

"1. To erect as soon as possible—presumably in time for the opening of the next fall term—a college building either on the old foundation, or as an independent structure or structures as the committee may deem best.

"2. But said committee shall see to it that no indebtedness is contracted against the corporation, or for which the corporation may be liable, in and about the construction of said building or buildings, provided that said committee may proceed with the erection of said building or buildings if in its judgment the funds subscribed therefor at the time the contract is let be ample to erect and enclose the same, and put it in a condition to be preserved from injury by the elements, even though there be not

sufficient funds to finish all the interior. But in such case no more shall be contracted for than there are funds to pay for.

"3. To put all rebuilding and work connected with rebuilding under contract to a reliable party or parties, and under specifications plain and comprehensible with forfeitures for failure to perform the contracts."

The committee decided to utilize the old foundation and to erect a single large building as before, but with improved outside plans and inside arrangements. The contract was let to Mr. W. F. Gruppe, of Toledo, Iowa, and he pushed the building with such vigor and effectiveness that portions could be used for school purposes in the fall.

It was the avowed intention of the authorities to avoid contracting any new debt in rebuilding, yet they were indirectly led into it in spite of themselves. The pressing need for the new building led to hurrying it on to completion the first season. By the time the building was enclosed, the notes, pledges, and cash secured amounted to about $40,000, less than a third of it being paid in. At that time a heavy mortgage was placed on the building and campus by assigning the insurance and by offering as security the signatures of thirty-six good friends of the College. This note, known as the Mary J. Spensley note, is the one that some years later, when financial embarrassments were piling upon the College, caused so much distress by threatening to bankrupt the men of small means who had attached their names to it, thereby becoming responsible for its payment. The note was reduced by partial payments at different times, until there remained the sum of ten thousand dollars which was not paid until January 18, 1910.

It is noticeable that every strenuous and successful financial campaign through which the College has gone has been followed by an awakened interest in the College and an increased attendance. The second year after the fire, and immediately after the canvass of the territory for funds with which to rebuild, the enrollment reached the highest number it ever attained. The internal life of the school at this period was vigorous and wholesome, but destined to decline a few years later. The literary societies fitted up and furnished elegant rooms for themselves on the third floor of the new building and entered upon a period of prosperous activity. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. secured a room for their meetings and enjoyed a period of much spiritual power and growth under the guidance of a few most earnest and capable leaders.

The faculty at this time contained a number of strong men and women. A great loss had been sustained in the departure of Professor Loos to take the chair of Political Science in the State University of Iowa, and of Miss M. Alice Dickson, first incumbent of the chair of Greek in Western College, to become the wife of Professor Loos. By a strange coincidence the departure of these two occurred in the early evening of the very night on which the destructive fire came, and their going left a touch of sadness and depression upon the spirits of the College community that rendered them more susceptible to the greater depression the morning brought.

President Mills soon turned from field work to the more congenial duties of the class room. His office gave him the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy, a field for which he was peculiarly well fitted both by training and by temperament. He was a born logician and thinker, and had disciplined himself by profound study of philo-

sophical subjects. His magnificent personal appearance, his dignified bearing, and judicial utterance gave his opinions great weight, though he often failed to reach down to where the students daily lived and to realize with quick human sympathy the student's matter-of-fact problems and daily needs. He won the highest esteem and admiration of his pupils, but did not quite enlist their spontaneous love and adoration. President Mills recoiled from the material problems and endless perplexities inseparably connected with the presidency, and so resigned that office after three years and gave himself wholly to class-room work for one year, at the end of which time he was elected Bishop by the General Conference of his Church, an exalted office in which he soon took eminent rank, and in which he continued until his death, September 16, 1909.

Professor Beal continued as Professor of Natural Science and vice president until 1891 and endeared himself still further to the students. When President Mills resigned in 1892, Professor Beal was called back from his medical studies to take the presidency of the College, which office he held for one year. Professor H. W. Ward, already Professor of Latin, was given the Greek also on the resignation of Miss Dickson at the end of the fall term of 1889; he continued both subjects until the general break up in 1893. Professor L. F. John came from graduate study at Yale to take the Chair of English in Western made vacant by the elevation of Professor Mills to the presidency; he remained but one year, and then went on to the ministry, a work for which he had especially prepared himself. Professor W. S. Reese came in 1889 as Professor of Mathematics, and brought to the department a tireless industry and great strength. He was later transferred to the new Chair of Pedagogy,

and also was made vice president of the College. He was one of the vigorous influences of his day. Professor B. M. Long, already as College Pastor, and member of the Executive Committee, so closely identified with the interests of the school, became Professor of English in 1890, and held the position, with one year's leave of absence, until 1893. Spotless in personal habits, charming in personality, pure and wholesome in ideals, a winning teacher, he added much to the worth of the College in those days. During the year of Professor Long's absence, his place was supplied by Professor W. T. Jackson, first graduate of the College, a man of varied and minute scholarship. He brought to the later days not only the early traditions of Western, but also something of the spirit of Michigan and Yale from his long studies in these universities. Miss Josephine Johnson came in 1891, directly from advanced study in Berlin, Germany, to be Professor of Modern Languages for two years; she, too, represented the older traditions of the College with extended modern training and culture added. At the same time came Professor E. A. Zumbro, research student in chemistry in the University of Munich; he had been earlier in the University of Michigan. He was a tower of strength physically and mentally. Professor J. M. Eppstein, director of the Conservatory of Music, a hustling man of affairs as well as a capable music teacher, brought the music department up to a high degree of efficiency and prosperity. Idah Tracy Eppstein, a dramatic reader of much skill, carried the work in Elocution one step nearer its establishment as a permanent part of the College. Professor E. F. Warren, so surpassingly successful as Principal of the Commercial Department, was finally transferred to the col-

legiate faculty as Professor of Mathematics, in which position he was equally excellent. He was also made college treasurer and bookkeeper, and brought his expert knowledge of accounts and his orderly grasp of business details to the aid of the College's financial records.

The College has, during all its history, been fortunate in securing teachers whose talents and qualifications made them worth more than the meager salary offered measured. At a few special periods the faculty has been remarkable for the excellent natural ability, extended training, delightful personality, and sterling character of a large part of its members of that time. The period now presented is one of that kind. It is to be regretted that the College had been too often a kind of training school to fit teachers for better positions in other colleges and universities. Fortunately some of the best men and most successful teachers have remained a reasonably long period with the school.

In a condensed history, such as this, it is impossible to present at any length the personnel of the student body at any period. A few whose shadows by some lucky chance have reached down through time, or whose personalities by like lucky chance have lingered in the historian's memory receive personal mention. There was Jerry George, older than the average student, serious-minded, a power in debate, with a gift of public speech already well developed—a foretaste of his later years as lyceum speaker. There was Erwin Runkle, keen of intellect, quiet of speech, modestly aspiring, good material for the eastern university to work upon. There was that famous Philo Quartet, Wilbur Little, John Riggs, Rollin Shatto, and Will Smith, whose "Dutch Company" always brought down the house—a jolly quartette whose overflowing

spirits enlivened class room and athletic field. A touch of sadness reawakens with the memory of John Riggs—athlete, humorist, and royal comrade; memory of the almost fatal ending of an hour's sport with target gun, and of the anxious weeks of nursing him back to strength again. And Will Schell, hard worker, somewhat grim and solemn, with a gift for trenchant composition and effective speech. Also Arthur Stratton, deliberate in movement and in speech, but kindling at times to genuine eloquence and power. Then there was Sam Stouffer, spare of build, methodical in habits, minutely accurate in scholarship, a persistent champion of any cause to which he was attached, especially of his literary society; and Frank Stouffer, with his mathematical turn of mind and a pair of nimble feet that no one else could overtake—and there were famous field meets in those days. And there was Willis Warren, fair-haired, sunny-eyed, smiling-faced, genial and companionable, and withal a good student and a pleasing public speaker. And Howard Everett, kind-hearted, impulsive, and possessed of an elemental eloquence. And there was Jennie Fearer, serious minded and independent, a leader in the Y. W. C. A., and an influence for righteousness in the school. The image of W. O. Harper returns most persistently in his role of leading two class songs, one in his Junior year, a bit of good-natured banter directed at the Seniors and particularly at the numerous preachers in the class: "The rest of them don't 'mount to much, 'mount to much"; the other in his Senior year, a song that became a kind of ceremony introducing all class meetings and sung with great unction: "There were three crows sat on a tree, And they were black as black could be." Charley Brewbaker came and went about his work, alert and earnest,

somewhat gifted in multiplying words and occasionally showing a flashing hint of his later successes. Then there were the Keplers, Mal and Dick, ready either for a frolic or a serious task—preferably a frolic—irrepressible in the parliamentary practice hour of the literary society, and foremost in wholesome out-door athletics. But the student who, perhaps more than any one else radiated his contagious enthusiasm and undying loyalty into the life of the school, was I. N. Cain, the big-hearted optimist. Due mostly to his influence, the Y. M. C. A. of his day reached a degree of efficiency for good and a power for spirituality seldom, if ever, equalled in the history of the organization. He was the stuff of which to make either a benevolent prince or a great-souled martyr. One cannot think of him without thinking also of the one who joined her life to his and with him suffered martyrdon at the hands of those to whom she ministered most tenderly. Mary Mutch was ever quiet, modest, true, too earnest to be ever very gay, too eager to be ever idle.

While the internal affairs of the College were unfolding satisfactorily in the main, financial matters were gradually approaching a crisis that, even before it came, began to cast depressing influence upon the internal life. In spite of all that could be done to hinder it, the rebuilding entailed a considerable debt to augment the already appalling obligations of the College. Rebuilding and contingent notes were paid in slowly, and at the same time the College obligations were falling due almost constantly. Often the only way to pay a pressing claim was to borrow money from some new source, perhaps enough to cover both interest and principal. Then came the depressing financial conditions that preceded the ruinous panic of 1893 and 1894. The general money markets became more

and more alarmed and drew in their currency. It became increasingly difficult for even the soundest business concerns to find money with which to finance their enterprises. The College soon found itself unable to borrow any money from any source, and creditors were becoming daily more insistent. The College authorities were driven to their wit's end. Salaries of teachers and officers were badly in arrears, and payments for current expenses had to go by default. A spirit of discontent and hopelessness pervaded the whole school community. The climax came at the end of the school year in June, 1893.

So acute had become the general feeling of depression and despair that faculty and teachers sent in their resignations wholesale. Of the regular College faculty every professor handed in a formal resignation; Professor Reese alone afterward consenting to reconsider and allow his name to appear for reëlection. Naturally a deep gloom settled over the College community. The Board, harassed and perplexed before, were now filled with consternation and dismay. As soon as the students realized the significance of what was taking place, they, too, shared the feeling of dismay; a few boys with a grim sense of humor tolled the bell to betoken that the College was dead. Other scenes more pleasing to the memory were enacted at that time. The close of a college year with its severing of friendships and breaking of associations is always a time of tenderness. At this particular time teachers and pupils felt that the time for inevitable and wholesale separation had come, and in consequence the kindlier feelings of our better human nature came to the surface and found expression in word and deed. More than once after the last written examination was finished and the pupils had gone, leaving the teacher sitting dejectedly

before a stack of examination papers, a class filed back into the room, a spokesman at their head to present to their teacher a book or picture as a token of esteem, accompanied by words of appreciation too spontaneous, too sincere, too frankly tender and generous to bear any other use than to be treasured in the heart forever.

The next two or three years showed the almost indestructibility of an institution such as Western College. Individual life would surely have gone out under so great stress and strain. The trustees, however, had no intention of giving up; they planned for finances by electing T. D. Adams general financial manager and L. H. Bufkin and George Miller soliciting agents; they cast about for some one to take the presidency of the school and others to constitute the faculty.

Realizing the vast importance of the College to the Church in the northwest, Bishop Kephart hurried to Toledo to give the benefit of his wise counsel, as he had done so often before. Bishop Mills was already here and helped with his counsel. After some refusals and much deliberation a faculty was at last formed. As these people bridged a dangerous chasm and kept the school alive until others could come to the rescue, they deserve special mention in this history. They were: A. P. Funkhouser, President and Professor of Philosophy; W. S. Reese, Vice President and Professor of Mathematics; W. D. Stratton, Professor of Natural Science; A. C. Streich, Professor of Ancient Languages; Belle Schelling, Professor of English Literature and History; Annie Dell LeFevre, Professor of Modern Languages; and J. B. Chase, Professor of Biblical Literature. The teachers in the adjunct departments were: Hattie Williams, Director of the Conservatory; Della Black, Assistant; Theodore

Rude, Stringed Instruments; E. W. Logan, Principal of the College of Commerce; S. E. Clapp, Instructor in Shorthand and Typewriting; and Flora Wonser, Instructor in Painting.

The crisis that was upon the College reached its climax with the close of the school year in June, 1894. In many ways the situation was most distressing. Attendance had fallen off materially, especially in the four college classes, though the total enrollment for the year speaks volumes for the loyalty of both students and their parents; the temper of the student body, however, was marked by discouragement and discontent, and but little more was needed to produce disintegration. The general finances of the country were in a deplorable state; labor strikes were wide spread and attended by dire consequences; banking houses and business firms had failed by hundreds and thousands; money for any new enterprise was almost impossible to obtain.

Under the circumstances the finances of the College were about as bad as they could be. It was impossible to make any headway against the old debt, and at the same time interest due and excess of expenses over incomes added about eight thousand dollars more during the year. Some of the creditors of the College were taking their claims to the courts for adjustment. Friends of the College who had signed the $25,000 mortgage note, or had gone security on other notes, were in danger of being forced to pay. The situation that faced the Board at its June meeting was not a pleasant one to contemplate.

When the roll was called at the first meeting, June 11, the good men and true who responded to their names were: George Miller, representing Des Moines Conference; W. I. Beatty, D. Miller, and L. B. Hix, representing

Iowa Conference; J. H. Richards, representing the Wisconsin Conference; J. P. Wilson, representing Colorado Conference; A. M. Beal, R. E. Williams, and T. D. Wilcox, representing the Alumni Association; and S. R. Lichtenwalter, trustee-at-large. C. Wendle and D. C. Overholser, from Rock River Conference, came in later and took their seats. W. H. Withington and H. J. Stiger were elected trustees-at-large to fill vacancies in that representation, and, being present, took their seats. These are the men that had to grapple with the mighty task of saving a sinking cause. In the number will be found the names of men who had already borne the brunt of many severe conflicts in behalf of the College, some of whom are still mainstays in everything that looks toward the welfare of the school.

Besides the members of the Board, M. S. Drury, soliciting agent, was present to give his official help and to furnish counsel out of his long connection with the College. Dr. E. R. Smith and W. F. Johnston, long members of the Executive Committee, were present with their intimate knowledge of all the details pertaining to the business of the College. Many visitors were present, drawn here by their intense interest in the College, most of whom assisted the various committees; among these were, Dr. A. W. Drury, John Lichtenwalter, C. A. Benson, Abraham Lichtenwalter, D. H. Kurtz, I. K. Statton, D. W. Proffitt, W. D. Hartsough, and R. L. Hagerty.

General Financial Agent T. D. Adams had died April 6, 1894, and his sickness and death had necessarily left the business of the College in a somewhat confused condition. The following item from the report of the Committee on Ways and Means shows to what extremity the Board was driven:

"In view of the confusion in the finances of the College, due in part to the death of the financial manager and difficulties arising from the general financial stringency, we kindly ask the sureties on the $25,000 mortgage note and the sureties on any other pressing claim to meet the interest now due and unpaid, such payment to in turn be repaid by the College; W. H. Withington to confer with said sureties with reference to said object."

One cause for encouragement amid the general depression was found in the progress already made on the plan inaugurated two years before, and known as the 1892 Fund. The plan proposed was to raise $35,000 with which to meet the pressing claims against the College, the donors to this fund to receive certificates in Western College in proportion to the amount donated, and when the fund was completed to organize themselves into a stock company, which, through a Board of Directors, should control the business of the College. The agents reported that $21,543 had been pledged toward this amount, and the Board, realizing that this was the only ray of hope, resolved to push the canvass with all possible vigor. How desperately in earnest the Board was may be gleaned from the following report from a special committee of five appointed for the purpose of devising methods of procedure.

"We recommend:

"1. That the canvass for subscriptions, begun in the Board meeting yesterday, be urged forward here and now among those in attendance at this commencement occasion. Money now subscribed in the largest amounts possible may determine the success of the movement.

"2. That Rev. D. Miller, Mrs. Edith Baker, and Rev. W. I. Beatty be a central committee to act along with the

Executive Committee of the College in directing the efforts of others and assisting in making the plan adopted by the Board a success.

"3. That Sabbath schools, Young People's societies, and individual congregations be asked to make special contributions and take special subscriptions in this time of urgent need.

"4. That Mrs. L. D. Williams, A. M. Beal, and C. R. Shatto be a special committee to solicit subscriptions from the alumni and former students in general, and enlist their effective coöperation.

"5. That the Executive Committee of the College be a special committee to secure subscriptions from the citizens of Toledo and the friends of the College in neighboring places.

"6. That we request every member of the Board of Trustees, every presiding elder, and every pastor in the coöperating territory to make himself a committee of one to make an unusual effort in securing funds in the present emergency; also, that the students be appealed to to aid with their enthusiasm and determination in relieving Western College from its burdens, and in making it in equipment and attendance of students what all so much desire.

"7. That Prof. A. C. Streich, Rev. S. T. Beatty, Miss Jennie Fearer, and other suitable persons be especially commissioned to act under the direction of the Central Committee in securing funds and subscriptions, all expenses incurred to be paid by the College."

When it came to securing a faculty for next year, the trustees faced another dilemma. It was plain that matters could not go on as they had been, and so it was resolved that teachers must be found who would be willing

to run the school on its regular incomes supplemented by whatever donations might be made for that purpose. Only one teacher, Edgar U. Logan, Director of the College of Commerce, was found available at this time, and the Board adjourned to meet in special session, July 10, 1894.

The situation was serious indeed, but there was evident a rising determination to meet the emergency manfully. The faint-hearted may quail before great difficulties, but brave souls are only stirred to more heroic efforts; so it was now. The better spirit of faith and courage was voiced by W. I. Beatty, whose money contributions, though magnificent when measured by his ability, did not make a very great amount, but whose services in devotion, and solicitude, and love were worth more than any money could measure. Falling into measured strains, as he does sometimes in moments of high emotional intensity, he flung this ringing challenge at the frowning future:

"Western College Shall Not Die."

Western College is the cry,
Joyful note, just let it fly,
As a pean in the sky,
Western College shall not die.

Sing, ye patriot workers, sing,
Make the mighty welkin ring,
Send through all the land and cry
Western College shall not die.

Sing aloud the battle cry,
Make it reach the very sky,
By the throne that is on high
Western College *shall not die.*

Chapter XI.

PRESIDENT BOOKWALTER ELECTED. PLAN OF OPERATION. FACULTY SECURED. FINANCIAL SITUATION. INTERNAL GROWTH. DEBT PAYING CAMPAIGN. LEANDER CLARK'S PROPOSITION.

The inauguration of a movement of momentous import, of the turning of the tide in the destiny of an individual, or of an institution, often rests upon the intiative of a few earnest souls. The conferences of John and Charles Wesley and their two companions in a student's room at old Oxford University led to the spiritual awakening that revolutionized the spirit of Protestantism; the now famous haystack prayer meeting by a little band of students from Williams College started one of the farthest reaching forces of modern Christendom, the Student Volunteer Movement. A somewhat similar meeting, in Dayton, Ohio, in the summer of 1894, held almost as great significance for the destiny of Western College. Three alumni, M. R. Drury, A. W. Drury, and Lewis Bookwalter, and John Dodds, a royal friend of the College, knowing that some one must go to the rescue, met to hold an earnest conference over the matter. With a leader who combined in himself devotion to the College, intensified by a profound knowledge of its needs, experience in shaping educational policies and practical sagacity of the highest order, the College had a chance against odds of ultimately succeeding. The task was one to appall the stoutest heart; no one cared to be commissioned to undertake it. The more the matter was discussed, the more evident it became that one of Western's own sons should answer

her call in this, her hour of great need. The question went around the little circle, "Why don't you go? and you? and you?" And straightway each began to make excuse, esteeming the other a fitter sacrifice than himself. Finally the choice fell upon Lewis Bookwalter, and he bowed his shoulders to receive the load.

So it came about that when the Board of Trustees met in special session at Toledo, July 10, the Committee on Faculty and Nominations reported the name of Rev. Lewis Bookwalter for the presidency, and the nomination was unanimously and eagerly ratified by the vote of the Board. The choice was a happy one for many reasons. From his youth up, Doctor Bookwalter had been nurtured in the traditions of the Church, and was in warmest sympathy with the aspirations of the Church to build up institutions of higher learning. His father's family had been enlisted in Western College from the founding, and in the early days had moved to Western for the double purpose of serving the College and of receiving the benefits it offered. He had imbibed the spirit of the College through the intimate experiences of a student, and then, upon graduation, became a soliciting agent for his alma mater for one year. Then for six more years he was more closely identified with the life of the school as Professor of Ancient Languages and as College treasurer, in which latter position he became familiar with the business affairs of the College. Later he gained valuable administrative experience as Principal of Edwards Academy and as President of Westfield College; still later as pastor of important congregations in Dayton, the center of the denomination's activities.

The choice of Professor E. F. Warren as vice president and Professor of Mathematics was equally fortunate.

Professor Warren was a man of absolute integrity of character, drawn into the teaching profession by pure love of the work; consequently his influence over youth was most wholesome and stimulating. Furthermore, his thorough training in the accurate methods of solid modern business made his services invaluable in straightening out the involved affairs of the College.

The plan for operating the school, agreed upon jointly by the Board and President Bookwalter, had in it some new features. Practically the whole management, external and internal, was turned over to the president and vice president. They, with the assistance of a committee from the Board of Trustees, were to select the remainder of the faculty. They were to run the school strictly on its incomes, and when these were not sufficient to pay salaries in full the teachers were to receive pro rata until the incomes were exhausted and then should have no further claim against the College. This provision, though severe on the teachers by putting upon them the whole risk of a loss, was wise under the circumstances, and proved so successful that it was continued until the College secured its large permanent endowment.

The sources of income as outlined in the plan were: Tuitions in the College of Liberal Arts and the Academy, assessments paid annually by the coöperating conferences, special funds solicited for this purpose, proceeds from the boarding halls, and rent paid in the form of commissions by the Conservatory of Music, the College of Commerce, and other adjunct departments. With these incomes the faculty was to run the school, furnish fuel and janitor, and pay themselves without incurring any indebtedness for current expenses. This plan left the agents of the College and the other officers of the

corporation proper free to devote all their attention to the debt.

At the July 10 meeting the general financial manager, Daniel Miller, serving in that capacity since the death of T. D. Adams, was able to report good progress on the $35,000 fund. The Board of Trustees then fixed September 4, 1894, as the date for completing the proposed fund, and requested the stockholders under said fund to meet in Toledo on September 4, on the same date as the adjourned meeting of the Board.

Meanwhile President Bookwalter was busy securing a faculty and making preparations for the opening of school in September. The plan that was evolving in his mind soon came to rest upon two immovable propositions: First, the educational standards of the school must be raised to the highest rank by employing university-trained teachers for the heads of departments and by making the pay of teachers the matter of first concern with the management; second, the debt must be stopped from growing and then must be systematically reduced by a direct and persistent attack in the spirit of Grant's campaign against Richmond. As a first step in this program, Arthur Gray Leonard, a graduate of Oberlin College, and later a post-graduate student of Johns Hopkins University, was selected as Professor of Natural Science, and Edward L. Colebeck, a graduate of Northwestern University and graduate student of the University of Chicago, was chosen Professor of Ancient Languages; these were men of superior scholarship and ability. Annie Dell LeFevre, from the faculty of the year previous, was retained as Professor of Modern Languages, and W. I. Beatty was appointed instructor in Biblical History. August Halling was secured as Director of the Conservatory of Music,

Flora Wonser as instructor in Painting and Drawing, and Edgar U. Logan as principal of the College of Commerce.

When the trustees met September 4, General Agent, D. Miller reported that the full amount of the $35,000 fund had been pledged, which report was approved "with grateful rejoicings." By the terms of the pledges the fund was to be available for paying pressing claims. Steps were taken for pushing the collection of these pledges with all possible vigor.

A committee, appointed to ascertain the present status of the debt, found:

Notes Against the College.....	$ 67,049.11
Delinquent Interest	7,181.66
Due Sundry Persons.....	7,023.57
Total.....	$ 81,254.34

Against this the College had the recently pledged $35,000, from which, however, would be deducted the necessary shrinkage on such pledges, the expenses of collection, and the interest that would accrue while collections were being made. At any rate, the situation was improving greatly, and all turned their faces toward the new school year with a look of expectancy and hope such as had not been for years.

The first year under the new order of things marked a great gain in every particular. What the year accomplished and the new spirit of hope those accomplishments engendered can be seen from the following editorial correspondence published in the *Religious Telescope,* June 26, 1895:

"The eyes of the entire Church have recently been turned upon Western College. They should be kept

there for a time. Not with anxious query as to whether it shall go up or down, but rather with zealous inquiry as to how it may best be helped in its upward and onward course. That it has entered upon such a course, facts about its last year's work and its recent commencement well attest. May a few such facts hereby presented by one who attended this commencement just closed, and whose business there made it necessary for him to know the true condition of the institution, tend to inspire that interest and confidence among its friends and patrons, and its ought-to-be friends and patrons which it needs and deserves.

"A clear June morning is a joy almost anywhere in our latitude. It is a superb joy in Toledo, Iowa. The credit of this must be divided between June and Toledo. June furnishes her share in her usual bewitching manner displayed elsewhere; Toledo hers by her charming location among and upon a picturesque aggregation of gently-undulating hills, by the substantial up-to-date architecture of its neat, well-painted residences and public buildings, by its well-kept lawns, by its fruitful gardens, by its profusion of flowers, by its wild birds singing in its native forest trees, and last, but not least, by its classic dignity, due to fourteen years' beneficent influence of Western College.

"Such a morning was June 9, when an eager congregation of more than one thousand completely filled the capacious auditorium of the United Brethren Church. They came to hear the baccalaureate by President Bookwalter. They were not disappointed; Dr. Bookwalter does not disappoint. The substance of the sermon was that all that is good and enduring in the life of the individual or of the state has its source in the life and

teachings of Jesus. A commendable fraternal spirit was shown by the pastors of the other churches, who were present and took part in the service, making it a union service. A special feature of the exercises was a most beautiful solo by Miss Maria Bookwalter, of Minneapolis, Minn., whose rendition of both the words and the soul of the song one seldom hears excelled.

"On Sunday evening an earnest, helpful sermon was delivered by Rev. E. W. Curtis, of Des Moines, before the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. of the College.

On Monday, the tenth, the Board of Trustees met, Rev. George Miller, D.D., of Carlisle, Iowa, who has been its efficient president for fourteen successive years, and who was again reëlected, presiding. The Board of Directors, elected by the Donors' Association, and given supervisory jurisdiction over the general work of the Board of Trustees, and authority to propose plans and methods as to the financial affairs of the College, met for the first time and organized. G. M. Miller, of Chicago, was elected president; Hon. W. F. Johnston, of Toledo, vice president; and Dr. E. R. Smith, of Toledo, secretary.

"The investigations and deliberations of the two boards were harmoniously conducted, and the results gave new hope and courage to all the friends of the institution who were present. The former showed the internal affairs of the College to be in excellent condition. All expenses of the year were met by tuition and other sources of income, and not a dollar of debt was incurred in the conduct of the internal affairs of the College for the year. The plan of last year, which gave the president and vice president of the College complete control of the internal affairs of the institution, all salaries and incidental expenses to be

met by them from tuition and minor sources of income, was highly satisfactory to both the faculty and the boards, so that the same plan was adopted for the coming year, and the entire faculty was reëlected, with the exception of Miss LeFevre, of the Chair of Modern Languages, who resigned for reasons external to her connection with the College.

"In this connection it should be said that President Bookwalter, nobly seconded by Vice President Warren, has won the complete confidence of the old friends of the College, both at home and abroad, and made many new friends for it by his able administration of the past year, and every one of the some three hundred students in attendance goes out as a missionary to increase the attendence for the year to come. This confidence is well founded. Doctor Bookwalter is no experiment. The Church has known and honored him as one of its best ministers and educators for twenty years or more, and he has no less honored the Church. No encomiums upon him are necessary. The efficient work of Rev. W. I. Beatty, D.D., College pastor and instructor in Bible studies in the College, has contributed much to the success of the past year.

"An interesting fact in connection with the boards' investigations as to the external affairs of the College is the completion during the year, under the management of Rev. D. Miller, of a plan to reduce the College debt, which resulted in an actual paying off of $18,000 of indebtedness, and the providing of $17,000 more of debt-paying assets. An interesting fact connected with the deliberations of the boards was the probable success of a new plan to pay off a debt of $25,000 during the next year, a proposition of some wealthy friends of the Col-

lege, who are standing behind this debt, having been made to pay their proportion of it at once, provided the other indorsers would do the same. If this is accomplished, Sinbad's 'Old Man of the Sea' will no longer ride on the shoulders of Western College. Free from this burden, there is no reason why it should not rank with the best institutions of Iowa, both in attendance and equipment.

"This reminds me of the honors the Western College boys achieved during the year in athletics by defeating 'on the diamond' the representative ball players of every prominent college and university in the State except one. Physical development and hygiene are accorded their proper place in the institution, and the College gymnasium and athletic grounds are well patronized by the students of both sexes.

"On Monday evening the four senior literary societies gave their anniversary entertainment, which was a success that would have done credit to any institution of learning. Orations were delivered by Philo W. Drury, Alice Harrison, E. A. Elliott, and Ethel Bookwalter, representing the Philopronean Society, Young Ladies' Atheneum, Young Men's Institute, and the Calliopean Society, respectively. The literary society *esprit de corps,* which was one of the strong features of the College, which some of us well remember as one of the inspirations of our college days at old Western fifteen or twenty years ago, was present in good degree, a new phase of it being rather vociferously expressed by the young men's societies concluding the ceremony of the presentation of the society diplomas by their respective society yells.

"Tuesday evening was devoted to the *alumni* banquet in the Opera House, which, if not a 'feast of reason,'

that being subordinate on such an occasion, was a 'flow of soul,' as it seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed by all as a social affair.

"President Bookwalter responded in a happy manner to the toast, 'Our *Alma Mater,*' one of his best points being the displaying of a $1,000 check just received, to be invested in the College where it would do the most good.

"G. M. Miller responded to 'The *Alumnus* and Social Problems,' giving a brief outline of the principles underlying social problems, which he expects to present more fully before the students of the College some time during the coming year in a series of lectures, he having been elected to the honorary position of lecturer on sociology.

"H. M. Rebok, Indian agent at Tama Reservation, and editor of the *Toledo Democrat,* spoke of the influence of the so-called smaller colleges that keep near the people, comparing it with that of those that cater to and are dominated by plutocratic influences.

"Dr. W. I. Beatty responded to 'Reminiscences,' and revived some of the amusing incidents of the 'days of auld lang syne' at 'Old Western.'

"The graduating exercises took place Wednesday, the twelfth, at 10:30 a.m. It is the principal event of the year for Toledo, Tama, and the surrounding country; and, as usual, the United Brethren Church was filled to overflowing. The graduating class representing the regular courses consists of six very promising young men, two of whom, Messrs. Slattery and Brooke, are ministers of the gospel, and of some considerable experience in their calling.

"J. C. Sanders spoke of 'Music in Our Public Schools'; J. K. Coddington of 'The Unity of Science'; H. E. Slattery of 'Success'; F. E. Brooke of 'The Jew in the

World's Drama'; S. E. Long of 'Scientific Immortality'; and G. E. Porter of 'Former and Reformer.' The length which this article has reached forbids any digest of these orations. It is enough to say that they measured up among the best of similar efforts in the history of the College, and were in matter and manner complimentary to the institution which these young men are expected to honor by their life-work.

"C. F. Peterson and Miss Olive Williams were graduated in the normal course, and a large class received diplomas from the College of Commerce. Revs. C. R. Shatto and S. T. Beatty received the degree of A.M. Excellent music was furnished throughout by Professor August Halling, director of the Conservatory of Music, assisted by accomplished musicians, whose training in the Conservatory was a satisfactory index of its success.

"Taken a a whole, the commencement program was a success, and gave good evidence that Western College is up to date in spirit, method, and action, and is bound to succeed. The speed and degree of this success will depend much upon many who will read this report. Will they be a sufficient success in the line of duty to help now to hasten and enlarge the success of Western College?"

The story of the next seven years is the story of a heroic struggle more stupendous and more protracted than often falls to the lot of one institution and one set of men. As the main struggle had to do with the external affairs of the College—the battle with the mountain of debt—it will be well first to trace that struggle to its grand consummation, and then to recount somewhat of the internal life during the same period. The brunt of that long battle was borne by President Bookwalter, who,

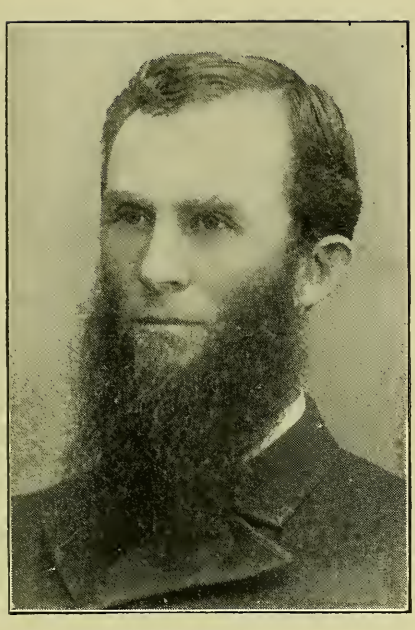
through the greater part of the period, was financial manager of the College, sole field agent and solicitor, and superintendent of the internal affairs of the school. The burdens he bore, the sleepless nights he spent, the constant trying of a courage tenacious as tempered steel, are known only to himself and to a few of those nearest to him; yet he would not have succeeded without the steadfast support of such men as Vice President Warren and his successor, Vice President McClelland; as the stonewall group of men who composed the Executive Committee—E. R. Smith, W. F. Johnston, S. R. Lichtenwalter, W. H. Withington, J. H. Ross, and Daniel McIntyre; as George Miller, president of the Board, and for a short time soliciting agent; as Field agent N. F. Hicks for the last three years of the debt campaign; and such members of the Board of Trustees as W. I. Beatty, John Shambaugh, M. R. Drury, and many others.

The best idea of the progress of the campaign can be gathered from articles written in the heat of the conflict, most of them from the pen of President Bookwalter.

From the *Religious Telescope,* February 8, 1896:

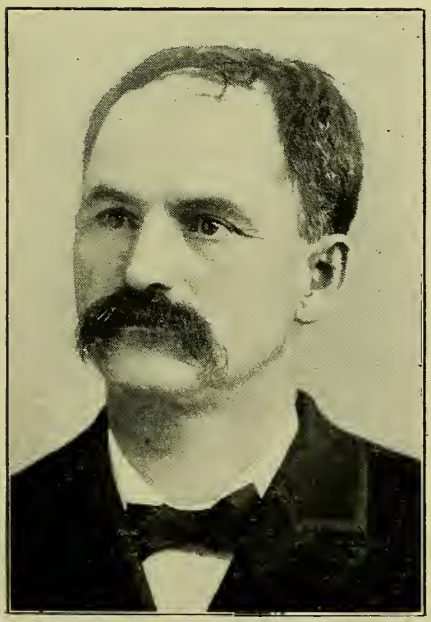
"Management of Western College."

"At the special session of the Board of Trustees, held March 28, 1895, Rev. D. Miller, the general financial manager, reported that the turning of the so-called '92 Fund' into cash and notes had been virtually consummated. He gave it as his opinion and that of those in the immediate management that for a time the College finances could be conducted without a salaried financial manager, and he accordingly resigned his office. The financial management was placed in the hands of the president and assistant treasurer of the College.

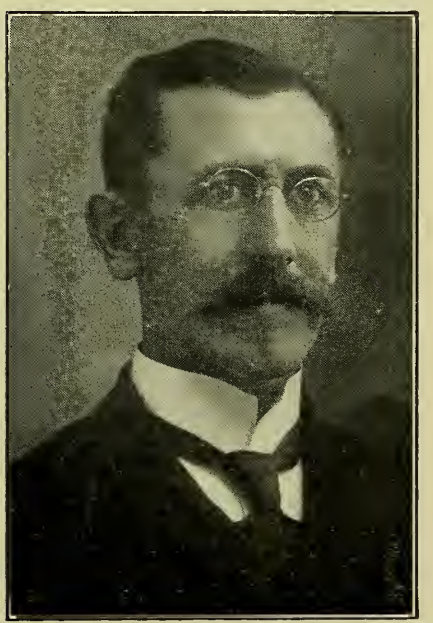


REV. W. I. BEATTY, D.D.
Long a Member of the Board of Trustees.

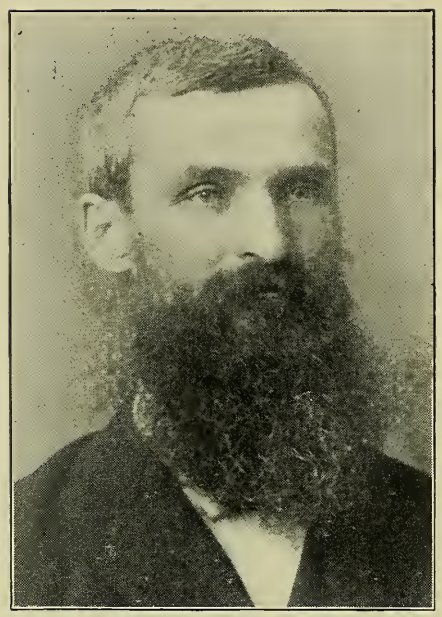
PROFESSOR E. F. WARREN
Vice President and Business Manager.



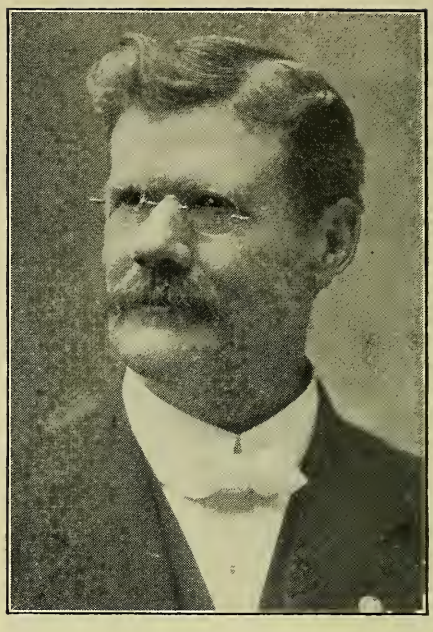
REV. W. S. REESE, D.D.
Vice President two years and Member of the Faculty four years.



PROFESSOR B. F. McCLELLAND
Vice President from 1896 to the time of his death, December 1900.



REV. L. H. BUFKIN
General Financial Agent nine years and Soliciting Agent five years more.



REV. N. F. HICKS
Field Secretary through the Debt-paying Campaign.

REV. R. E. GRAVES
Field Secretary through the Endowment Campaign.

REV. O. G. MASON
Present Field Secretary

"At the regular meeting of the Board, in June, it was decided to continue for a time the same economic policy, it being left to the president of the College and Executive Committee to determine when a man should be employed to take charge of the finances. It was thought by the committee that during the summer and early fall it would not be wise to enter upon new and aggressive plans for raising funds. So, since last March, Professor Warren and I, in consultation with the Executive Committee, have been handling the financial interests of the College. I may say that it seems to be the judgment of the Executive Committee and other officers that the finances have been managed successfully.

"But the time has now come when the best interests of the College call for a man to give himself to the financial work. For some time we have been looking and praying for the right man. I trust that in what has just been done in filling this important place, both the committee in calling and the brother in responding have been divinely led. On yesterday, January 23, the Executive Committee and Rev. George Miller, D.D., of Carlisle, Iowa, consummated the plan by which he is engaged to lead in the financial work. He is for the present employed to work under the direction of the Executive Committee up to the time of the meeting of the Board of Trustees in June. Until that time, at the request of the pastors of his district whom he called together in council, he retains his present relation to the district, the work there to be conducted by supply under his direction.

"Doctor Miller has been called and employed as president of the Board of Trustees to lead in this time of urgent need in plans and efforts to relieve the College of its load of debt. He and the president of the College are

expected to join in this task. Plans are laid for moving immediately in the work of securing donations for the liquidation of the debt. Brother Miller will enter at once upon his work.

"The College authorities feel free to congratulate the friends and patrons of the College, in whose behalf they have acted, that so able a man as Mr. Miller has been secured. Dr. Miller is a man of large experience and recognized ability as a manager and leader in church affairs. He has been president of the Board of Trustees of the College for sixteen years. He needs no introduction to our people. His coming to this place at this time will increase confidence and add to the inspiration of all the friends of Western College.

"But let all bear in mind the burdens and responsibilities which, in responding to this call, Brother Miller assumes. Well may he have hesitated, and thought, and asked divine guidance before undertaking this Herculean task. The managing and liquidating of a debt of $63,000 is the work in hand. To succeed, Doctor Miller must have the hearty and liberal coöperation of all. Especially must our men of means respond in large sums to his appeals. It is believed that this they will do. Let the financial needs of Western College be in the thought and prayer of all its friends; and in this time of its steady and hopeful advancement let all be inspired to join in promoting its highest welfare.

"L. Bookwalter."

Religious Telescope, October 13, 1897:

"A NOBLE, HEROIC EFFORT.

"Western College has rolled up its sleeves and gone to work, resolved to wipe out the last dollar of its indebted-

ness. The purpose is as noble as the undertaking is great and important. The College has buildings, grounds, and equipment worth several times the amount of its indebtedness. Then, too, it is manned by a thoroughly wide-awake faculty, and its halls are well filled with as promising a set of students as grace the halls of any institution in any State.

"All these things conspire to encourage the friends of Christian education to rally right royally and liberally to the great work of lifting the debt. It can be, it must be, it will be done. Read President Bookwalter's article on page 15 of this week's issue. The plan he outlines is well matured, feasible, practical, and his whole soul is in the work. Let all who can lift a pound or give a dollar throughout the coöperating territory rally in response to his bugle call, and the work will soon be done.

"WESTERN COLLEGE—LIQUIDATION OF DEBT.

"First, let it be remembered that for three years the College has been run upon a plan that has prevented any increase of its debt by its mere running. Its income, supplemented by the conference assessments and temporary endowment, has met the running expenses. Here it should be said that the adding of another member to the faculty, made necessary by the internal growth, will make necessary also an increase in the temporary endowment gifts by friends and in the receipts from conference assessments. Taken all together, the internal condition is healthy, vigorous, and assuring.

"But the matter to which I wish to call the special attention of the friends of Western College is the present status of the debt and the plan for its liquidation.

"DEBT STATEMENT.

"The total debt of the College, in round numbers, is $65,000. This sum will cover every dollar of its present liabilities, including unpaid interest. This debt is drawing seven per cent. interest. To offset this the College has contingent assets, good paper, to the amount of $20,000. This makes us a net debt unprovided for of $45,000. But those who know something of how debts at seven per cent. interest grow, and how even good college assets are liable to shrink, will feel that to provide fully for this debt we should raise $50,000.

"PLAN FOR PROVIDING FOR IT.

"It will be remembered that aside from a few weeks' soliciting done eighteen months ago by Dr. George Miller, president of the Board, and myself, no field work has been done for more than three years. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, in June last, it was decided to enter again upon the work of liquidating the debt; and it was the action of the Board that I be relieved from teaching for the year that I might give my time more fully to the financial interests. So the summer campaign for students being over, I am now entering expressly upon the financial work. The plan is:

"That I shall have the coöperation of presiding elders, pastors, and certain laymen in making the canvass for money; that the canvass shall be chiefly among the friends of means, but among others also; that we shall aim to secure, if possible, ten $1,000 donations, twenty, $500 donations, and one hundred $100 donations, which, all together, will knock the center out of this debt; that further we shall aim to secure a number of gifts from $2,000 to $5,000, as well as many donations of $200 and

$300, and of $50 upward; that these gifts shall be in cash, or notes at seven per cent. interest, made payable at such reasonable time and in such payments as may suit the donors.

"Such, in short, is the situation, and such the plan of work; and upon the work we have already entered. We have made a start. The first donor was our esteemed Bishop N. Castle. He was the first of the $100 donors. Church Erection Secretary W. M. Weekley, a Rock River man and former trustee, is second on this list. A young brother, a layman in Rock River Conference, starts the $500 list. Following the brethren mentioned on the $10 list are nine other men and women—presiding elders, pastors, laymen, and others. The results reached in the first ten days are surely encouraging. And so, friends of Western College, we have entered together upon this work. A task, a great task, it is, but we are able for its full accomplishment. And its accomplishment is the will of God and our sacred duty. How soon this will be reached I cannot say. We set no time, but we do set the goal—the full liquidation of this college debt.

"For this end, so vital to our Church in the central northwest, let all our people pray, and talk, and give.

"L. BOOKWALTER."

Religious Telescope, November 3, 1897:

"WESTERN COLLEGE—ITS DEBT MUST BE MET NOW.

" 'To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven,' so says the inspired wise man.

"Whether, in the sense of this proverb, there is a 'time to go in debt,' I do not assume to say. This I do know, that time or no time most people go in debt. I suppose

all will agree that there is a 'time to get out of debt' if one possibly can.

"Whether there is a time for a college to go in debt need not here be discussed—most colleges unfortunately have done so—but the one conviction to which the friends of Western College seem now to be unanimously coming, is that whatever may be thought or said as to its having been run in debt, the time is here when it must and it shall be lifted out.

"Let us notice why the manager and friends now so feel. First, there has been no general effort made against the debt for over three years, the canvass for the '92 Fund' having been completed September 4, 1894. It was necessary to give the territory rest after that so general and hard a lift; but the rest has been taken, and the time for action is now here. Uneasy and anxious under existing conditions, the friends of the College would interpret further inaction as a grave and perilous mistake. Everywhere it is felt that we must again be moving upon the debt.

"Again, the general financial condition of the country is improving, slowly, but it is thought surely. During the past two years the state of commercial affairs has been such that no one could successfully conduct a canvass for money for a college debt. But with the turn in the tide of business the thought of the people has turned towards the needs of their college, and they are again as ready as they are again able to come to its relief. The times are auspicious, and we shall, with gratitude to the Dispenser of events, without delay embrace our opportunity.

And further, the doubts and fears which a few years age were entertained as to the final success of the College have now given way—given place to faith and courage.

The vigorous internal life which the College has taken on, the fine growth in numbers and advancement in general standing which it has made, and the successful running of the school upon a financial basis by which no additional debt is incurred, these facts have naturally inspired a confidence and awakened an enthusiasm which has prepared all to enter heartily and liberally into the financial movement now proposed.

"And finally, it is known and felt by all that the one all-embracing matter with Western College is the early payment of its debt. This is the one thing vital. Other things are important, as sustaining a strong faculty and running the school economically, but to pay the debt is a necessity. Around the lifting of this $65,000 debt everything, in the last analysis, centers. The people very well know this, and the management fully realizes it. In the work of saving and building up this College we are now face to face with the real issue—we are come to the final, determining effort. All that has been accomplished during these past three years has been but preparatory to what is yet and now to be done, and is a success only as it is followed up and crowned with the wiping out of the debt. And so, I repeat, we are all resolved upon this present financial effort, because upon its success definitely depends the very life of the College.

"Thus do many and strong reasons unite in pointing to the present as God's time and our time to achieve the final relief and sure success of this Christian College.

"It will interest all to know that the list of donors is steadily growing. It may be proper and helpful to begin soon the publication of gifts.

"L. Bookwalter."

From the *Watchword,* August 16, 1899:

"IMPROVEMENTS AT WESTERN COLLEGE.

"At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Western College, June, 1899, many improvements in the buildings were planned and authorized. These improvements at this time are nearly completed.

"Drury Hall, where room and board is furnished for young men, has been papered or calcimined throughout; the rooms which students occupy are recarpeted. New walks have been made, and the house has been repaired. Under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Drury Hall promises to be a popular home for students.

"By reason of the kindness of a very dear friend of Western, a much-needed bathroom, and all pertaining to it, has been placed in Beatty Hall. Rooms are to have new paper and new carpet; the porches are to be painted; other improvements are in mind. Beatty Hall is a most attractive home for young ladies, and will increase in popularity. The club system, so successfully operated last year, will be continued.

"The Conservatory of Music will present a more beautiful appearance because of paint and paper.

In the last four years seven rooms in the College building, including the society halls, which are most handsomely decorated, have been frescoed without expense to the College treasurer. The Board of Trustees, in keeping with this spirit of progress, ordered the frescoing of all the rooms in the College building. All the members of the faculty very cheerfully agreed to bear a part of the expense of ornamenting their respective recitation rooms. When this work is done, few colleges anywhere will present a neater or prettier appearance than Western. These

beautiful rooms will prove a constant inspiration to both students and teachers, and I am sure that our visiting friends will take great pleasure and pride in our progressive spirit and handsome surroundings.

"Other necessary improvements have been made in buildings and grounds.

"Western College is now more than ever an attractive and enticing spot to all students and friends, who, at all times, are very welcome to its halls.

"One of the greatest needs of the College now is students, and just here is made another appeal to all our ministers and to all other friends to make earnest efforts for the success of Western College to fill its halls with students. Let us have your assistance in securing two hundred students for the opening, September 13, 1899. Stand by Western with the well-grounded hope that your school will be heard from through the young people you send us. Accept our gratitude for past favors in the expectation of larger and richer ones.

"B. F. McClelland."

"WESTERN COLLEGE—ITS NEW LIFE.

"To one intimately associated with Western College for the last few years there has been apparent the gradual unfolding of a new life, which has now become very real and very potent.

"Colleges, like individuals, have personality and life story, uneventful periods and epoch-making periods. The story of the last ten years includes an epoch-making period in the history of Western College.

"First, a period of general inflation in the business world with consequent 'easy times'—easy to contract debts—and a 'boom' period for the College, resulting

from its recent relocation and the general business prosperity.

"Great things were in prospect. The College was making a 'record,' and in consequence expenses were incurred beyond incomes, trusting to the delusive future for payment. Then came the destructive fire, which, despite the heroic response of Toledo and outside friends, added greatly to the already oppressive debt, and soon the authorities were being driven to their wits' end in tiding over various emergencies. In this state of affairs came the great financial crisis in the business world, the inability of the College to meet its obligations, a falling behind in teachers' salaries, internal friction, and a wholesale resignation of faculty and instructors, necessitating a complete reorganization. The first year was little more than a temporary expedient to bridge a chasm. Then plans promising more permancy were devised, and a consistent internal policy was adopted. But the financial stringency was still at its worst, friends had become discouraged, and some completely alienated, and within was disorganization. The task of resurrection seemed all but hopeless, yet a wise policy, conscientiously and steadfastly carried out, is accomplishing the seemingly impossible.

"This policy consists of two essential principles: (1) The current expenses of the College must not exceed the current income. This principle excludes additions to the debt except from its own accruing interest. (2) The educational standards of the College must be maintained at the highest possible point consistent with existing conditions. When necessary in carrying out this principle, wide range of subjects taught is sacrificed to excellence in the subjects attempted, and the prompt payment of teachers is made the first duty of the treas-

ury in order to secure and hold teachers of superior ability and training. What this policy has accomplished is best appreciated by those who have watched its workings most carefully.

"It is safe to say that never has there been manifested a greater confidence in the financial integrity of the College, and surely there never have been more people willing to lend assistance. It is equally safe to say that the educational standards have never been higher, and surely there never has been more complete internal harmony, and perhaps never such a close sympathy between teachers and students. Even traditional college tricks are most conspicuous by their absence. In fact, the spirit of petty annoyance, often found among college students, would be so abnormal under present conditions that it most perforce soon die in consequence of uncongenial climatic conditions.

"The return of general prosperity makes this *the* time for the friends of the College to rally to its support.

"The financial results of the past year have been most gratifying, even beyond our expectations. The treasurer's report last June showed that the debt was actually reduced more than $14,000. It should be explained that nearly half of that came from the final settlement of a long contested legacy, but even then the showing is a good one. Since June some $6,000 more has been cancelled, largely through the generosity of one man. Thus the great load is moving. Let our good friends keep it going.

"Much of the credit for what has been accomplished is due to the firm determination and ceaseless efforts of President Bookwalter. With a scrupulous sense of the sanctity of financial obligations, he has succeeded in win-

ning for the College the respect and confidence of all with whom he has dealings. He also possesses the rare faculty of smoothing ruffled feelings, and of soliciting people for money, and yet leaving behind a kindly feeling which invites a second call. The College is fortunate in having such a man at its head just now.

"H. W. WARD."

Finally, at the opening of the year 1900, the conviction grew upon those having the work in charge that the time had come to make one supreme effort to cast off the whole burden of debt. Accordingly a time limit was set and a plan was formulated for raising within the limit fixed the whole amount yet needed. Computing the interest that would accrue in the two years and estimating expenses of the canvass, it was found that $50,000 of new funds must be secured in order to clear all indebtedness. The plan devised therefore proposed to secure in cash or good obligations the sum of fifty thousand dollars, the whole amount to be secured and duly reported on or before January 1, 1902. A committee, consisting of the President of the College and the cashiers of the First National Bank of Tama, the Toledo Savings Bank, and the Toledo State Bank, was to examine the notes and pledges and determine whether the whole amount had been secured. The plan of a united assault upon the remaining debt appealed to all the friends of the College, particularly as yearly interest went far toward consuming the results of a more deliberate canvass. Furthermore, the finances of the country were again in a prosperous condition and everything invited to the great undertaking.

By the time plans were fully matured and arrangements made for organizing the canvass, the first of April, 1900,

had arrived. President Bookwalter had, for a long time, been alone in the field. Now N. F. Hicks was selected as his lieutenant and given the title of field agent or secretary. Together they mapped out the field and proceeded to push the canvass into all quarters of the coöperating territory.

With what encouragement the work began is indicated by the following letter to the *Telescope* six months after the campaign was started:

"WESTERN COLLEGE—THE OUTLOOK.

"The fall conferences of the coöperating territory have all had their annual sessions, the Iowa Conference having met in March. It has always been a great pleasure and an inspiration to meet with these bodies representing our Church in the central northwest. This year the general interest and spirit seemed to me to be unusually fine, while the spirit of progress, as shown in the reports of presiding elders and pastors and in the plans for the future, was especially apparent.

"The increased interest manifested everywhere in higher education and in our own institution of learning was very marked, and is most gratifying. One evidence of this is the fine increase in the total of College Faculty Fund reported by the pastors of the various conferences. The number of charges reporting this fund full was double that so reporting any previous year. This also means the sending of a largely increased number of student representatives on the one term's free tuition privilege.

"The new plan for the final liquidation of the debt was enthusiastically endorsed by all these conferences, the Iowa Conference having given it, in the latter part of

March, its hearty endorsement, at the time of the launching of the scheme. A public appeal for offerings for the debt fund was made at each of the late conferences, resulting in gifts in cash and notes aggregating as follows: Rock River, $810; Des Moines, $1,580; Minnesota, $606; Wisconsin, $424, the whole aggregating $3,420. This is the kind of endorsement that counts. This generous and substantial support of the movement of our Church leaders, both lay and clerical, gives to it multiplied influence and strength among our people everywhere. The fact is, as these six months of its presentation to the people show, the proposition that all now lift together and lift out, makes its own appeal, and the plan to secure the $50,000 by January 1, 1902, with which to provide for the full liquidation of the debt, is surely destined to succeed. But it will need to be supported liberally by all the friends of the College and pushed with vigor everywhere. The task is a herculean one, and will be accomplished only by a united and supreme effort by the friends of the institution. The present is full of assurance. We are making steady progress. The $20,000 mark has been passed, and we are pushing on toward the midway point on the road to the goal.

"There is also everywhere a growing purpose to send a larger number of our young people to the College. This is the result both of an increased interest in higher education and of a more loyal devotion to our Church and school. The ministry and laity are alike moved with this good purpose. The results are seen in the steadily increasing attendance. No recent year has opened with so large a number of students as has this. The present net total enrollment is 223. We are thoroughly organized in every department, and the work is fully under way. The

internal life is vigorous and the interest fine. There is every promise for a year of unusual success.

"The advance internally and the advance financially being made by the College are mutually helpful. The conditions are full of promise. This is our time for vigorous action; our time to join hands in the task before us; our time to strike off our shackles and move forward. Our College is enjoying in an unusual measure the hearty good will of men and the gracious favor of God. This, I repeat, this for Western College is the day of opportunity.

"Toledo, Iowa. L. BOOKWALTER."

The following, from a local paper, under date of December 13, 1900, shows how the internal life of the school was expanding as well as how the debt campaign was progressing:

"WESTERN COLLEGE.

"The present term, closing on the eighteenth, has been the best the College has had for years. The enrollment is twenty-five per cent. in advance of that a year ago. There has been a fine gain in all departments. The interest has been excellent, and both faculty and students close the work of the term with unusual satisfaction. One noticeable feature of the attendance is the fine increase in the number of young people who are from the homes of our own county. They come from country, town, and city and represent the most substantial class of our citizens. This home support is very gratifying to all friends of the College. It shall be the constant aim of the management to make of Western College an institution that shall be the just pride of the community and of this section of the State.

"There is every promise of a largely increased attendance the coming term, which begins January 2.

"There will be an unusually large number of new students coming largely, as is always the case in the winter, from village and country. The subjects taught will cover a large range—from the common branches on up through all the grades of the regular preparatory and collegiate work. The adjunct departments of Music, Elocution, Commerce, and Art will offer superior advantages. The expenses of the student at Western College are known to be very moderate, unusually low considering the high-grade facilities.

"All friends of the College will be glad to know that the plan set on foot last April, for securing $50,000 by January 1, 1902, with which to provide for the liquidation of the entire debt of the College, is meeting with assured success. Obligations have already been secured aggregating $22,000. A year yet remains in which to provide for the large sum yet needed to consummate the plan Vigorous work by the managers of the College and generous giving by all its friends will see this vital and much watched for end achieved. The generous response by those who have already been called upon is most heartily appreciated.

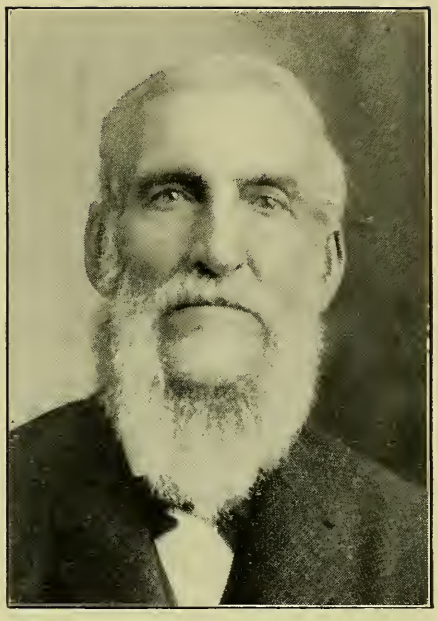
"The present outlook for Western College as viewed from all standpoints is full of promise.

"L. BOOKWALTER, *President.*"

At the meeting of the Board, in June, 1901, a casting up of accounts showed nearly half the entire amount yet to raise and only six months in which to raise it. The road to the mountain top was still long and steep, but this was no time for stout men to falter or grow faint-hearted.

A. H. DOLPH

A generous supporter of the College



J. K. HOBAUGH

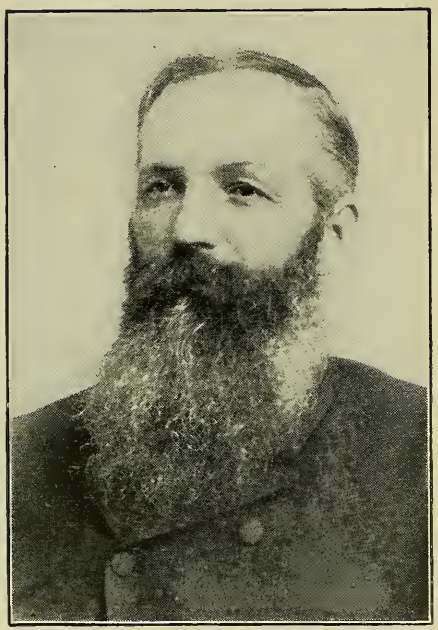
Who laid the foundation for a Permanent Endowment.

JENNIE McINTYRE FLETCHER

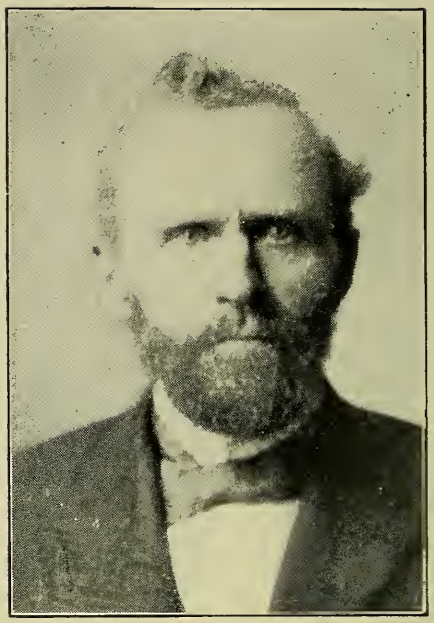
Of the Fletcher Chair of English founded by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. McIntyre.

JACOB GUTSHALL

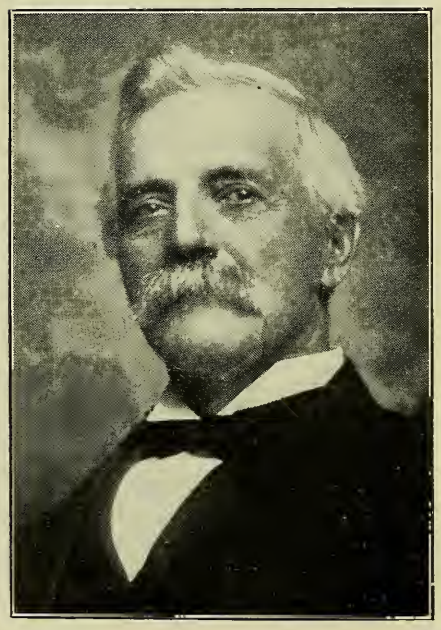
Who continued his gifts to the College after he was ninety years old.



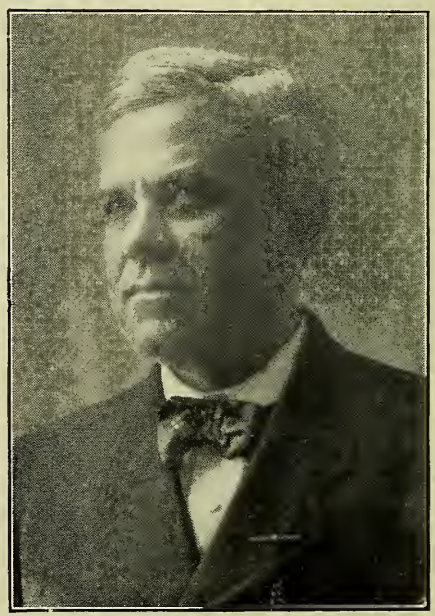
ADAM SHAMBAUGH
Of the Shambaugh Chair of Chemistry.



S. R. LICHTENWALTER
Long a member of the Board and of the Executive Committee.



HON. JOHN SHAMBAUGH
Of the Shambaugh Chair of Chemistry.



HON. H. J. STIGER
Endowment Secretary.

Conscious of the great task before them, the authorities of the College girded themselves for a climb such as might be the talk of a lifetime. How they went about their work may be gathered from the following short letter to the *Telescope* written soon after commencement:

"WESTERN COLLEGE—FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN.

"As stated in Doctor Drury's report of commencement week, the pushing of the scheme to raise the full $50,000 for liquidation of debt by January 1, next, was the one absorbing thought of all. The securing of the $24,000 yet needed was the chief end planned for by the Board of Trustees, both as a body and as individuals. It was determined to place a number of our strongest men in the field to assist in the canvass. By the voluntary offer of their services on the part of a number of our leading pastors, we are able to announce a strong force soon to enter the field. Among these are Rev. M. R. Drury, of Toledo; Rev. W. I. Beatty, of Lisbon; Rev. L. B. Hix, of Muscatine; and Rev. F. E. Brooke, of Cedar Rapids. Also, Rev. R. L. Purdy, of Corning, will join in the work. Two laymen, Mr. Adam Shambaugh, of Booneville, and Mr. S. R. Lichtenwalter, of Toledo, also told us to call upon them for any assistance they could render. Since the meeting of the Board, I have secured the services of Rev. L. L. Thayer, of Edgerton, Wis., to canvass his own conference territory. These brethren, with Rev. N. F. Hicks, regular field agent, and myself, will push the canvass with all possible vigor. But we will be only leaders in the work, for there must be, and there will be the hearty coöperation of all the presiding elders of the territory. Presiding elders Rev. George Miller, Rev. N. F. Cronk, and Rev. V. A. Carlton, who were present at the meeting

of the Board, pledged every assistance they could give, and some of them already have appointments made with Rev. N. F. Hicks to join him on their districts. Other presiding elders stand ready to do the same. The plain fact is, we have upon us a task such as it will require a united effort on the part of all interested to accomplish. But earnest canvassing must be met by liberal giving. Every man and woman who has not yet given toward this final lift must do so; and it is evident also that some who have already made donations must double them. Every friend of the College must do his best, for nothing less than such responding will see us surely to the goal. All see plainly what is involved in this effort—this is the day of crisis and of hope.

"L. BOOKWALTER."

In the issue of August 7, 1901, appeared the following:

"WESTERN COLLEGE.

"In the movement for securing funds for the final liquidation of the debt we have now reached the $30,000 mark. Let all thank God and take courage. True, not quite five months remain in which to provide the $20,000 yet needed to carry the scheme to successful issue; but no effort will be spared on the part of the management to reach the goal. There are five of us now in the field, and others will enter soon. Meanwhile, work is being done by correspondence. It is the purpose to push the canvass with all possible vigor, and see quite all our territory in good time. We mean to run no risks; we dare not trust to uncertainties. Everything is at stake, and if our people are as earnest and liberal in responding as the College, through its representatives, is active and urgent in bringing to them this vital claim, there need be

no fear as to the result. Let all interested watch the progress of this final effort. Let our pastors publicly call attention to it in remark and in prayer; and let all our people in the coöperating territory bestow prayer, and thought, and their full part in means toward the sure accomplishment of this great work.

"The unusual efforts being made in behalf of the financial relief of the College are proving also an efficient means of calling the attention of our young people to the subject of higher education, and turning them to their own school. The fine gain in attendance last year was, in large part, the result of the activity of representatives of the College. Also our pastors and presiding elders have, during recent years, been giving more attention to the intellectual advancement of their people. There is room, and there is a great, urgent call for further awakening, educationally, among our people. Let the canvass for students be now pushed by everybody. There should be a steady, solid growth in our attendance from year to year. We made a gain last year of twenty-two per cent., reaching a net total enrollment of 340. We have set our mark for the coming year at 400. Faithfulness on the part of parents to their children, and faithfulness on the part of young people to their opportunities, with faithfulness on the part of pastors to all classes of their people, will send to these halls of Christian learning many more students than the number I have named.

"L. Bookwalter."

As the time remaining in which to complete the canvass became first weeks and then days, effort became strenuous and anxiety intense. President Bookwalter and Field Secretary Hicks knew no rest; if they slept at all, they

slept on their arms ready to renew the fight with the first signs of dawn. At the same time assistant solicitors, some officially appointed and some volunteers, gave valuable aid; F. E. Brooke in Illinois and M. R. Drury in Iowa were especially helpful in this canvass.

Finally, when the outside territory had all been canvassed, President Bookwalter and Field Secretary Hicks returned home. The committee of bankers designated at the beginning of the canvass counted the notes and cash and found them a little more than eight thousand dollars short of the required $50,000, and only two weeks left in which to secure it. A mass meeting of citizens was called, the facts were stated, and an energetic home canvass was begun, participated in by pastors, business men, and other volunteers—this, too, after Toledo had already contributed heavily toward the debt fund. Even the children caught the spirit of the hour and organized among themselves a Dollar Relief Corps. The following account, published in a local paper just after the campaign closed, will give some hint of the joy and inspiration this children's brigade brought to the cause, especially to President Bookwalter:

"THE CHILDERN'S RELIEF CORPS.

"One of the pleasing incidents in connection with the late effort to raise the debt of Western College was the part taken in it by the boys and girls of the town. They made their gift on Christmas morning, going to the home of President Bookwalter, where they completely surprised him. The speaker for the happy company was Miss Sadie Markee, who, in a very pleasant way, told the president the object of their coming, whereupon they proceeded to deposit their dollars, one each, into his

hands. They were, of course, received gladly, and after a few words of thanks and commendation by President Bookwalter, the children retired, happy in the thought that they had helped in raising the $50,000 fund for our College. Following is a list of the names of those who participated in this good work:

"Zay Cannon, Frank Harlan, Frank Dragoun, Charles L. Benesh, Eula Lichty, Mollie Pierce, Pauline Newcomer, Will Fee, James E. Shope, Mabel Westfall, Gazelle Fitzgerald, Ethel Jackson, Vada Borland, Gilbert Hicks, Alice Blanche Carder, Margaret Ferris, Harold Ingham, Grace Youngman, Helen A. Johnson, Marion Reamer, Irene Lamb, Sadie Markee, Lucille Baldwin, Katie Reed, Esther Rebok, Geneve Baker, Ray B. Salzman, Roy Romine, Leda Carlton, Johnnie Bufkin, Glen Muckler, Walter Dobson, Neil Gallagher, Charlie Dragoun, Laurence F. Benesh, Myrtle Wagoner, Mildred Pierce, Mamie Strawhacker, Anson Cronk, Myrsina E. Shope, Hugh Westfall, Leonard Sears, Georgietta Dolezal, Donald Malin, Byron Hicks, Everet Harrison, Edna Mathews, Ray Ingham, Wanda Dobson, Eva E. Johnson, Scott Jones, Ronald Reamer, Newell Spayth, Max Ward, Maud Baldwin, Helen Stockton, Ruth Rebok, Erma Baker, Nina G. Salzman, Mamie Romine, Warren Thoman, Ross Grau, Verna Cannon, James Bates.

"At the Jubilee meeting, Thursday evening of last week, a large section of seats were reserved for this Dollar Relief Corps. They joined heartily in the demonstrations of rejoicing over the freeing of the College from debt. They will be friends of the school in the years to come. Some of them, no doubt, will be members of graduating classes along from 1910 to 1915."

The closing hours of the exciting campaign may well be presented by a clipping from the report of M. R. Drury, published in the *Religious Telescope* of January 8, 1902:

"When the evening of December 30 arrived, a number of friends of the College, including leading citizens, met in the new Hotel Toledo to hear the result of the canvass to that date. President Bookwalter made a brief statement, closing with the report of his committee that they had examined all the notes and counted the cash received, and that they found there was still lacking but the sum of $831. This amount was quickly pledged with a considerable surplus. To this was added hundreds of dollars the next day, December 31, the last day for the completion of the debt fund, coming from near and far. Thus the hotel meeting closed amid great enthusiasm and rejoicing. As the full consciousness of the results achieved came on, there were tears of joy and 'thank God' for victory.

"Soon the College bell and the bells of the city churches were ringing out the glad announcement that the full amount needed to cancel the long-standing and burdensome debt of Western College was at last provided. The next morning a young lad, beginning his day's work sawing wood, inquired of the writer, 'What was them bells ringing for last night?' When told it was because the College debt was paid, he simply said, 'Oh, I wondered.'

"Well, many people, even those engaged in the battle effort, will wonder and rejoice over the splendid achievement now happily realized. How this result was accomplished has already been stated. However, a further summary may not be out of place. There was

"1. A simple and wise plan of procedure which commended itself to the business and Christian judgment of the friends of the College.

"2. The plan had back of it competent and trusted leadership, without which coöperation and success would have been impossible. This leadership was hopeful from the beginning, and was persevering in labors and unflagging in zeal, and had but one goal in view, and that was ultimate success.

"3. Much of the giving was of the heroic type. Missionaries in far-off lands gave $100 each; teachers and others, with heavy obligations resting on them gave liberally, ministers receiving small salaries have a large representation among the donors whose giving must involve rigid economy and self-denial in personal expenses.

"Of course, there was in all this effort the ever-present and conscious presence and help of God. The work was his, was on behalf of his kingdom, and he has given it his continuous blessing. His gracious aid is gratefully recognized and acknowledged.

"President Bookwalter is especially to be congratulated on his wise and successful financial policy for Western College. During his eight years of service at the head of the school he has not only ably conducted the institution on its income from student fees and other contingent receipts, so that there has never been a yearly deficit since his connection with it, but he has now provided for the liquidation of the entire debt, which, including principal and accrued and accruing interest, would not be far from $100,000. He has accomplished a gigantic work by the blessing of God and the hearty coöperation of those associated with him in college work and in the ministry and laity of the patronizing territory of this cherished institution of higher learning. His executive skill and his devotion to a great cause are notable, and deserve commenda-

tion. The Church, likewise, is to be congratulated on having so wise, persistent, and consecrated a leader.

"From what has been here said, despite the hindrances to be surmounted, it is not difficult to see how the debt of Western College has been paid. There is a practical hint in this of at least one way to have an 'education quadrennium.'

"A grand jubilee was held Thursday evening, January 2, just after the opening of the winter term of the College, to celebrate the successful casting off of this debt-monster. While there was a serious side to the demonstrations of rejoicing and to the congratulatory and enthusiastic addresses, the exuberance of the occasion found free expression in college songs and yells. The jubilee over the debt raised, will ever be a memorable occasion in the history of Western College. The school now enters upon a new epoch, with enlarged possibilities of power and usefulness.

"Toledo, Iowa. MARION R. DRURY."

The history of the College during the ten years from 1894 to 1904 has been told so far, largely as President Bookwalter saw it while that history was in process of making; the following pages review the same period as seen in the new perspective occasioned by the lapse of time and extended distance. The extracts are taken from personal correspondence, and so naturally have an intimate and personal tone. The quotation begins with the meeting of friends in Dayton and the influences that finally decided President Bookwalter to come to the rescue—these in answer to direct questions.

"We, the Drury boys and myself, had in the late spring learned something of the discouraging situation at West-

ern College, its peril—financial bankruptcy, disunion and strife among its friends, and of the effort to secure a relief fund of $35,000. After several consultations as to what we might do to encourage and aid, we decided, as the time of meeting of the Board neared, to ask John Dodds to meet with us in counsel, knowing Mr. Dodds' interest in the College. So we, M. R. and A. W. Drury, John Dodds, and myself, met in one of the editorial rooms of the Telescope, June 8, and talked the whole situation over. The practical outcome of that conference I find stated thus in my memorandum of it. 'We, Western College Alumni of Dayton and Brother Dodds sent Waldo Drury out to Western College Commencement to consult and encourage, pledging us to $500 and Dodds $1,000 in their lift for life.'

"Upon returning, Doctor Drury reported, giving us the whole situation—the unfortunate contention of factions, the situation internally, the distress financially, and effort making to relieve it, etc., but that the tide had turned and that purpose and hope prevailed; that the Board adjourned to meet again July 10 to count up financially and to elect a president and organize for the next year.

"As to who might be chosen as president, little more was said then; respecting myself, nothing thought or said, so far as I recall, until in his blunt way one day John Dodds said to me, 'Bookwalter, you are the man to take hold of that thing out there and save it.' Later the Drurys named the matter of my going, to which I replied, 'One of you undertake it yourself.' I did not then entertain the thought a minute.

"But some others named the matter to me, and I received letters asking me to consider the presidency of the College. Among them a short letter from Bishop Kep-

hart. Finally I did mentally consent to entertain the matter in a way. So, personally and through the Drury boys, I did some corresponding, investigating sufficiently to learn two things of importance: that the spirit of division was rife, with competing candidates for the presidency, that this spirit had discouraged and even alienated from the College many of its friends, both laymen and ministers; and, secondly, also that the bottom was clear out financially. So I decided that I would not further entertain the matter, and therefore had Dr. A. W. Drury write the authorities the week before the Board was to meet, the following Monday, July 10, that I was neither a candidate nor was available for the place. But as I learned quite a time afterward, Doctor Drury, after writing my decision as instructed, appended a postscript something like this, 'Bookwalter has said that he will have nothing to do with factions and a divided situation, but we think that it is possible he might be induced to come if he were assured of unanimous support.' So the Board seemed to take hold of that suggestion.

"To my great surprise and confusion, on Monday, July 10, early in the afternoon, I received this telegram, 'You are unanimously elected president of Western College. What of the faculty?' To this I was obliged, before five o'clock, to reach the Board with "Yes" or "No."

"With Mrs. Bookwalter and the children and my closest friends I advised, while seeking guidance of God, and this was our conclusion as a family, that while the call was as unwelcome as it was unsought, yet coming as it did, we did not feel at liberty to disregard it, but must accept it as of the Master's ordering. So I replied by telegram, 'I accept; leave the faculty to president and Executive

Committee.' And that is how I came to leave my chosen and loved pastoral work for the task of the rescue of Western College, for only as to a rescue would I have gone.

"E. F. Warren, who had been elected vice president, and myself arranged an early meeting at Toledo, I meanwhile looking up some men for faculty. Mr. Warren had not yet accepted the place. He and I spent several days in Toledo with the Executive Committee trying to get at the situation financially and internally. Learned that the plan was that the president and faculty were not to be guaranteed the salaries named, but certain funds—the regular incomes from students, rents of halls, 'Temporary Endowment,' per cents. from the adjunct departments of Music and College of Commerce, conference assessment and special gifts made for the faculty support—with these as a 'Faculty Fund,' they were to run the College—meeting expenses of heating, janitor, etc., and dividing the net proceeds among themselves. To have their own treasurer, etc. Finally, Mr. Warren decided to join me in the undertaking, and we outlined the work, the chairs we felt could be supported, and decided upon the teachers.

"I arrived with my family August 23.

"You ask how I got things started.

"I am obliged to say that because of the factions among friends, although not so bitter as they had been—the getting people lined up and all moving on harmoniously was one of my greatest tasks for a year or more. At the very start I, of course, recognized no such thing and utterly discarded it in organizing and in work, but I was continually 'sailing between Scylla and Charybdis.'

But finally my policy had its effect and old differences were dropped and all were pulling together harmoniously.

"Getting up spirit, numbers, and College life internally was almost impossible for a time, as the collapse at the close of the previous year had chilled and discouraged the students. In August I wrote all the more advanced students and sent new literature to all, as well as pastors, alumni, and others. The Juniors of the preceding year largely came back, but late, after hearing of a good faculty, but the Sophomores, almost bodily, I failed to get back. So while we had a nice little class to graduate in June, 1895, we had in 1896 but one regular College graduate, my son Alfred, and one from the Normal Department.

"But by my tireless work along every possible line, we got the tide of students turned again toward the College, so that the second year brought growth, and in the fall term of 1896 we enrolled a net total of 167. Here I want to speak in a special way of Prof. E. L. Colebeck as a teacher and cultured gentleman and an interested, tireless worker. He came to us as a stranger, but threw himself with all his fine ability into the work of building up the school and along genuine College lines. He was with us three years, and his leaving to enter the University of Chicago for graduate work was much regretted by the faculty, management, citizens, and students. He filled—filled full an important place at a critical time.

"I must here speak of the splendid work done by E. F. Warren in getting organized and well started internally. Mr. Warren fortunately knew the past of the College, and so understood also the demands of the peculiar circumstances then upon us, which, joined with his all-around knowledge of things, made him an invaluable adviser.

With everybody, president, teachers, students, officials, citizens, to have Professor Warren around and in the heart of things gave a feeling of confidence.

"The thing that tipped the scale for the better financially was the consummating of the $35,000 lift, declared accomplished by the Board in special session September 4. While finally it did not by quite a sum bring the full amount of the recognized subscriptions to the treasury of the College, yet it brought the much-needed immediate relief.

"For the securing of much of this, Rev. T. D. Adams gave the last work of his life, and upon his death Rev. Daniel Miller was called to complete the work. I consider the work these men did at that time of 'life and death struggle' worthy of special recognition and grateful remembrance.

The school once started, and while collecting and applying the funds of the $35,000, Professor Warren and I devoted assiduous effort to getting at the exact financial condition, debts, assets, etc. Here I must speak of the efficient service of Mr. Warren. He was a keen business man and an expert bookkeeper. He was some months digging into the mass of facts and things. Finally we had the real situation, until then really known to no one; total debt of $85,000 with little but the valuable part of the $35,000 fund as asset against it, over $20,000 having been borrowed by the contingent fund of the College and no interest paid for years. The large endowment which had for years from time to time been reported being only notes given by the various coöperating conferences. There were a few 'Temporary Endowment' notes to be applied in sustaining the teachers so long as the payments lasted.

"Now, I determined to make to the Church and all friends a full statement of the financial condition and of our plans for future financing of the College. To this the Executive Committee at first objected, saying such a public statement would ruin us, to which I replied that, on the contrary, such a course of candor with our friends was the only proper and the only means to save us from the ruin already almost accomplished. The consent was given and the statement was made, clearly, with the hopeful view put foremost, and sent broadcast; and this course was the laying of the foundation for all the confidence and the success that the subsequent years saw.

"I sent this to all our creditors, and it actually was the means of inducing them to give us time. There were already a half dozen judgments against the College on court files, and as many more parties, immediately upon my coming to the head of the institution, had written me threatening to sue. At the same time we proclaimed the policy of making no more debts—'paying as we go'—which policy we adhered to, and by so doing gained friends and got thousands.

"Soon as the people had a little rest from paying the $35,000 fund subscriptions, we began working for further debt-paying funds. Also, we entered suit to collect the death note given by Mary Beatty, of Illinois, which suit the College was obliged, at heavy cost, in spite of gaining it in all the lower courts, to contend for, sending it to the Supreme Court where again and finally we gained it.

"During the last three years I was both teaching and conducting the field work, save that in January, 1896, Dr. George Miller joined me, really agreeing to be the financier of the College. He did splendid work for a few months, securing a larger gift from A. H. Dolph and

aiding in seeing the Shambaughs, but did not remain in the work. So early in 1897 I saw it necessary to take hold of the financial work myself as my chief work, and secured Rev. W. I. Beatty, College pastor, to teach my classes; and in June had the Board relieve me from all teaching that I might give myself to the financial problem, for while all economy was practiced and every effort put forth, yet through the accumulation of interest during the year 1896 and 1897 the debt grew upon us. There was a money stringency upon all the land and with the mass of people it was of no avail to present the claims of the College.

"However, I laid and proclaimed a plan for securing another special debt-paying fund, which had its foundation already laid in large gifts pledged in 1896 to be made in payments by Adam Shambaugh and A. H. Dolph and John Dodds. The coming to our help of these parties at that time, when everything was at a standstill, was well nigh our only salvation. This act inspired confidence in our final success, as well as contributed toward it.

"I have mentioned personally some donors, but scores and literally hundreds of others who gave from $1.00 up into the hundreds during my time at the College are just as worthy of grateful mention. Their names and faces and homes come afresh to my thoughts as I write, and words that they spoke are still in my memory.

"When John Dodds pressed me to go to the work of rescue of Western College, I pressed him for a promise that he would stand behind me financially. His word was, 'I'll stand by Mr. Bookwalter,' and I have it to say, and with great gratitude, that he kept his promise. Mr. Dodds' gifts during the ten years aggregated between $18,000 and $19,000 and counted for over $20,000 to the

College; for several times in the first two years he sent money proposing that he would give it to any creditor who would himself give the half of his claim and these sums were always taken. I recall also a case where some half dozen of our best friends having given pledges to the College, and by recent judgment having been entered against them, each and all proposed that they would themselves pay so much of the claim if I would see the remainder paid—their united gifts amounting to a nice sum. I had secured all the balance, but one thousand dollars. In Mr. Dodds' parlor I laid the matter before him, asking for the $1,000 needed, and I had no more than finished the statement of the case when he slapped me on the knee, saying, 'You shall have the thousand before you leave town.' Mr. Dodds often would say, 'You fellows out there pull and I will pull too.' He not only aided that time, but more than once when we were in distress he came to our help alone. He stuck to us through thick and thin. And also, through Mr. Dodds' known friendship and plan of giving, people of the coöperating territory were encouraged to give. I feel free in saying thousands. So I always felt that without John Dodds we could not have saved the College.

"When I came to Iowa I at once heard of the Shambaugh brothers. I found them each a large contributor in the $35,000 fund, and these men were, I am bound to say, my chief and unfailing dependence in financial matters among the patrons of the College during all my connection with it. They were at the beginning and in the wind-up of every special effort I made, and again and again helped when we were close pressed. They were as true to the College as the needle to the pole.

"Mr. A. H. Dolph, of Malvern, Iowa, had been interested and had helped us at various times, but through the efforts of Dr. George Miller he finally made generous gifts. He showed himself a man of unusually large views and liberal hand for one of his earlier environment, and he gave with all his heart. I remember that when I was calling, March 18, 1896, at his home that he might put into form the $10,000 that he promised to George Miller, and he had executed the note I said to him that his consecration of money was as important as the consecration of talents of others, that he was as important a factor in the promotion of Christian education as a college field secretary, or a college president. Whereupon, in his modest way, with tears in his eyes, he said, 'Do you really think so? I am glad to do this.'

"Memory recalls, as a warm early friend and liberal helper, Alexander Anderson, of Illinois, who at one time, in the fall of 1897, gave me a good start for $500 men, being the first of that figure on the list. The spirit that accompanied was as great a blessing to me as the money was to the College. Another friend whose hand opened freely was J. K. Baumgartner, of Orangeville, Illinois.

"Abram Lichtenwalter, of Tipton, Iowa, an old benefactor, did not forget the College when the needs of these times were upon it. Mr. S. R. Lichtenwalter, of Toledo, deserves a place second to none, who toiled with me as a fast friend of this College, a liberal benefactor and faithful official. Among the citizens of Toledo whose past friendship and constant encouragement and help I especially experienced were Hon. H. J. Stiger and W. D. Lee, editor of the *Chronicle,* whose paper was a tower of strength for our work in the community.

"I should mention as a friend, at a distance awakened to interest and liberal helping, John Hulitt, of Hillsboro, Ohio. Through my appeals in the *Telescope* he was led voluntarily to propose aid, in annuity gifts, to the amount of several thousand dollars.

"Mention would be befitting of the share past College pastors, W. I. Beatty, and Mr. Drury, had in adding to home church strength. Special note is worthy to be made of the liquidation of the mortgage debt on the Church under Doctor Beatty and of Doctor Drury in the following up this advantage with enlargement.

"Respecting the vital importance of our final lift on the debt, which you helped plan, the desperate struggle to reach it, the final consummation at that meeting in the hotel, you have knowledge of.

"Also you know of my efforts, which after two years were successful, to lead Major Clark to do the great thing he did in starting the actual endowing of the College, and my getting everything in shape to make possible the meeting of the conditions by getting all papers in shape and by taking with me to see Senator Allison, a short time before I left for Otterbein University, Mr. Ebersole, Dr. E. R. Smith, and Judge Struble. When the whole situation was laid before him, at my request, he promised to secure a large gift from Mr. Carnegie, which he did.

"Of another thing I must be permitted to speak. I consider my securing your return to the faculty of the College to have been a matter of importance second to no other thing I did. I recall our correspondence, your great hesitancy, or, in fact at first declining, my persistence and giving of encouraging conditions, and your final decision to come. I cannot write to you personally as I would

wish respecting you or your worth as a scholarly instructor, as my most valued advisor, as a constant strength as a man in wholesome, inspiring influence among both teachers and students, as the one constant dependence of us all. Your service to the College is beyond its power of repay.

"As I now look back over those ten years, the getting things on their feet and started, the struggle and burden of the years, and the achieving of what was finally reached, I confess that I cannot see how we accomplished it. I had good people—though not very many part of the time—helping; as for myself I knew no such thought or word as fail, and surely God was in and over all."

It is now desirable to go back and trace the internal affairs of the College at this period more fully. There is necessarily a very close relation between the inner and outer life of an institution such as this, and naturally the condition of one phase will be reflected more or less on the other; consequently, in presenting the outer, something of the inner life has already appeared.

As has already been seen, the whole matter of running the school and its maintenance, so far as each passing year was concerned, was placed in the hands of the faculty, certain specific sources of income being set aside for that purpose, and the provision stipulated that no debt for current expenses should be incurred. That gave the College really two business organizations—one, the Board of Trustees with its treasurer, financial agents, and Executive Committee, concerned with the debt and any expenses of a permanent nature, and the other the faculty with its own treasurer and committees concerned with collecting tuitions and the other incomes allotted, and with paying teachers and other current expenses. This

plan laid upon the teachers many petty business details and kept them in much uncertainty and considerable anxiety as to their salaries, yet it resulted in a studied economy that made every dollar of expenditure count for full one hundred cents. For the twelve years that this plan was in operation the pay of the teachers approximated ninety per cent. of their respective salaries, more often, however, falling below than going above that amount. Once only, and that was in the heat of the debt campaign, were salaries paid in full; low-water mark was reached in 1904 with sixty-five per cent., a result due largely to a recent enlargement of the teaching force.

The attendance, beginning with 217 in 1894, grew steadily, with the exception of the Spanish-American War period, until it reached 340 in 1901, the highest point attained within the ten years now considered. Larger attendance, of course, brought larger income and more enthusiasm, and called for enlarged equipment and teaching facilities. These came in due order as needed.

The efficiency of the teaching staff during this period was maintained at a very high degree of excellence, although changes were too frequent for the best interests of the school, especially during the first years of the new order. At the end of two years, Professor Warren found his health giving way under the confinement of the classroom and the harassing duties of the vice presidency, and so resigned to seek recuperation in the outdoor life of a farmer. As he has filled so large a place in the life of Western College, and now passes out of this history, it is fitting to pause here for a little further account of him and his career.

Emmanuel F. Warren, born and reared on a farm near Tower Hill, Illinois, attended district school, and later

taught in the country. His college education was secured in Westfield College, after which he taught a village school, took a commercial course in the famous Eastman Business College, of Poughkeepsie, New York, served as Principal of Dover Academy three years, took a special graduate course in the Bryant Business College, Chicago, and then became Principal of the Business Department of Western College in the fall of 1887. Here he displayed his rare genius for organization. Under his leadership the department attained remarkable popularity and a standing for thoroughness and efficiency it has not even yet surpassed. Professor Warren was most active also in other phases of College life. An ardent athlete, and at the same time an earnest Y. M. C. A. worker, he was the first to bring those two phases of college life together and give morality and the spirit of Christian manliness supremacy even in sports. During the years he was athletic manager, rowdyism and profanity were practically banished from the campus. As was most natural, Professor Warren was soon made superintendent of the Sunday school connected with the College church and served in that capacity several years. Something of the quality of the man and of the baseball team he gathered from the College was shown by a rather amusing incident that occurred on a baseball trip. It was late Saturday night when the game was over, and in order to reach home it was necessary to make a long overland journey far into the night. As the team was loading into the hack preparatory to starting, a crowd of friendly enthusiasts gathered around and urged the manager to wait until morning; at the reply, "I can't, we must get back for Sunday school," the crowd, thinking it was being treated to a capital joke, roared with laughter. Even when

solemnly assured that the load contained a superintendent and four of his teachers, the laugh only took on a touch of sarcasm at the absurdity of such an assertion. Professor Warren continued at the head of the business department for three years and was then transferred to the regular College faculty, and one year later was made business manager and treasurer. Then for two years he was head of the business department in York College, from which he was recalled, in 1894, to assist President Bookwalter in the reorganization of Western College. After his retirement from teaching, in 1896, he lived a happy, useful life, foremost in the religious affairs of his community until his untimely death by accident at his home in Pleasantville, Iowa, February 9, 1898.

Miss LeFevre retired from the faculty at the end of one year and was succeeded by Miss Maud Fulkerson, a graduate of DePauw University, student of German and French in Europe for one year, and recently Professor of Modern Languages in Washburn College. She filled her position satisfactorily for three years and then resigned to become the wife of Professor Bower.

Professor Leonard continued in the Chair of Natural Science only two years and was then chosen Assistant State Geologist of Iowa, which position he held four years. Then he was Assistant Professor of Geology in the University of Missouri for one year. Since 1903 he has been State Geologist and Professor of Geology in the University of North Dakota.

Professor Colebeck remained as Professor of Ancient Languages three years and then continued his graduate studies in the Universities of Chicago, Yale, and Wisconsin. From 1900 to 1907 he was Professor of Greek

and Latin in Southern University, and since that has held the same position in Birmingham University.

The first addition made to the faculty under the Bookwalter administration was Professor B. F. McClelland, who was called to the Chair of English Literature and the Principalship of the Academy in the fall of 1895. He had come up through the public schools and Westfield College, had been eminently successful as a superintendent of city schools, and in the meantime had qualified himself for still more efficient work by pursuing summer courses in the Illinois State Normal, in Chautauqua College, and later in the University of Chicago. Professor McClelland brought to his work the skill of a trained pedagogue added to an impetuous energy and a lofty integrity of character. His influence was soon felt for good throughout the whole life of the school. When Professor Warren resigned, in 1896, Professor McClelland was elected vice president, and was also chosen faculty treasurer, in both of which capacities he was an invaluable servant. He possessed an affable disposition, took a warm interest in boys and girls, especially those of the timid or discouraged sort, and somehow managed to meet and greet every stranger who came about the College, whether student or patron. As faculty treasurer, Professor McClelland seemed to feel himself charged with the financial welfare of his colaborers, and well did he guard his trust; no office ever had a more ardent or faithful keeper. His intelligent management of finances and his sedulous attention to details helped largely to keep the pay of teachers up to a respectable amount.

Professor McClelland's relation to the local community was but little less intimate and helpful than to the College itself. He was active in municipal and social affairs, and

especially in the religious work of his Church. Most of the time he was with the College he was superintendent of Sunday school. A life so many-sided and active necessarily consumed vital energy at a rapid rate.

Near the close of the fall term, in 1900, Professor McClelland's constitution, never abundantly strong, gave way, and, after a few days of severe illness, he died December 28, the first teacher in the history of the College, so far as the writer is aware, to fall at his post. The student community, ever sensitive to sorrow as to gladness, was deeply touched by the loss of one who stood so high in the College family. The following three tributes, one by his pastor, one by his associates in the faculty, and one by his students, are taken from the *College Era*:

"PROFESSOR BENJAMIN F. M'CLELLAND.

"The death of Professor Benjamin Franklin McClelland, A.M., of the Chair of English Literature and History in Western College, has brought to his friends, and to the institution with which he was connected as an instructor for more than five years, an inexpressible sense of sorrow and loss. Personally, I feel that any tribute I can bring to his memory must be too feeble worthily to express even my own high appreciation of his character and worth. I have known him intimately the past three years. To know him as I have known him is to love him and to prize him. His death comes to me, therefore, as a personal bereavement. When I think of him and of what he was in character and life, what he was in manhood and unselfishness, and what he was as a cherished friend and fellow worker, I count it no ordinary privilege to speak some words of commendation of his career and usefulness. And yet I am too much stunned at the

sudden removal of one so much esteemed and so worthy of grateful recognition to command adequate thought or utterance.

"Oh, the mystery of what we call death! Only a short time ago the loved teacher and friend was with us in the strength of his noble manhood, with eager eye and high aspiration, but now voiceless he is removed from us, an unstrung harp, a shattered vase of precious ointment! Father, if we were to stop and question the wisdom or goodness of thy dealings with us we should grow rebellious. But we know thou art too wise to err, and too good to be unkind, that thou doest all things well, and that all things work together for good to them that love thee. And still, O Father, it seems to us that when we need it most the strong staff and the beautiful rod is broken. The teacher has taught his last lesson. Eager students thirsting for knowledge will never more sit at his feet and receive instruction from his lips.

"'Dead he lies among his books,
The peace of God in all his looks;
And the volumes from the shelves
Watch him silent as themselves.
Ah! his hand will never more
Turn their storied pages o'er,
Never more his lips repeat
Songs of theirs, however sweet.'

"We shall never hear his voice again. We shall never more see his smile or receive his benediction. He will not again fill his accustomed place. When we think of what he was to us in so many ways and on so many occasions we are inclined to lament our loss rather than to rejoice in his gain. Nay, what we call loss may even be

gain to us. In the supreme plan and purpose of God nothing good is ever lost. Social affection cannot die; the fruits of culture are perpetuated in character forever. Memory lives. Nothing is wasted of the soul-treasures of the departed, and nothing of the good which has been done by them while in the flesh. So it is that what seems to us loss is not always really so, for though we are separated from cherished spirits they are not lost to us, neither is the influence of their lives, for though dead they yet speak. Let us not be selfish, then, in our present sorrow, but rather let us rejoice in the gain that has come to a fellow traveler. After a brief and toilsome day he has entered into his rest. Heaven is richer now for his going hence, for all his gentleness and truth, his winning ways and humble faith, his purity of thought and guileless speech will make him at home in the city 'whose white portal shuts back the sound of sin.' Oh, brother, thine is the crown and palm, ours but the dust, the coffin, and the sod; yet we will forget our grief in thy joy, promoted now to the dignities and trusts for which thou hast been preparing from the days of thy youth! Ah! what gain! Earth with its struggles and weaknesses, its sorrows, and its pains exchanged for heaven and everlasting life!

"Moreover, our gain in the substantial legacy which our friend has left us is equally real with his, and is another source of abiding consolation. What is that legacy? Born of sturdy Scotch-Irish lineage, enjoying early and careful parental nurture, inheriting an earnest but even temperament, with liberal culture, he early gave promise of a useful life. That promise was realized in a notable sense. That is the legacy he has left us—the legacy of a good life, the memory of a good man. Some

of the elements entering into this choice legacy which he has bequeathed to us are:

"1. His true manliness. Buckminster says that the sublimest thing in nature is the moral grandeur of a true manhood. But long before the days of this writer an old Latin comedian said: 'I am a man, and I regard nothing pertaining to humanity as foreign to me.' And long before the days of this astute writer, a dying king of Israel left this solemn message to his son and successor: 'I go the way of all the earth; be thou strong, therefore, and show thyself a man.' And long after that advice was given to an heir of the throne, a distinguished apostle concludes two of his immortal epistles with the same practical admonition. In one he says: 'Stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.' In the other he says: 'Be strong in the Lord and in the power of his might.'

"In what does true manliness consist? We recognize it wherever it is found. It stands out boldly in history. It has been eulogized in poetry and immortalized in song. The tongue never grows weary of speaking its praises. In what does it consist? Not in strength and size of the human body, not even in intellectual greatness, not in chafing under wholesome restraints, not in imitating indiscriminately, the conduct or habits of others. No, it consists in distinct moral qualities, love of virtue, integrity, kindness, and thoughtfulness of the rights of others, moral courage, and stability and faithfulness of character. True manliness, like true politeness, has its seat in the heart. It consists in its essence in love to God and love to men. Professor McClelland possessed these qualities in a preëminent sense. He had high ideals. He was conscientious and transparent. He was a manly man.

"2. He has left us an example of marked heroism. He had a frail body, but his life work was performed with the valor of a giant. His courage was not the least among his winning qualities.

"3. His generosity. He loved his fellow-men and he lived for them. His self-forgetfulness was one of his notable characteristics. In his last illness his thoughts seemed constantly to be upon others. He even advised against having an only brother called to his bedside because it would take him from his business at a time when he could not well be away, and besides, because it would spoil his Christmas at home. It was because he loved men that he had such a strong place in the affections of those who knew him.

"4. His loyalty to his church and pastor. He was steadfast in his devotion and service to the church of his choice. His example in this respect is not only an inspiration, but it abides as a benediction.

"5. His sincere and earnest Christian life. This began during the first year as a student in college. His consistent living was ever a strong testimony to the genuineness of his religious profession and an unquestioned commendation to this noble character. He loved his work as a teacher of young people, and he performed it with reverent and benevolent motives.

"His life was one of consuming activity. Though he died at the age of forty-three, he lived long, because he lived so well and so fast. Of him it can truly be said that as a man, as an educator, as a citizen, as a Christian worker, in all his relations with his fellows, he was ever guided by a high sense of duty. The memory of his life is a priceless legacy to the community, the College, the

Church, and to his personal friends. To him belongs the Master's highest encomium, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'

"MARION R. DRURY."

"TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO A FALLEN COMRADE.

"Passed by order of the faculty of Western College, December 29th, 1900.

"We, who were so intimately associated with Professor B. F. McClelland in the faculty, desire to pay this formal tribute of respect and esteem to his memory.

"We sorrow over his untimely taking off as only those who are enlisted heart and soul in some great cause can sorrow at the loss of one whose presence has become a benediction, and whose services are all but indispensable.

"Professor McClelland had endeared himself to his associates by his genial and charitable spirit, but more by his fidelity and ardent devotion to a lofty sense of duty.

"Keenly alive to his responsibilities as a teacher and a most conscientious steward of the business entrusted to his care, he, in a large measure, sacrificed his life that the cause he served might not suffer at his hands.

"Western College, the church of his choice, and the local community have suffered a loss that will not soon be repaired.

"We who knew Professor McClelland best, learned to appreciate his work as a man, and to value his work.

"He was energetic, faithful, punctual, and courageous, a conscientious student, an enthusiastic teacher.

"May all that was best in his life remain as a benediction upon the cause of education in which he was so thor-

oughly enlisted, and especially upon this College to which he gave the richest treasures of his heart and mind.

"L. BOOKWALTER,
"H. W. WARD,
"Committee."

"MEMORIAL OF PROFESSOR B. F. M'CLELLAND.

"Recommended by the committee on resolutions appointed by the student body, and unanimously adopted.

"The death angel having entered our midst, and having removed one whom we have learned to love and respect: We, the students of Western College, moved by the deepest sorrow over the loss of our beloved instructor, the late Professor McClelland, desire to place on record this memorial of our departed friend.

"We recognize that in Professor McClelland we have lost not only a respected instructor, but that each of us has lost a personal friend, an elder brother, to whom none of us ever appealed in vain for sympathy or aid.

Professor McClelland, during his years of association with us, identified himself with the very highest interests of the College in general, and with the personal welfare and advancement of every individual student; and his daily life was to each one an inspiration to a more diligent service, a purer living.

"While we mourn the loss of our dear Professor, we rejoice in the nobility of his character, and in the blessed hope of a resurrection, when our Heavenly Father shall awaken us all in a better life, and with us shall awaken our loved Professor. For 'God's finger touched him and he slept.'

"Professor McClelland might truly say with the Apostle Paul: 'For me to live is Christ, but to die is gain * * *

for I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ which is far better; nevertheless, to abide in the flesh is more needful for you.' And again, 'For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which Jehovah, the righteous judge, shall give me on that day, and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.'

"To the bereaved ones we extend our loving sympathy, and commend them to the care of him who 'doeth all things well.'

" 'The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.'

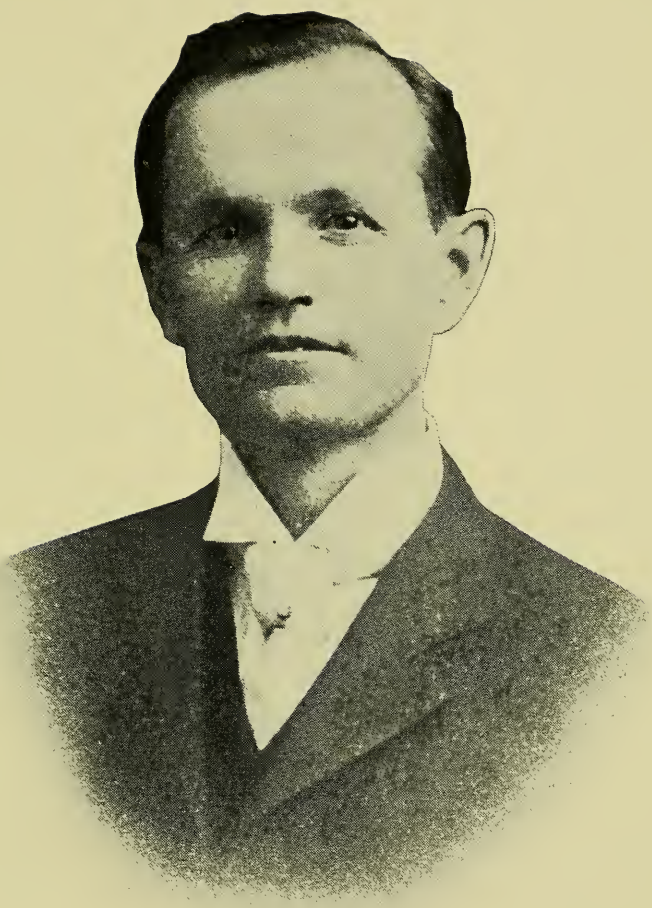
"G. B. JACKSON,
"MABEL SMITH,
"W. R. STOUFFER,
"Committee."

The same year that brought Professor McClelland to the school brought also Miss Anna Richards as Teacher of Elocution and Physical Culture. This department had not yet attained prominence, and for some years past had been entirely neglected. Miss Richards possessed an earnest personality, rare teaching ability, and high perfection in her art, insomuch that she soon built up a strong department that has since remained a necessary part of the College's culture life. It was a cause of keen regret that ill health compelled her to retire after two years; she was succeeded by Mrs. Minnie Gates. The department has been most fortunate in having at its head a succession of teachers such as Miss Mary Peterson,

with her charming personality, contagious enthusiasm, and fine artistic sensibility; Miss G. Mabel Wallace, with her bright animation and quick intelligence; Forrest S. Cartwright, with his logical sense of oratorical construction; and Mrs. May Louise Wilson, with her queenly dignity of bearing, her understanding sympathy of interpretation, and her unusual dramatic power.

The Chair of Natural Science, previously occupied by Professor Leonard, was filled in 1896 by calling to that position B. A. Sweet, a successful school superintendent of Illinois, more recently a graduate student in science in the University of Chicago. Professor Sweet, with his overflowing enthusiasm, untiring activity, and genial companionableness endeared himself to everybody during the three years he consented to remain in the position before returning to complete his graduate studies. He was almost boyishly fond of college sports, and, as a fisherman, was perhaps the most passionately eager and amazingly successful that ever agitated the muddy waters of the Iowa.

Professor Thomas E. Savage followed Professor Sweet in the Chair of Science in 1899. He came directly from graduate study in the State University of Iowa and filled the position for four years with preëminent ability and thoroughness. He left to accept the position of Assistant State Geologist of Iowa, and later was called to the University of Illinois as Professor of Geology. In 1902 the Chair of Natural Science in Western College was divided, and Professor J. W. Bowen was made Professor of Physical Science, which position he held two years; Professor Savage continued in the Department of Biology one year longer, and was succeeded by S. W. Collett for two years.



REV. FRANKLIN E. BROOKE, D.D.
President since 1903.

Burning the Last Notes and Mortgages, February 1, 1910

The faculty of the College of Liberal Arts was farther enlarged in the fall of 1897 by the addition of Professor H. W. Ward, called back to Western after an absence of four years, spent partly in graduate study in the University of Chicago and partly as teacher in Manchester College. His return has helped to form a thread of continuity in the internal life of the College, an essential hitherto wanting in the history of Western College. Professor Bartlett furnished the thread of connection for the first ten years of the College's life; President E. B. Kephart covered a span of thirteen years and gave the College a sense of solidity and permanence that went far toward carrying it through its later times of stress and storm; President Bookwalter, with six years as professor and ten years as president, the two periods separated by a long interval, covered a longer span yet and helped the College to establish a well-planned, consistent, and far-reaching policy, and some sense of the bond that links past, present, and future in unity of purpose and of affection; Professor Ward, with only nineteen years of actual teaching in this College, holds the record so far for length of service on the faculty, a rather sad commentary on the brevity of the average duration of service in that body. It may be noticed, however, as a hopeful sign that those two longest terms overlap for several years at the middle, and in the extremes reach over a considerable portion of the history of the institution; and, furthermore, that Professor Yothers and Miss Cronise, who jointly have already reached the next longest terms, date back into that overlapping period.

Upon the death of Professor McClelland, Professor Ward was transferred to the Chair of English Literature,

and at the same time was elected vice president of the College.

The Chair of Mathematics, vacated in 1896 by the resignation of Professor Warren, was at that time filled by the selection of Professor Raymond E. Bower, who served the department with keen alertness and efficiency for two years and then retired to fit himself for the medical profession. He was succeeded by Professor J. F. Yothers in 1898, who, with the exception of a year in study at the University of Chicago, has since filled the position to the gratification of authorities and students. For some time he was treasurer of the faculty fund, and with the change under the endowment he was made College registrar, in which capacity, as well as in the class room, his services became indispensable. Professor Yothers is also a most important connecting link between the College and the larger social, civic, and religious life of the community.

When, in 1898, Miss Fulkerson laid down the work of the Department of Modern Languages, Miss Florence M. Cronise was chosen to fill the position. She had already spent two extended periods in study in Europe and has since taken one year's leave of absence for further study abroad. As a missionary with practical experience in the foreign field, she has been able to give valuable help to the mission band of the school.

Professor J. A. Ward, who had been Principal of the College of Commerce in 1890-91, was called to that position again in 1898, and later transferred to the Chair of Philosophy in the College of Liberal Arts. During this period the Department of Commerce flourished as it had previously done under the leadership of Professor Warren. Prof. J. A. Ward withdrew from teaching in 1902.

The Normal School of Western College was created as a distinct department in 1898, and with it was joined the new Chair of Economics and Sociology. To this position Professor Romanzo Adams was called from the graduate school of the University of Michigan. Professor Adams remained two years and then went to earn his Ph.D. degree in the University of Chicago, after which he was made Professor of Education in the University of Nevada.

The Conservatory of Music had been seriously affected by the panic years and recovered somewhat slowly. The first two years after the crisis August Halling had charge of the Musical Department. Then for three years Francis W. Gates conducted the Conservatory, giving instruction in both piano and voice. Then came a great expansion for the Department of Music. The Director of the Conservatory now gave his whole time to piano and organ, and a distinct department of voice was created. George Pratt Maxin, of New England, was made director, and Miss Marie Bookwalter principal of the Voice Department. Professor Maxim, a man of sterling worth and a musician of very high attainments, gave a strong impetus to this department for two years and then returned east to take up musical work there. Dr. Charles R. Fisher had charge of the department for one year. Then, in 1902, John Knowles Weaver, a graduate of the Royal Conservatory, Leipsic, Germany, was made director. Professor Weaver, a finished musician and a conscientious worker, set himself steadfastly to build up the department; he remained seven years.

Miss Marie Bookwalter was elected, in 1899, teacher of voice at a time when the Department of Voice existed only in theory. So capable, so energetic, and so master-

ful did she prove that in a year or two the department became one of the most flourishing connected with the College.

Other teachers in the College faculty for comparatively short periods were: Raymond P. Dougherty, Professor of Greek and Principal of the Normal School one year; Ida B. Fleischer, supply Professor of Modern Languages one year; Charles Ray Pearsall, Professor of Greek and Latin two years; and W. R. Morrow, Assistant Professor of Greek two terms; Mrs. Laura McClelland, as faculty treasurer at her husband's death and as teacher in the Academy, gave most faithful service four years.

Student life at this period was earnest and full of activity. Several departments of athletics attained prominence. Within this period the College gained some prominence in the State Oratorical Contest. A quartette, composed of Frank Maxwell, E. B. Ward, C. F. Ward, and A. A. Ward, styled the Maxward Quartette, made the College known by their songs at conventions and camp meetings, and by a summer concert tour through Iowa and Illinois. Early in this period the first paper conducted by students, and at the same time confined wholly to the College news, was started by the Philophronean Literary Society; the paper was called the *College Era.*

Perhaps the most characteristic student activity at this period, outside of the regular college and literary work, was in the religious life centering about the two Christian Associations. Perhaps no other period of equal duration could count more earnest workers or show deeper spiritual consciousness. For a short time Mr. and Mrs. Cain were here in person, and, even while absent, exerted a strong influence on the religious life of the school. Here was A. G. Bookwalter, later so prominent in eastern

Y. M. C. A. circles, and here were his sisters active in the Y. W. C. A. Here also were Lucie Smith, Julia Overholser, Grace Halstead, Lois and Lizzie Talbot among the girls, and Philo Drury, E. B. Ward, E. A. Benson, S. S. Wyand, George Jackson, J. H. Yaggy, Charlie Ennis, H. T. Miller, and many more among the boys. From this period, too, have come most of our foreign missionaries. The mere list is eloquent: Besides the Cains, there are Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Drury, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ward, Frank Field, Mr. and Mrs. Trindle, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ward, Rilla and Angie Akin, Mr. and Mrs. Doty, and Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Miller.

This period started again the interrupted stream of graduates to Yale, first A. G. Bookwalter, then Philo Drury, J. E. Foster, J. W. Coddington, C. F. Ward, Frank Field, S. S. Wyand, W. A. Brenner, W. S. Donat, G. B. Jackson, A. A. Ward, J. H. Yaggy, H. W. Cramer, J. M. Skrable, B. F. Roe, and J. J. Shambaugh. Others went to pursue advanced work in other universities, especially in Chicago University and the State University of Iowa. J. H. Underwood received the first scholarship granted to a student of Western in the State University.

On the whole, this was a period of sound scholarship and serious activity.

Chapter XII.

THE NEXT STEP. MAJOR CLARK'S PROPOSITION. DELAYED HOPES. INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT KEPHART. ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN. MAJOR LEANDER CLARK. SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. INTERNAL AFFAIRS

When the shouting over the debt had subsided and the fire-works had gone out the College authorities became fully aware of what they had only partly seen before, namely, that the serious work of making a College had only begun. No new income had been created with which to enlarge the life of the College, and the people had so exhausted themselves in the desperate effort to throw off the debt that they must be given a breathing spell before a further appeal to them could be made successfully. Besides, most of the pledges were in notes to be paid in installments, or at some future day. It was plain that a permanent income must be provided.

In his report to the Board, in June, 1902, President Bookwalter recommended the raising of $150,000 endowment in order to secure an adequate income for the College. The Board heartily approved the recommendation and appointed President Bookwalter, Leander Clark, M. R. Drury, and Alexander Anderson a committee to draw up plans for carrying out the endowment movement; later L. B. Hix, secretary of the Board, was added to the committee. At the same time the Board proposed to give to any one who would contribute $50,000 toward the endowment fund, the privilege of naming the College.

It was estimated that about five years would be required to secure the endowment proposed and derive the

income therefrom; hence President Bookwalter was instructed to procure a temporary endowment or pledges to pay a given sum annually for five years, such annual payments to aggregate at least one thousand dollars and to be available for paying current expenses.

Thus the year closed amid high hopes and great expectations, though the hopes rested upon general rather than upon specific grounds. The plan of operating the school on its incomes was still adhered to, except that for the coming year the teachers were guaranteed ninety per cent. of their salaries. It was at this time, too, that the Chair of Natural Science was divided and a teacher of Physical Science was added to the faculty; this necessarily made heavier running expenses, and, together with an unexpected falling off in the tuitions, caused an acute situation at the end of two years.

The first year passed without anything tangible as a result of the efforts to secure an endowment. Then came the first great encouragement. At its meeting, in June, 1903, the Board received from Major Leander Clark, of Toledo, Iowa, the following proposition:

"TOLEDO, IOWA, June 13, 1903.

"To the Board of Trustees of Western College:

"GENTLEMEN: For some months past I have had under consideration the resolution passed by you at your meeting in June, 1902, wherein you approve of a movement to raise an endowment fund for the College, and propose to give the name of the College to any one who will donate the sum of fifty thousand dollars to such an endowment fund.

"I have lived in Toledo for many years, have seen the College established here, have watched with interest its

varying fortunes and have observed the benefits it has conferred upon the comunity and upon the Church under whose auspices it is managed, in providing the means of a good education to many who would otherwise have been deprived of such advantages, and I have from time to time contributed to its support, believing that in so doing I was aiding a worthy cause. And now that the burden of debt has been lifted, it is my opinion that the next necessity of the institution is an ample, permanent, and well-guarded endowment.

"To encourage the raising of such fund, I have concluded to accept the proposition made in your resolution above referred to, and I hereby propose to lay the foundation for an endowment by making a donation of the sum of fifty thousand dollars on the terms and conditions following, to wit:

"1. Said donation is to be payable, according to the terms hereof, in cash, or in notes bearing interest at not less than five per cent. per annum, payable annually, and secured by first mortgages on clear and unincumbered farm lands worth twice the value of the sums secured.

"2. Said donation is payable upon the express condition that said College or its friends shall secure additional donations to said endowment fund in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash, or in notes bearing interest at not less than five per cent. per annum, payable annually, and secured by first mortgages on clear and unincumbered farm lands worth twice the amounts so secured—the whole of said additional sum of one hundred thousand dollars to be raised and paid, or secured to the College in the form and manner aforesaid on or before January 1, 1906.

"3. H. A. Shanklin, cashier of the Toledo Savings Bank, and W. A. Dexter, cashier of the First National Bank, of Toledo, Iowa, or their successors as such cashiers, shall be a committee who shall carefully examine all the funds and securities offered by the said College as going to make up said additional sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of determining whether or not condition number two above has been fully and fairly complied with. Said committee may demand abstracts of title to lands offered as security, and any other evidence necessary to the discharge of its duties, and shall tabulate all funds, notes, and securities offered, and report the same with its findings to the undersigned not later than January 10, 1906; and as soon thereafter as the undersigned is satisfied that condition number two has been fully and fairly complied with, he shall report that fact to the endowment committee appointed by the Board of Trustees. But should the undersigned not be living to receive the report of said committee, or should he for any reason be incapacitated to consider the same, then said committee shall make its report in like time and manner to the judges of the district court of Tama County, Iowa, and such judges shall fully consider the same, and if they are satisfied that condition number two has been fully and fairly complied with, they shall report that fact to the endowment committee appointed by the Board of Trustees.

"4. Upon such report being made to the endowment committee, either by the undersigned or by said judges, a meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be called (if not already in session) as soon as is practicable, and said Board shall then, by proper action made of record, fully accept said donation of $50,000, with all the terms and

conditions on which it is offered as herein expressed, and solemnly pledge the College to the strictest compliance with such conditions forever, and thereupon said sum of $50,000 shall be due the College in manner and form as aforesaid, and the same shall be paid to the College by the undersigned or his legal representatives. And at the same meeting the said Board of Trustees shall make provision for the change of the name of the College to Leander Clark College, and shall provide for such change by proper amendment of its articles of incorporation, and forever thereafter the College shall be known as Leander Clark College.

"5. The whole of said sum of $150,000 shall constitute a permanent endowment fund, the principal of which shall be protected and forever held sacred as such, and no part of it shall ever on any pretense, or in any emergency, be pledged or hypothecated for any purpose, or be diverted directly or indirectly to any other purpose, or temporarily or permanently loaned to any other fund of the College, but it shall be kept at interest at the best rate obtainable, and secured only by first mortgages on clear and unincumbered farms or lands worth twice the amount secured thereby, and the Board of Trustees shall establish and continue in perpetual operation the proper agency for keeping said fund fully and securely loaned as herein contemplated.

"6. The Board of Trustees shall by proper action provide for such periodical expert examination of said fund—principal and interest—as will insure its proper investment, its businesslike management, and a proper accounting by those having it in charge.

"7. The interest arising from said fund of $150,000 shall be used under the direction of said Board of Trus-

tees as a faculty fund only—that is, for the payment of president and teachers—and no part of it shall be diverted to any other use or purpose.

"8. If by any mismanagement or misfortune any part of the principal of said fund should be lost, then the Board of Trustees will at once proceed to raise other money to make such loss good, and the money so raised shall be forever held sacred to the same purpose as the original fund.

"9. In order that the Trustees may never lose sight of the obligation assumed by the College in relation to the said fund, the Board shall make provision for the reading of the permanent conditions hereof, on the first day of each regular session and they shall be so read accordingly.

"10. The time designated above for the raising of said $100,000 by the said College is of the essence of this proposition, and if said sum is not raised by January 1, 1906, as contemplated in number two above, then this proposition shall be absolutely null and void and of no effect.

"11. This proposition is to become effective and binding upon the undersigned only upon its acceptance by the Board of Trustees of said College at its regular meeting in June, 1903, but if accepted by said Board, it shall be binding not only upon the undersigned, but also upon his heirs and legal representatives for the time and upon the terms hereinbefore named.

"In conclusion, I desire to state that my purpose in making this proposition is to encourage the friends of the College to rally to its support and to aid in establishing it upon a financial foundation that shall be enduring. It is my opinion that men of wealth will more readily contribute to a fund which is so safeguarded as to be a means

of good forever, than to one which by some possibility may be lost or diverted from its original purpose. With the double view, therefore, of making sure that my own contribution shall forever be held sacred to its purpose, and of encouraging others to join with me in raising a fund which will insure the College not only a temporary relief, but perpetual prosperity and efficiency, I have deliberately provided that the whole sum of $150,000 contemplated by this proposition shall be in funds of certain value, and that, when raised, they shall be invested and managed with the utmost care and wisdom.

"I have deemed these closing remarks expedient for the purpose of explaining the good faith of this proposition to such as may not have considered so fully as I have done, the necessity of guarding against the diversion of an endowment fund to other uses, and thus in the end defeating the object of the donor.

"Respectfully submitted,

"LEANDER CLARK."

A committee to which the matter was referred made the following report, which report was unanimously approved by the Board:

"ENDOWMENT OF WESTERN COLLEGE.

"Your committee to which was referred the endowment proposition of the Hon. Leander Clark would respectfully report, as follows:

"*Resolved,* 1. That we hereby record our profound appreciation of the generous proposition of Mr. Clark to this Board, to give $50,000 for the endowment of Western College on the condition that $100,000 additional be secured by January 1, 1906, thus providing for a permanent endowment fund of $150,000.

"2. That we heartily accept Mr. Clark's offer in all its specifications and provisions, and that we extend to him our most earnest thanks for the large and substantial gift proposed, evidencing his broad public spirit and practical Christian philanthrophy, and, further, that we pledge to him a faithful and united effort to meet all the conditions named by him, that this institution may be early and adequately endowed, and that our good faith be shown by the signing of this proposition, on behalf of this Board, by the president pro tem, and that this action be duly attested by the secretary.

"3. That we regard this proposition to lay a foundation for the permanent endowment of the College as both opportune and providential, and worthy the consideration of the friends of higher Christian education, and we would urgently ask them to give this forward movement their practical encouragement.

"4. That, in order to the full realization of the ends sought in this important undertaking, President Bookwalter be constituted the special endowment agent, and that he give his time, so far as may be consistent with his other duties, to the work of soliciting funds on this special endowment proposition, and that he be given authority to employ such assistance and on such terms as he may deem necessary and wise.

"L. BOOKWALTER,
"M. R. DRURY,
"D. C. OVERHOLSER,
"Committee."

The Board thus committed itself anew to the endowment effort, though a few still felt that the raising of the $100,000 required to meet Major Clark's proposition was

an almost hopeless undertaking. However, there was now a substantial start, and President Bookwalter pushed the canvass with renewed energy and courage. As the time for completing the endowment was now definitely limited, it was necessary to be up and doing.

The first step was the securing of additions to the temporary endowment sufficient to provide for expenses while the endowment campaign should be carried on. Then President Bookwalter made an extended trip to the east in an effort to enlist philanthropists in our undertaking. Rev. N. F. Hicks was again employed and placed in the coöperating territory. Yet at the end of the school year President Bookwalter was compelled to report no material progress on the endowment, and a note of discouragement crept into the discussions of the matter.

The note of discouragement deepened when the internal affairs of the school were discussed and conditions brought to light. It was found that the funds available for the payment of teachers had fallen off considerably and that larger demands were now made upon the fund because of the enlargement of the teaching force made just after the debt campaign. As a consequence two teachers resigned and much discontent was discernible in the College community. To add to the discouragement, President Bookwalter was, some weeks after commencement, called to the presidency of Otterbein University, and, although he continued the duties of his office until September, no successor had at that time been found. As a last important service to Western College, President Bookwalter headed a committee, composed of prominent citizens of Toledo, to Dubuque to call on Senator Allison and enlist his help in making an appeal to Andrew Carnegie in behalf of our endowment enterprise; Bishop

Kephart added the weight of a long and intimate personal friendship and Senator Allison graciously used his influence to open the way whereby the magnificent gift was afterward received from Mr. Carnegie.

On the day of President Bookwalter's resignation, the Executive Committee issued the following succinct statement of the affairs of the College at that time:

"To the Public:

"Inasmuch as rumors have been afloat for some days relating to the administration, condition, and immediate prospects of the College, we, the members of the Executive Committee, deem it proper to publish the exact facts for the information of all concerned.

"President Bookwalter has only this day been elected to the presidency of Otterbein University in Ohio. He has accepted the position, and has tendered his resignation as president of Western College, to take effect September 1 next, or as soon as his successor is elected and introduced to his work. His resignation has been accepted, and, though the question of a successor has been canvassed, and there is every reason to hope that the place will soon be filled, the time has been too short in which to consummate a matter of so much moment. While the Executive Committee has the power to fill the vacancy, it is probable that the Board of Trustees will be convened to take final action, as well as to transact some other business needing attention at this juncture in the affairs of the College. Meanwhile, President Bookwalter remains in charge, aided, as heretofore, by his competent and efficient vice president, Professor Ward, and everything will proceed as if no change were impending.

"Vacancies in the faculty have been filled and additions thereto have been made, as follows: Professor Edward O. Fiske, of Iowa City, has been chosen to be Professor of Mathematics, and also principal of the Academic Department. Professor W. Leslie Verry, of the University of Chicago, has been elected to the Chair of Greek and Latin. Mr. Clarence H. Elliott, an alumnus of Western College, has been chosen as special instructor in Chemistry and assistant in the College of Commerce.

"Sketches of these gentlemen will be furnished to the press along with the announcement, from which it will be seen that they come to us well qualified for the work which they severally have to do. A full and competent faculty will be on hand to begin the work of the approaching College year.

"As to the financial condition of the College a word should be said. The enormous debt which rested upon it when President Bookwalter came to its head has mostly been paid, and over against what yet remains unpaid there are in bank notes sufficient assets to pay the last dollar of it, and these are sacredly set apart for that purpose.

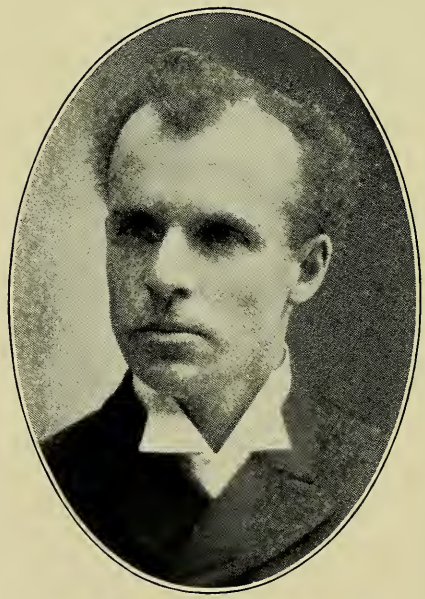
And while there is no permanent endowment fund, obligations to the extent of about $6,000 have been secured and placed in bank to aid in the paying of teachers and in meeting some other special demands pending the raising of an endowment fund. The proceeds from these obligations cannot be diverted from the purpose for which they were taken.

"President Bookwalter has unbounded faith in the possibility of securing the $100,000 necessary to meet the conditions attached to the proposition of Hon. Leander Clark to donate $50,000 for an endowment fund, and he

PROFESSOR HENRY W. WARD
Dean of the College five years and Member of the Faculty twenty years.

DR. W. O. KROHN, Ph.D.
Medical Writer and Nerve Specialist.

PROFESSOR E. F. BUCHNER, Ph.D.
Professor of Psychology, Johns Hopkins University.



REV. WILLIS A. WARREN
Pastor Congregational Church, Columbus, Ohio.

JUDGE U. S. GUYER
Jurist and Political Reformer.

A Quartet of Western Boys Who Have Made Good

has a very well-defined plan for securing that amount in the near future.

"As to the resignation of President Bookwalter, we, as members of the Executive Committee, desire to say that, while we join in the universal regret which his retirement occasions, we fully recognize not only his right, but his duty to himself, his family, and the world to go where he deems the field to be wider, the opportunities greater, and the weight of care less burdensome. His ten years' service as president of the College have been years of self-sacrificing, arduous toil, so arduous that only the few who have been nearest to him can realize the burdens he has borne and the work he has done. But he has success for his reward, and that success he leaves as a blessed heritage to the College in the form of a debt paid and a glorious future made possible. With gratitude for his devotion, and admiration for his success, and love for the man whose endowments of head and heart have made his devotion and success possible, and have endeared him to us all, we bid him God speed as he goes forth to the new field to which he has been called.

"Dated at Toledo, Iowa, August 2, 1904.

"E. R. SMITH,
"S. R. LICHTENWALTER,
"W. F. JOHNSTON,
"E. C. EBERSOLE,
"S. S. DOBSON,
"Executive Committee."

When the date for the opening of the fall term was drawing near and no president had yet been secured, the Executive Committee appointed Vice President H. W. Ward as dean and acting president, and the local affairs

of the College went on smoothly, students and teachers coöperating in a fine spirit of loyalty to the College. The outside interests, however, were at a temporary standstill, as there was no financial agent at the time, all such work having been left to the president. The endowment campaign necessarily waited until a president should be found.

On February 14, 1905, the Board of Trustees met, at call of the Executive Committee "to elect a College president and to transact such other business as may be advisable." At this meeting Rev. Cyrus J. Kephart, formerly president of Avalon College, and still earlier president of Lebanon Valley College, was elected president of Western College. At the same meeting the Trustees provided a handsome budget for the payment of salaries.

President Kephart entered upon his administration duties at once with his accustomed energy and earnestness. Plans were at once set on foot for increasing the attendance of students, and at the same time the endowment canvass was renewed with vigor.

The second great encouragement in the endowment canvass came in the form of the following letter from Andrew Carnegie, sent in response to a direct appeal previously made by the Executive Committee:

"ANDREW CARNEGIE, 2 East 91st Street.

"NEW YORK, April 5th, 1905.

"Dr. C. J. Kephart, President of Western College,
Toledo, Iowa:

"DEAR SIR: Mr. Carnegie has read over the papers in regard to Western College, Toledo, this morning and notes that a local benefactor has promised you fifty

thousand dollars when you have raised one hundred thousand dollars new endowment. Mr. Carnegie desires me to say that he will be glad to give fifty thousand dollars of the proposed one hundred thousand dollars new endowment when the other fifty thousand dollars has been collected.

"Respectfully yours,

"JAS. BERTRAM, *P. Secretary.*"

The letter was received by President Kephart on April 8, 1905, and sent an electric thrill through the whole College community as the rumor of its contents flew rapidly from lip to lip. Now at last all united in firm faith that the whole endowment could be reached, that the goal of so much striving was already in sight; naturally enthusiasm ran high. The student body, always quick to idealize and ready to look upon the greatly desired end as achieved as soon as earnestly sought, held an impromptu jollification with ringing of bells, bonfires, hilarious parades, and shoutings until enthusiasm expended itself in sheer excess.

All this helped to nerve the authorities for the struggle yet ahead in securing the remaining $50,000. Everyone felt that now was the supreme opportunity for the College; the chance to make every dollar contributed to the cause in which one is enlisted bring two other dollars to that cause does not come often in a lifetime. Accordingly the campaign was waged on a much larger scale and at a much higher tension. The Executive Committee engaged Rev. R. E. Graves to enter the active canvass in the field in connection with President Kephart.

In harmony with the new hopes and dawning possibilities for the school, it was planned to introduce an innova-

tion upon former practices at Western and hold formal inaugural ceremonies for President Kephart in connection with the coming commencement season. Since such a ceremony is unusual in the history of the College, and was on this occasion of extraordinary interest in itself, it will be well to insert here the account as published in the *Toledo Chronicle,* June 15, 1905:

"A half hour or more before time for the inauguration exercises the big United Brethren Church auditorium and adjoining rooms were crowded to overflowing, and when the procession arrived at the church and occupied seats reserved for them, standing room was at a premium.

"W. A. Dexter, chairman of the Inaugural Committee, presided and announced the program. The exercises began with a selection from the Toledo Orchestra, composed of P. L. Swearingen, cornet; C. E. Berry, clarinet; R. E. Mead, flute; Dr. St. Clair, slide trombone; Misses Zae Cannon and Zoe Norton, violins; Miss Helen Graham, piano.

"Rev. Filson, of the Tama Presbyterian Church, offered the invocation.

" 'Lift Up Your Heads, O Ye Gates,' was given by the Conservatory Chorus of fifty voices with Miss Marie Bookwalter leading and Prof. J. K. Weaver at the organ. It was simply grand as was also the Hallelujah Chorus given by them at the close.

Chairman Dexter read letters of greeting from Doctor Bookwalter, Westerville, Ohio; Bishop E. B. Kephart, Annville, Pa.; Bishop Mills, Annville, Pa.; Bishop Wm. M. Bell, Dayton, Ohio; W. R. Funk, of the United Brethren Publishing House, Dayton, Ohio; George E. MacLean, State University of Iowa; President William F. King, Cornell College; Dan F. Bradley, Iowa College;

Isaac Loos, State University; Governor A. B. Cummins; Senator Allison; Senator Dolliver; Ex-President A. M. Beal, Moline, Illinois; Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, and possibly others, all containing kind words and best wishes for the future of Western College.

"Judge G. W. Burnham, of Vinton, spoke for the State of Iowa. He showed to Toledo that he was an orator as well as an able jurist. We doubt whether we ever heard a public speaker crowd so much into a five-minute address. It was a gem from start to finish.

"Prof. Richard C. Barrett, of the State Agricultural School, brought the greetings from Iowa colleges. He showed that he was at home as a public speaker, and pleased and entertained as he extended the glad hand of sister colleges to the new era just dawning for Western.

"Rev. W. I. Beatty, for the alumni, always witty and pleasing, was at his best and most fittingly did he pledge the alma mater that her children would see her through to the end.

"Major Clark, on account of ill health, just recovering from whooping cough, was well represented by Doctor Drury.

"Editor C. J. Wonsor bore the greetings from sister Tama. He told how Toledo and Tama have become cemented largely through the College influences and humorously referred to College athletics and other relations of the two towns. His remarks were well received and he closed amidst a burst of applause.

"Hon H. J. Stiger was announced as substitute for Judge Caldwell, who was unexpectedly called from town. Mr. Stiger fittingly referred to President Beardshear and others who have been his successors at Western; also how Toledo people had stood nobly by them in every

time of adversity and assured the new president that they could be depended upon in the future as in the past. His remarks were timely and well received and left no question in the minds of the people as to where Toledo's loyal people stood in time of need.

"Rev. W. A. Briggs, of the Congregational Church, representing the city churches, showed how the Christian church was an aid to the moral tone of a town, how it aided the cause of religion, and how its influence was not alone confined to the town in which it was located. He pledged the good will of all Toledo churches to Western College and extended to the new president the best wishes of Christian people.

"When President Cyrus J. Kephart was introduced the great audience greeted him with prolonged cheers and the waving of hundreds of flags. It was such a greeting as but few men receive in a lifetime, and, together with the greetings of those preceding him, it was no wonder that he was almost overcome with emotions of joy at the loyalty and good fellowship extended to Western College through him as its chief executive. When quiet was resumed and thanks had been expressed he entered upon a scholarly address on the subject, 'The Purpose of Culture.' Seldom has a Toledo audience listened to so ably written an address, and its delivery was above criticism. He showed that man reached his greatest height through culture and that the colleges of the land were the means to the end. The benediction was given by the president.

"Thus closed, perhaps, the most eventful commencement Western ever had, although there have been many eventful ones. This, we say, surpasses others in that it means that Western is on the verge of a future that carries with it the perpetuity of the institution. The

necessaries for this future existence are being secured, and it means advanced ground along all lines. Long life to Western and her most worthy constituency!"

The meeting of the Board of Trustees, in June, 1905, was more largely attended than usual, especially by members from a distance, and more enthusiasm was manifested and a deeper interest taken than had been evident for many years. All seemed imbued with the one idea of securing the balance of the $50,000 needed to meet the like amounts offered by Mr. Clark and Mr. Carnegie. A number of the liberal donors to the endowment fund were present and were enthusiastic in their belief that the balance could and would be secured. Several of these donors pledged themselves to canvass among their friends and try to secure gifts from them. Rev. R. E. Graves was elected field secretary, and President Kephart was relieved from class work and left free to devote his whole energies to the canvass.

But six months now remained before the time limit set by Mr. Clark would expire, and more than $30,000 had yet to be secured. There was need of a whirlwind campaign, and that was the kind set in motion. Now was repeated, only with more eagerness, the campaign of four years previous, with President Kephart and Field Secretary Graves in the forefront of every battle. Daniel McIntyre, of Gladbrook, Iowa, contributed $10,000, and another long leap was taken toward the top of the hill. Others made large donations, and a multitude of small ones swelled the whole amount. Toledo again called a mass meeting, volunteered to raise $10,000, appointed Hon. C. E. Walters, W. C. Smith, D. W. Turbett, J. J. McMahon, W. A. Dexter, D. Camery, and C. W. Ennis

a soliciting committee and raised more than the amount assumed. As the conditions of Mr. Clark's proposition required that the full $100,000 should be in the hands of the College on January 1, in cash or first mortgages on real estate, it was necessary to close the canvass in time to allow all collections to be made; accordingly, November 30, was fixed as the day for winding up the campaign.

And Thursday, November 30, Thanksgiving Day, 1905, will always be a red-letter day in the calendar of Western College. President Kephart and Field Secretary Graves having done their uttermost in the field returned home to report. Bishop Weekley came from Des Moines to lend the inspiration of his presence and counsel. John Shambaugh, Adam Shambaugh, W. H. Trussell, and C. Osmundson, all trustees from a distance, were on hand to see that the undertaking should not fail. All these, together with the Executive Committee, soliciting agents, College faculty, and interested friends met in the Business Men's Club Rooms, Toledo, to hear reports and learn what must yet be done. It was ascertained that several thousand dollars must be raised before midnight or the whole endowment scheme would fail. Anxiety naturally became intense. Secretary Graves kept the long distance wires warm communicating with friends in the field who had agreed to give pledges at the last in case their pledges should become necessary. Several visiting trustees presented pledges they had been authorized to offer in case of emergency. The citizens' committee pushed its canvass in Toledo on into the night, securing considerably more than was asked of them. As the hours of the night deepened the amount rose almost to the required mark and then seemed unable to go any higher. Finally, about eleven o'clock, Hon. E. C. Ebersole, who had been in

touch with friends in the East, reported that he had received a sufficient sum to make up the deficit in the endowment fund, then approximately $3,500—later when collections fell short at the last he turned in $1,500 received from the same source and making up the $5,000 donated by the Keister brothers. This announcement, assuring the endowment by a safe margin, was received with a burst of applause, and the long emotional strain suddenly relaxed. Strong men wept and others cried "Thank God." President Kephart broke spontaneously into a fervent prayer of thankfulness to God for giving this great victory to crown the long struggle.

Such good news could not long be confined to one small room, but spread abroad. Soon the College bell was pealing out the glad announcement on the frosty night air in the cheeriest tones that ever came from its melodious throat. Then, as was inevitable where enthusiastic students were concerned, another rejoicing procession paraded through the streets and sang out their joy; if the truth must be told, some of the boys in the procession had reached two score and ten or more.

The next month witnessed a record breaker in the way of speedy collections on so large a scale, due largely to the previous preparation for just such quick responses. The list of donors contained several hundred names scattered over a wide territory, and yet before January 1 the whole $50,000 was on deposit in the Toledo banks and Mr. Carnegie's $50,000 was guaranteed.

The closing chapel exercises of the fall term, December 18, were in a quiet way an occasion to remember.

It was the last chapel service that would ever be held under the old name, now grown to be almost an object of

veneration in itself. This was planned as a farewell to the old name, and naturally the spirit of the occasion was mellowed by a touch of sadness, though exuberant youth can not long look regretfully backward when there is a glorious promise just ahead. The College band made its initial public appearance and aided in the enthusiasm of the occasion. The different classes came out in their class colors and indulged in songs and yells. The serious part of the program consisted of addresses by representatives of the four College classes, the Academy, the Business College, and the Faculty.

The legal steps to be taken in making the change of name required a longer time than was anticipated, and so it was not until January 23, 1906, that the Board met to complete the transaction.

At that meeting Leander Clark, after stating that he was fully satisfied that the one hundred thousand dollars contemplated in his proposition had been raised in strict accordance with the terms of his proposal, placed in the hands of the secretary of the Board his note for fifty thousand dollars, due in ten days, and payable in cash or new notes secured by mortgages on real estate of not less than double the value of the notes.

Dr. M. R. Drury then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved,* 1. That we hereby record our profound appreciation of the generous gift of Mr. Clark of $50,000 to complete the $150,000 endowment.

"2. That we hereby accept Mr. Clark's donation with all the terms and conditions on which it was offered, and solemnly pledge the College to the strictest compliance with such conditions forever; and that we extend to him our earnest thanks for the large and substantial gift."

All the conferences coöperating with Western College, namely, Des Moines, Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, had already each and all, by vote duly taken at their several annual sessions, approved the proposition to so amend article one of the Articles of Incorporation to change the corporate name of the College to "Leander Clark College," with provision, however, that such amendment shall take effect only upon its adoption by the Board of Trustees, after the Hon. Leander Clark shall have actually made to the College a donation of $50,000 in accordance with his proposition made to and adopted by the said Board at its meeting in June, 1903.

As the Board was the only legal body belonging to the College that had not yet taken formal action in the matter, it remained only for a favorable vote of the Board to complete the change of name. Such a vote was taken by a call of yeas and nays on a formal motion including preamble and resolution offered by W. C. Smith and seconded by F. E. Brooke. The vote, unanimously for the motion, was completed at exactly 2:45 p.m., January 23, 1906; then the president of the Board declared the corporate name of the College changed from "Western College" to "Leander Clark College." Thus the name Western passed into the realm of fading, but cherished memories.

On the evening of January 23, faculty, students, and citizens joined in a jubilee to celebrate in a formal way the consummation of the endowment movement, and especially to inaugurate the new order of things under the new name. The jubilee was held in the United Brethren Church, which had been profusely decorated with new Leander Clark pennants; a large portrait of Major Clark held the place of honor over the rostrum,

supported by a gorgeous banner with "Leander Clark College" worked in large gold letters across it. Songs and yells in which the name of Leander Clark constantly recurred kept the walls of the building echoing at every opportunity. Speeches of congratulation and felicitation were made by representatives of the organizations and interests most deeply concerned. Thus another eventful day in the life of the College passed into history.

HON. LEANDER CLARK.

As Major Clark's splendid gift of $50,000 inaugurated a new era for the College that now bears his name, and entitled him to be honored and loved as the second founder and chief benefactor of the College, readers of this history will be delighted to learn something of his personal history.

Leander Clark was born at Wakeman, Huron County, Ohio, July 17, 1823. His boyhood days were spent on the farm with his parents. The training for a busy and successful life was begun in the public schools and later supplemented by a period of study at the Academy of Oberlin College. In 1849, with a party, he started across the plains and arrived at Sacramento after a journey of seven months. In 1852 he returned to the States by way of the Isthmus of Panama and came to Tama County, Iowa, where he has since resided.

Mr. Clark was elected Justice of the Peace in 1855, and Judge of Tama County in 1857, which office he held for four years. In 1861 he was sent to represent Tama County in the General Assembly. When the call for volunteers came, he resigned and enlisted as a private in the 24th Iowa Infantry. He was elected captain of Company E. In October, 1862, the regiment went into

the field and Captain Clark accompanied it for nearly three years, participating in almost all engagements. In September, 1864, he was promoted, and as major continued with his regiment until January, 1865, when he was made lieutenant colonel. At the battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi, he was wounded in the face by a small ball. He also received a slight wound at the battle of Winchester, Virginia. In August, 1865, at the close of the war he was mustered out with his regiment. Major Clark bears the reputation of a brave soldier and officer.

On his return to civil life he served another term in the legislature, and in 1866 was appointed Indian Agent for the Sac and Fox Indians. The remainder of his life has been devoted to the quiet prosecution of his business interests and the peaceful enjoyment of his home life, broken into years ago by the deepest domestic sorrow in the loss of his wife.

Major Clark's wealth is the result of intelligently directed industry aided by modest tastes and by the natural growth of a new and rapidly developing community. Coming to Iowa in the early days when land was cheap, he slowly but surely built up a fortune by taking advantage of the natural increase in values, gradually extending his holdings until they comprised large sections of Iowa, the Dakotas, and Missouri. Later entering the banking business, he was for years the president of the Toledo Savings Bank, and has been intimately connected with the commercial growth of this section of the country. He is an excellent example of the stalwart and sterling type of citizen to whose skill and industry the present development of the western country is due.

Until his last illness, in his eighty-eighth year, Mr. Clark retained personal direction of his business affairs,

and took a lively interest in the students of the College, especially in their athletic doings and intercollegiate debates. He always received the warmest welcome and the seat of honor whenever he visited the College or attended its functions. Ripe in years and full of honors, he passed peacefully away on December 22, 1910.

The first business of the corporation under its new name was the investing of the endowment fund. As a preliminary step to this end, Hon. E. C. Ebersole, known and esteemed through a long life for his absolute integrity of character, sound business methods, and intimate knowledge of law and legal forms, was elected financial secretary with the endowment fund as his chief care. An Investment Committee, consisting of Dr. E. R. Smith, S. R. Lichtenwalter, and W. F. Johnston, was elected and charged with the duty of passing final judgment on all loans. In an incredibly short time all of the endowment fund was placed on real estate loans secured by mortgages as provided in Major Clark's original proposition.

After a year or two Mr. Ebersole, finding the details of College finances too laborious for him, laid down all such duties, except those relating to the endowment; these he retained under the title of Endowment Secretary, until March, 1910, at which time he was succeeded by Hon. H. J. Stiger.

The year 1906 gained a double distinction in the annals of the College by witnessing the ceremonies connected with the change of name and also those celebrating the semi-centennial of the founding of the College. The conjunction of two such important events naturally wrought interest to a very high pitch. Preparations had long been under way for holding, in connection with commencement week, 1906, the Semi-Centennial Celebra-

tion and Home Coming of Old Students, and now a deeper interest on that occasion was aroused by the glorious ending of the endowment campaign. Special programs were arranged, class and society reunions were planned, and attractive advertising did the rest.

Centennial Week brought the largest gathering of old students and friends of the College that Toledo has ever seen. They came overflowing with the spirit of good fellowship and tingling with the sensation of youth almost returned. Such a jolly crew of good comrades, pathetically intent on escaping for a space from life's exacting demands and cares into the freedom and unhampered joys of youth, can not be found except at college anniversaries.

One of the most touching, though informal, programs of the week was the dedicatory and memorial service held in the College chapel Wednesday afternoon. Portraits of all the presidents of the College, except the first and the last, had been procured, together with the portraits of Leander Clark and Rev. M. S. Drury, and these had been arranged appropriately around the walls of the College chapel. The special purpose of this hour was the dedication of these pictures and the holding of memorial service in remembrance of the presidents who had passed away. A gentle tenderness and reverence pervaded this part of the exercises, deepened by the fact that former President E. B. Kephart, brother of President C. J. Kephart, had died but very recently, and President Beardshear and M. S. Drury not very long before. Relatives of these were present, some of them taking part in the ceremonies. Earnest memorial addresses were given by former associates and close friends of the dead.

of Toledo and Tama, Mayors and City Councils of Toledo and Tama, City School Boards of Toledo and Tama, Public School teachers of Toledo and Tama, College Alumni, Conservatory Alumni, Graduates of Adjunct Departments, College students, past and present, Indian Training School Band, and Indian Training School. The line of march was to the courthouse square and then back through Main Street to the United Brethren Church.

The program at the church consisted of music by the bands, the song "America" by the audience, prayer by Bishop W. M. Weekley, greetings from Hon. W. B. Allison, Hon. James Wilson, and others, followed by addresses. Professor I. A. Loos, of the State University of Iowa, spoke of "The Educational Pioneer," and in his address referred with strong emotion to his former association with the faculty of Western College; Hon. A. R. Burkdol, '77, spoke feelingly and most impressively of "Student Days at Western"; Rev. I. L. Kephart, D.D., of Dayton, Ohio, a former member of the faculty at old Western, related "Some Faculty Experiences" in his happiest vein; U. S. Guyer, '94, of Kansas City, discussed in a most able manner "The Lawyer and His Alma Mater." The formal address of the afternoon was by Rev. F. E. Bruner, A.M., of Chicago, on the "Evolution of the Pioneer." Pushetonequa, Chief of the Musquakie Indians, occupied a seat on the platform in all his official regalia. He was introduced and made a brief speech through his interpreter.

So closed another red-letter day in the history of the College.

For the two years covered by the endowment canvass and those immediately following, the student life of the College reflected in a measure the great events through

which the College was passing. In two lines of student activity there was rather a pronounced drift at this time, namely, athletics and public speaking. The movement in athletics was but part of a State-wide movement to bring college athletics under the immediate control of the permanent officers of the colleges instead of leaving the matter wholly to the management of constantly changing student bodies. To this end a conference of Iowa colleges was organized, composed of representatives elected by the different college faculties from their number; the conference determined uniform rules for eligibility and other matters pertaining to intercollegiate contests. Leander Clark joined the conference and adopted a local plan whereby athletics were managed jointly by representatives elected by the faculty, the students, and the alumni. The plan worked much benefit, especially to the tone of athletics.

As an encouragement to better training for public speaking the authorities of the College provided classes in Elocution and in Oratory and Debate open to all College students without extra tuition. They also offered prizes for winners in the oratorical contest. As a consequence there has grown a much higher ideal of systematic training in oratory.

Student organizations and student activities have shown a tendency to multiply in recent years, often to the detriment of regular class-room work; it should be said, however, that most of the activities possess a value of their own. Here, as in real life, success turns on learning where to lay the emphasis.

The teaching force had at this time begun to show a hopeful tendency toward continuity, a sufficient number to form a good working nucleus continuing for a decade

or more. A few excellent teachers came, stayed a short time, and then passed on to other work. Professor Fiske retired after one year, and Professor Yothers returned from graduate study in the University of Chicago to take up the work laid down the year before.

Professor J. Ellis Maxwell was called, in 1905, to the Chair of Biology and Chemistry in Western College from the position of Dean and Professor of Natural Science in York College. His administrative experience, calmly judicious turn of mind and pedagogical tact added to unusual proficiency in his chosen subjects made him a valuable addition to the faculty. He had a talent for influencing and directing the collective student activities, especially such as the lecture course, Y. M. C. A., and the management of athletics. When Professor Maxwell withdrew, in 1909, to enter the more remunerative business field, his withdrawal occasioned much regret.

Professor E. S. Smith came, in 1905, as Principal of the reorganized Normal School. He remained until 1907, at which time the new State law had shifted the emphasis from Pedagogy of secondary rank to Education of strictly College grade. Professor Smith then returned to public school work.

In 1906 Professor J. Harding Underwood was secured as Professor of History and Political Science. He was an alumnus of this College, and had won unusual scholastic distinctions; the year following his graduation from Western he was Graduate Scholar in Economics in the State University of Iowa; and the next year Fellow in Economics in the same university; and the next University Fellow in Sociology in Columbia University, from which university he received the Ph.D. degree. Professor Underwood's work had reached only the middle of

his first year in Leander Clark College when, to the great disappointment of his classes here, he was called away to a similar position in the University of Montana. Since going to Montana, Professor Underwood has been sent each year as commissioner from Montana to the International Tax Conference, and has written several monographs on economic subjects—"Distribution of Ownership," 1907; "Inheritance Taxation," 1908; and "Debtor's Homestead Exemption," 1909.

Professor G. E. Chapman was the successful Principal of the Business College from 1905 to 1907 and 1909-10. He has also been financial secretary for the College since 1907.

Mrs. W. C. Pierce has been the very efficient teacher of Shorthand and Typewriting since 1906. Most of that time she has been also secretary to the president, a position for which she is peculiarly well qualified. It would be difficult to find any office with more orderly, more complete, or more accessible records than the College has now.

An important forward step was the creation, in 1907, of the Chair of Education and the calling of Professor Ross Masters to fill the new chair. The department is now fully recognized by the State Educational Board, and graduates who have the required credits in Education are granted a five-year State certificate, subject to renewal. Professor Masters is gifted as but few men are with a happy faculty for imparting instruction. He is genial, tactful, always alert, and full of apt devices. He has been affectionately styled "the students' friend."

Charles Rollin Shatto, another alumnus, was called to the Chair of History and Political Science, in 1907, to succeed Dr. Ira Holbrook, who had supplied the depart-

ment after the resignation of Professor Underwood. Professor Shatto grew from boyhood in the very shadow of the College, and consequently is thoroughly imbued with its spirit and traditions. He has taken a deep interest in the management of many student activities.

The calling of Professor A. P. Kephart, in January, 1908, as Professor of Physical Science and Director of Athletics, makes another forward step toward the systematic control of College atheltics. Though he remained but two terms, Professor Kephart was able to inaugurate what has since been worked out as a fixed policy, namely, the direction of athletics, especially on the business side and in the matter of intercollegiate relations by a member of the regular College faculty. The system is proving most beneficial.

President C. J. Kephart took up the work of the presidency in February, 1905, at a time of severe stress and considerable depression. Little in the way of tangible results had so far come from the effort to meet Major Clark's offer in the matter of endowment and the internal life of the school was suffering from the recent loss of one who had been its head and trusted leader for ten years. President Kephart threw his whole soul and all his mighty energy into the work. His share in the great endowment effort has been given already, and it remains only to mention his superb qualities of masterful leadership and his management of the closing days of that memorable campaign, and especially in the planning and directing of the Semi-Centennial Celebration and Jubilee. As soon as the finances of the school gave promise of allowing it, President Kephart turned with deep satisfaction to the class room and devoted to instruction what time could be spared from field duties. As a teacher,

President Kephart possessed the elements of greatness. He was earnest, thoughtful, fond of profound problems, and endowed with pedagogical instinct of a high order. His greatest strength, however, lay in his rare gifts as a platform orator; whether the occasion called for a sermon, a bit of inspiration for the moment, or an elaborate address, he was ever ready to rise to the occasion and win distinction for himself and for the College he represented. Owing in part, at least, to the attractiveness of the pulpit, President Kephart resigned in 1908 and accepted a call to the First United Brethren Church, Dayton, Ohio.

Some of the College enterprises carried to successful completion by President Kephart, in addition to completing the $150,000 endowment, are: The converting of Drury Hall into a modern home suitable for the College president; the building of a temporary gymnasium; the placing of a new furnace in Beatty Hall and in the Conservatory of Music; extensive repairs on the furnaces in the Administrative Building; putting in cement walks at the College and at the Conservatory; practically doubling the equipment of the science laboratories and the number of volumes in the library.

Chapter XIII.

ANOTHER PRELIMINARY STEP. PRESIDENT F. E. BROOKE. BURNING OF NOTES AND MORTGAGES. INTERNAL AFFAIRS. TEACHERS AND STUDENTS. QUADRENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Board meeting of June, 1908, revealed a somewhat new aspect of the ever-recurring dilemma of running a College. When the endowment was secured the coöperating conferences, feeling that the apportionment they had been paying annually toward the support of the College was now no longer needed, ceased almost entirely to make their usual contributions; perhaps even the College authorities were momentarily beguiled into believing that such contributions might soon be dispensed with. It was soon discovered, however, that the added income from the endowment was not sufficient to cover the added expense of paying salaries in full and of making the additions to the teaching force the situation demanded, and a margin of obligations had accumulated through the repairs and improvements mentioned at the close of the preceding chapter, each leaving a considerable margin between the final cost and the funds secured for the special improvement.

But the great source of embarrassment was still the old debt. Some twelve thousand dollars remained unpaid, and every dollar of it was drawing interest every day. Repeated efforts had been made to collect the notes and pledges that had been given to meet the debt, yet for various reasons payments on principal were coming in very slowly and payments on interest were insignificant. So, as a natural consequence, the debt had ere this out-

grown the dependable debt paying assets, and the margin between was widening every day. It is no disparagement to the donors to say that the money value of the debt notes was decreasing with the lengthening of time; such is the case also with commercial obligations. In this case a surprisingly large proportion of the donors were persons of small means, very many of them itinerant ministers dependent upon their meager salaries for the support of their families. With such, sickness and death meant utter inability to pay, and unforeseen financial embarrassment meant a case calling for forbearance at the hands of a benevolent institution supported by charity. Some, too, no doubt, feeling the obligation less and less as time went by, were seeking excuses to escape altogether.

From these three sources the College found itself face to face with a debt of more than twenty thousand dollars, and the imperative need of prompt and decisive action to keep the amount from increasing. As a first step the Board of Trustees issued a strong official appeal to the coöperating conferences, asking them to return to the plan of annual assessments for the benefit of the College; the amount asked for was twenty-five cents per member each year. The next step was to find a man for the vacant presidency who could stop the leaks in old resources and create new resources where none existed, who was, in fact, a modern captain of industry capable of taking a complicated business and so organizing it as to insure the least possible waste and the largest possible margin of profit, and who at the same time was a genius at winning and holding patronage for this enterprise. He must be the model college president described by the *Indian Witness:* "The college president of to-day needs to be a man who can go out and pick up a hundred dollars

before breakfast and round up a half million or so by the time he goes to bed. He must be young, too, and amazingly popular both with the father who wants his boy to behave and with the boy who does not want to behave. There is a job for this man at twelve hundred dollars a year."

After extended search and much deliberation the Trustees selected for the presidency of the College a young man of their own number with no other experience in college administration than came to him as an energetic member of the Board, but with invaluable discipline in other positions of responsibility. That young man was F. Ellsworth Brooke, at the time organizer and first pastor of the First United Brethren Church, Kansas City, Missouri. The wisdom of the choice is becoming more certain every day. President Brooke is succeeding even beyond the expectation of his closest friends, and is revealing a talent for conservative, yet thoroughly aggressive and creative financial administration that is close akin to genius.

The biography of President Brooke would read much like that of any typical American, who, through combined capacity, character, and aspiration, plus a native tact, has risen to a position of trust and responsibility. A youth in the country, a few years of teaching in the public schools, a college education that cost real effort and sacrifice, some years in the ministry, and then the management of a large business — such is the story. The business experience, with its discipline of absolute method and exhaustive calculation of resources, has been an invaluable preparation for the administration of a modern college wherein the chief demand is for the qualities of a captain of industry and a master of men. President Brooke

possessed also to a high degree the ability to map out a whole course of action, and then carry the plan through with persistent energy. Along with that goes a touch of contagious hopefulness and a gleam of larger possibilities.

President Brooke's first task was to wipe out the indebtedness against the College as a preliminary step to larger endowment and new buildings, but at the same time the immediate internal needs of the school must not be neglected. As a starter toward the latter, John Shambaugh promptly gave $1,000 with which to refurnish the chemical laboratory, and Adam Shambaugh followed with $500 for the same purpose. Other friends furnished money for remodeling rooms for the Business College and for other equipments. Then the direct attack upon the old debt began.

As resources for paying the debt the College had, first, a bundle of old notes of somewhat uncertain value; second, a farm in Minnesota; and third, a true and tried constituency. The farm was soon converted into cash and the money used to cancel debt and stop a proportionate amount of interest. For collecting the old notes a systematic, vigorous, and persistent plan was put into operation with surprisingly good results. The follow-up system of correspondence pursued with steadfast insistence and frequent resort to the registered letter device brought good returns. A judicious and tactful insistence at all times, employing sharpness when sharpness was fitting, and consideration when consideration was due often brought payment even where hope of receiving anything had been abandoned. The real test, however, came in soliciting new funds. People are always reluctant to contribute to pay off an old score; in this instance the embarrassment of the solicitor was aggravated by the

prevalent impression that the debt had actually been paid. It was a most trying task, requiring peculiar grit and perseverance, and yet a task that must be done and done once for all or the cause would suffer greatly; so President Brooke set about it with a tenacity of purpose that knew no letting go until the desired end should be reached. President Brooke himself headed the list with $1,000. Father Jacob Gutshall followed with another $1,000. S. R. Lichtenwalter, always a true friend in times of need, gave $500; Hon. H. J. Stiger and Mrs. Emma Butler contributed like amounts. Other good friends gave in larger or smaller amounts. Still the task was a long and arduous one; a year slipped away and still the goal had not been reached. Toward the end of the first year, Rev. O. G. Mason was engaged as field secretary to assist in the canvass for money and also to aid in the campaign for students. January 1, 1910, found the whole amount pledged, and one month more saw all the pledges paid and all obligations against the College canceled.

February 1, 1910, is another red-letter day in the calendar of Leander Clark College. On that day the notes and mortgages against the College were burned with appropriate ceremonies. The following paragraphs from President Brooke's account of the occasion are in place here:

"With the College chapel packed to overflowing with hundreds of students, College officials, townspeople, and out-of-town visitors, amid the harmony of College songs and the deafening 'yells' of the students, all the old notes and mortgages, the last vestige of evidence of indebtedness against Leander Clark College, went up in smoke this day from the torch applied by the hand of Hon. S. R. Lichtenwalter. Did I say all? I must correct that state-

ment. One note was not burned. It seemed almost sacrilegious to consign to the flames the Mary J. Spensley note. This note was given September 6, 1890, for $25,000. There had been partial payments made, leaving a balance of $10,500. It was signed by the following-named persons: J. S. Mills, M. S. Drury, A. M. Beal, B. M. Long, L. H. Bufkin, E. R. Smith, H. W. Ward, R. Shatto, J. A. Ward, H. J. Stiger, W. C. Smith, W. I. Beatty, E. F. Warren, W. S. Reese, William P. Soth, H. H. Withington, A. J. Wheaton, James Callahan, G. C. Wescott, C. A. Benson, M. Cole, Isaac Stauffer, R. L. Hegarty, J. A. Lichtenwalter, S. R. Lichtenwalter, I. K. Statton, D. H. Kurtz, J. S. McKee, E. B. Kephart, D. C. Overholser, Emanuel Shope, W. F. Cronk, W. J. Ham, A. H. Shambaugh, and John Shambaugh.

"There were thirty-five in all, fifteen of whom have passed away. It meant something to go under this load and help raise the fund to rebuild the College which had been destroyed by fire on Christmas night a few months before. So we had this note nicely framed, and it hangs as a memorial to these stalwart men who made this glad day possible by their heroic act almost twenty years ago.

"It was a fitting close to the hard campaign inaugurated by the undersigned at the beginning of his administration eighteen months ago. There were but two planks put into our platform. First, 'Run the very best College possible on the income, and pay cash as we go.' Second, 'Collect in on all the old notes and other assets of the College and gather enough new money by January 1, 1910, to pay off all the debts and stop the interest.' Both of these pledges were redeemed to-day, and Leander Clark College is absolutely free of debt."

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February 1, 1910, is another red-letter day in the calendar of Leander Clark College. On that day the notes and mortgages against the College were burned with appropriate ceremonies. The following paragraphs from President Brooke's account of the occasion are in place here:

"With the College chapel packed to overflowing with hundreds of students, College officials, townspeople, and out-of-town visitors, amid the harmony of College songs and the deafening 'yells' of the students, all the old notes and mortgages, the last vestige of evidence of indebtedness against Leander Clark College, went up in smoke this day from the torch applied by the hand of Hon. S. R. Lichtenwalter. Did I say all? I must correct that state-

ment. One note was not burned. It seemed almost sacrilegious to consign to the flames the Mary J. Spensley note. This note was given September 6, 1890, for $25,000. There had been partial payments made, leaving a balance of $10,500. It was signed by the following-named persons: J. S. Mills, M. S. Drury, A. M. Beal, B. M. Long, L. H. Bufkin, E. R. Smith, H. W. Ward, R. Shatto, J. A. Ward, H. J. Stiger, W. C. Smith, W. I. Beatty, E. F. Warren, W. S. Reese, William P. Soth, H. H. Withington, A. J. Wheaton, James Callahan, G. C. Wescott, C. A. Benson, M. Cole, Isaac Stauffer, R. L. Hegarty, J. A. Lichtenwalter, S. R. Lichtenwalter, I. K. Statton, D. H. Kurtz, J. S. McKee, E. B. Kephart, D. C. Overholser, Emanuel Shope, W. F. Cronk, W. J. Ham, A. H. Shambaugh, and John Shambaugh.

"There were thirty-five in all, fifteen of whom have passed away. It meant something to go under this load and help raise the fund to rebuild the College which had been destroyed by fire on Christmas night a few months before. So we had this note nicely framed, and it hangs as a memorial to these stalwart men who made this glad day possible by their heroic act almost twenty years ago.

"It was a fitting close to the hard campaign inaugurated by the undersigned at the beginning of his administration eighteen months ago. There were but two planks put into our platform. First, 'Run the very best College possible on the income, and pay cash as we go.' Second, 'Collect in on all the old notes and other assets of the College and gather enough new money by January 1, 1910, to pay off all the debts and stop the interest.' Both of these pledges were redeemed to-day, and Leander Clark College is absolutely free of debt."

A fuller account published in the *Leander Clark Era* shows what significance the older students attached to the occasion:

"Many times has the old bell in the tower proclaimed glad tidings to the people of Toledo. Many times has its clear notes caused its supporters to feel the joy that makes the heart beat fast. Merrily and with unmistakable righteousness did it ring when the old debt was paid and again did its iron tongue peal forth the glad tidings of success in the endowment campaign. But never did it, or will it ring with such heartfelt tones as it did on last Tuesday morning, when it announced to the world that, after the heart-rending struggle of over half a century, Leander Clark College could face the world with a clear title, backed by the assertion of its indomitable president that 'Never as long as I shall serve the College, nor with my consent shall there be a dollar's indebtedness against the fair name of Leander Clark.' The tones of that old bell seemed like a benediction from those noble men so long departed, who gave the best part of their lives that this old College might have everlasting life.

"With the ringing of the seven-thirty class bell on Tuesday morning the very spirit of freedom seemed to permeate the atmosphere. To us who have so long known the conditions the old school seemed different, as though a crushing weight had been lifted and at last it might inhale one long pure breath.

"Every one was smiling, and as the students passed each other in the hallways there seemed to be a new spirit impelling them. Professors who have for years placed their faith in Leander Clark College seemed to have taken a new lease on life and acted accordingly.

"The chapel room was beautifully decorated with pennants, and though the pennons of Iowa, Chicago, Michigan, and other great schools were there, that of Leander Clark seemed to dignify them by its presence. Never did it seem so beautiful as on this day when it could, for the first time, float untarnished before the eyes of men. And when we think of all that pennant stands for, our heads are bowed in reverence to those noble men and women who sacrificed so much that we might enjoy the blessings which they never knew.

"After the invocation of Rev. Seese, and musical selections by Professor Thickstun and the College Quartette, President Brooke introduced Hon. E. C. Ebersole, a former president of the institution, who rapidly reviewed the life of the College from its foundation to the present day, adding many incidents in passing to make plain the seriousness of the conditions. Mr. Ebersole has been one of the most helpful supporters of the school during its existence, and, being in close touch with it at all times, was well qualified to give its history.

"Hon. H. J. Stiger then told of the 'Black Friday' of the institution, of how a band of serious, earnest-hearted men came some years ago to the office of his firm seeking a loan of $25,000 and how they got it. He said there were thirty-five men who signed the note, any one of whom was liable to the full amount of the note. And he modestly neglected to state that his own name was one of the thirty-five.

"After a vocal solo by Miss Medlar, Major Leander Clark, our honored patron, was called on for a few remarks, and as the old gentleman arose there rang throughout the room the yell, C-C-C-l-a-a-a-a-r-k, Clark. Major Clark then told how and why President Brooke had been

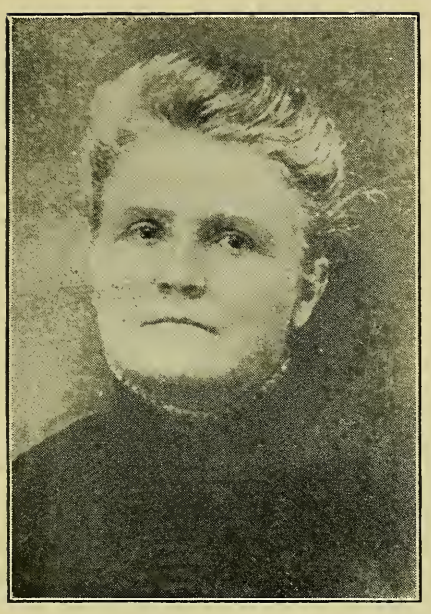
secured, how the trustees had based their hopes on him as a financier, and how well he had justified their hopes. He moved a vote of confidence and esteem to the president, and after the vote had been taken, asked the 'young fellows to give a good yell for President Brooke.' Then the old building fairly shook.

"President Brooke then produced a bundle of papers which proved to be the notes and mortgages which the College had been carrying for so long a time. He read all the notes, stating when and how they were given, and for what sum and purpose. They were then handed to Dean Ward who burned them in a crucible fixed up for that purpose. S. R. Lichtenwalter, for many years a staunch adherent of the College and a faithful trustee, applied the torch as Dean Ward dropped the notes a few at a time into the crematory.

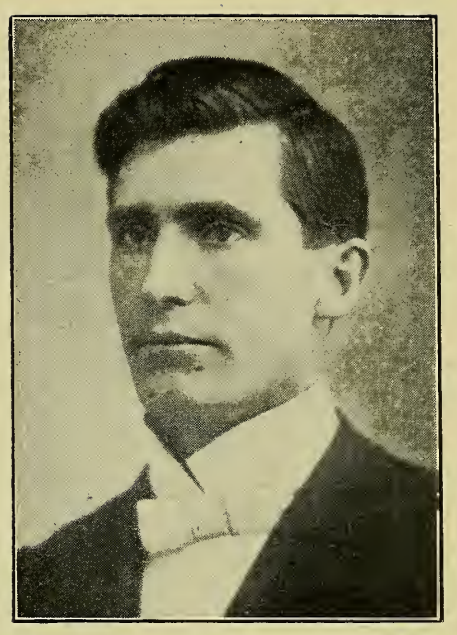
"One note alone was saved. It was the one on which those thirty-five brave men inscribed their names. To destroy it were sacrilege. With the marks of cancellation plainly visible on its face, it was framed and will hang on the walls of the office as an eternal monument to guarantee its payment.

"Another paper, a mortgage, was also burned, but before it was set on fire, Mr. Ebersole looked it over with the words 'I've helped support you for a long time, but this is the first time I have ever seen you,' and as he tossed it into the fire, 'May you have lots of company and no successors. Peace be to your ashes.'

"J. M. R. Hanson took several pictures of the scene and they will appear in the '11 *Cardinal*. The Ladies' Glee Club rendered a musical selection, after which the audience fervently sang 'Alma Mater,' and were dismissed by Rev. Southard's benediction.



AUSTIA PATTERSON SHUMAKER
First Missionary sent out from the College.



REV. I. N. CAIN
Leader of our Martyred Missionaries.

MRS. I. N. CAIN
Massacred in the Uprising of May 3, 1898.

MARY ARCHER, M.D.
One of our Martyred Missionaries.

Administration Building.

"To new students and to those hearing of Leander Clark College for the first time, this occasion may mean very little, and it may seem to some that we are making a great deal of fuss over so small a circumstance. But to us it appears in a different light. It means that the goal toward which the College has been struggling for fifty-four years has at last been reached. It means a new birth for the school, a new lease on life. From now on the College may grow and enlarge, whereas before it had to fight hard to keep even with the world.

"It means that more buildings and more endowment will come to increase the sphere of usefulness of Leander Clark College. It means that the faith of the founders of the school has been vindicated, and that the judgment of those who have controlled its destinies has been completely justified. It means more students and better equipment, and a thousand other things which can be more easily thought of than written.

"What the future holds for us we cannot tell, but we believe that the signs all point to a larger and greater Leander Clark College, and again we say, *'Gloria in Excelsis Deo.'*"

A few words regarding the internal life of the school will not be amiss here. The years since the securing of the endowment have been years of substantial growth in every way. The creation of the Chair of Education and the establishment of the Directorship of Athletics have already been recorded and some mention has been made of added equipment. Other extensive additions have been made to the library and to the equipment of the various laboratories. The interior of the Administration Building has been improved and beautified; the remodel-

ing of rooms for the Business College and the adorning of the chapel add greatly both to the utility and to the appearance of the building.

Never in the history of the College has there been so enthusiastic and loyal a student body, and never so strong a feeling of assurance among trustees and alumni. There has been in the past a conscious purpose to make the work of the College genuinely meritorious in all that is undertaken; now that purpose is reinforced by a renewed hopefulness and sense of permanency. There is a deeper sense of oneness in the whole life of the institution—past, present, and future—and a closer feeling of fellowship among all who at any time have been admitted into the great College family. The demand for a history such as this proves that there is a new awakening to the sacredness of College traditions and a growing sense of pride in all that belongs to the family story. Particularly are the alumni rallying around the institution as never before, loyal and true though they have ever been.

The feeling of unity in the present student body is cultivated most perhaps by those activities that bring the College into close relations with other colleges; these are primarily intercollegiate athletic contests and contests in oratory and debate.

In athletic relations there has been much advancement in recent years. Owing mainly to better local control in the matter of eligibility to membership on the various teams, and especially to an efficient system of training, the College gained sufficient standing and dignity to be admitted to a place on the schedules of some of the best colleges in the State. This tends to create a higher degree of College patriotism. Locally, athletics are being more and more utilized, not only as a safety valve for

surplus vitality, but also as a powerful incentive to scholarship, and, indeed, as an educational value in themselves.

The largest student activity in recent years—student activity referring to those side interests that lie apart from the stated exercises of the class room and literary hall—is perhaps in the line of public speaking. Trustees, faculty, and alumni have united to stimulate interest in forensic matters. The College had for many years been a member of the State Oratorical Association and held local contests preliminary to those of the State; occasional intercollegiate debates had also been held, but these were somewhat haphazard, each contest being usually planned by itself and within the season in which the contest was to occur. Now a Forensic League with a permanent organization has been formed to promote interest in oratory and debate. The secretary of the league is a member of the College faculty and his chief duty, aside from the routine work of his department, is to promote the interests for which the league stands. Under the direction of the Forensic Council a series of triangular intercollegiate and interacademic debates has been organized extending over a period of years, and local contests with prizes attached have been devised to stimulate sustained and systematic preparation.

The religious life of the College has always been earnest and strong, though more pronounced at certain periods than at others. In the earlier days there was a close relation between the College and the local church, and special times of spiritual awakening in the church were felt deeply among the students. The tendency in later times to multiply organizations within both church and College, and to specialize effort within narrow fields

has somewhat separated spiritual activity in the College from that of the church, and has centered the religious life of the former about the Christian Association. These associations are seldom without strong leadership, and under such leadership are always a power for righteousness in the life of the College.

Another new element in the very recent life of the College is the working out of a more complete and comprehensive system of administration both in internal management and in business affairs. As now organized the faculty works on the principle of specialization in administration as in teaching; each has his special "stunt" assigned. One concentrates upon the forensic interests of the College, another upon directing the athletic activities of the students, another upon securing positions for graduates, and still others upon other interests. The same person is kept in charge of the same interest from year to year, and works in accordance with a definite policy that looks forward to permanent results.

The business of the College has at last reached bedrock banking methods. Transactions now may require some red tape, but they are cautious and orderly. The office knows at any time just how the business of the College stands. Readily accessible files of all transactions and correspondence are in neat completeness. The whole business policy of the institution looks toward solidity and soundness.

The close of the scholastic year 1909-1910 witnessed the first Quadrennial Celebration and Home Coming. This was four years after the great Semi-Centennial and will, it is hoped, inaugurate the custom of making every fourth year a special home coming and time of rejoicing. At this first celebration, graduates and old students

flocked back in great numbers and friends came from near and far to join in the festivities.

On Baccalaureate Sunday, Rev. A. E. Wright, of Chicago, preached a masterful sermon that set a high standard of excellence for the other programs of the week. On Monday, visitors were taken on an automobile ride to the Indian School and Indian Camp; in the evening the literary societies held their usual banquets and reunions, but with more than the usual amount of mingled mirth and pathos. On Tuesday the old students held a campfire under the leadership of J. A. Shuey, '65. On Wednesday occurred the quadrennial program proper.

This program was historical in nature and presented characteristic events and periods in the life of the College. Hon. E. C. Ebersole, LL.D., of Toledo, spoke of "Our Founder," the address being a tribute to the first president of the College, Rev. Solomon Weaver. Mr. Jacob A. Shuey, '65, of Red Oak, Iowa, spoke with feeling and appreciation on the theme, "Early Teachers"; he paid tribute especially to Professors S. S. Dillman, M. W. Bartlett, and E. C. Ebersole. Mrs. S. J. Staves, of Des Moines, Iowa, whose intimate acquaintance with Western began before the first building was finished and lasted through all the early years, spoke tenderly and personally of the "Early Days," and with her fund of intimate memories gave the later generation a close glimpse at those older times. Captain E. B. Soper, of Emmetsburg, Iowa, one of the first students of Western to enlist in the Union Army, discussed the subject, "In War Times"; from his thorough familiarity with those times he was able to give his hearers a much more adequate impression than they already possessed of the large share Western College had in the Civil War. "The Dawn of a New Era" was as-

signed to the Rev. J. H. Albert, D.D., '75, of Faribault, Minnesota, the "New Era" being the period covered by the administration of President E. B. Kephart; Doctor Albert spoke of the steadfast and lofty purpose manifested by the College throughout those days, and the striving for substantial attainments, the paramount aim of all being the making of character. "The Days of Beardshear" was the theme of the Rev. C. M. Brooke, D.D., '86, of Stillwater, Oklahoma, one who as student and alumnus knew the period thoroughly; he paid fitting tribute to the great personality of President Beardshear and the large undertakings of the College during that period. To the Rev. W. I. Beatty, D.D., '76, of Elk Point, South Dakota, was given the subject, "Entering the Promised Land," a most fortunate assignment as Doctor Beatty had shared with the College the long, depressing Wilderness wanderings through increasing debts and multiplied discouragements, and was one of the faithful found worthy to enter the promised land of canceled debts and a solid endowment; he closed his address with the following poem, in which he happily contrasts a dark period of the past with the full sunlight of the present:

THEN AND NOW.

THEN—1894.

Western College is the cry,
Joyful note, just let it fly,
As a pean in the sky,
Western College shall not die.

Sing, ye patriot workers, sing,
Make the mighty welkin ring,

Send through all the land the cry,
Western College shall not die.

Sing aloud the battle cry,
Make it reach the very sky,
By the throne that is on high,
Western College *shall not die.*

Now—1910.

O Western College did not die!
She gathered strength to reach the sky.
She burst the bonds that chafe and fret,
And threw aside her galling debt.

The God of battles won her fight,
And let see a glorious light;
The streams of wealth he turned her way,
And ushered in the brighter day.

As Jacob changed to Is-ra-el,
When from his heart the burden fell,
So, Western with a mighty plea,
Changed her name to L. C. C.

Her bridal robes she now doth wear,
And of her peers there's none more fair;
But, while honest work is still her aim,
Her old traditions she'll maintain.

Great God! with hope we look to thee,
And make for us this earnest plea:
May coming ages find us still
Submissive to thy holy will!

The alumni program and banquet on Wednesday evening also partook of the Quadrennial Celebration spirit. The large hall of the College gymnasium had been most fittingly decorated and served admirably for a banquet hall. Here about two hundred alumni and their guests gathered to participate in probably the largest and most successful banquet and reunion in the history of the association. C. R. Shatto, '90, served as toastmaster. Music was furnished by the old Philo and Callie quartets. Dr. E. R. Smith, '86, responded to the toast, "The Old Guard," in which he spoke of the devotion and gallant courage of the men who established Western College and carried her safely through her early conflicts. Dr. F. E. Kauffman, '94, in a most characteristic vein, answered to the toast, "Alumni Patriotism"; he told how the visit of President Beardshear first aroused a country boy's dormant hero worship and then awakened a yearning for something that gradually defined itself as a college education; of how that boy following the inner yearning, finally went to college and there experienced a new life full of human kindness and the fruits of consecrated human intelligence, a life that still draws him back periodically for a renewal of his spirit. Miss Ada Meyers, '10, represented "The Recruit," and presented herself and her classmates for membership in the devoted family of sons and daughters who revere the name of Leander Clark. Judge U. S. Guyer, '94, standing at that point in the week's program that turned from the backward look at the way already traversed and set the gaze steadily toward the future, pleaded eloquently for "A Greater Leander Clark." President Brooke followed in the same strain, showing that the College had met all the obligations imposed by the past and is now facing the new

and larger obligations of the future, the chief of which are additional endowment and greatly enlarged equipment. He laid before the association a plan for raising a special "Alumni Endowment Fund" as part of the general forward movement, a plan which all the members present heartily approved.

President George McA. Miller and Adeline Dickman Miller, of Ruskin College, both of '81, unable to be present in person, sent greetings in the following form:

ALUMNI GREETINGS TO LEANDER CLARK COLLEGE.

Lovely art thou, Alma Mater, with maternal hopes and fears,
Easily the weight thou bearest of thy four and fifty years;
All thy sons and daughters greet thee from their wide divergent ways,
Near and far they join the chorus in thy well-deserved praise.

Daring life's heroic challenge, "Who will strive unto the end?"
Each as light the path has pointed, forth has gone the dykes to mend;
Rightly knowing that the ocean of iniquity and wrong
Can't be conquered by a sermon; neither conjured by a song.

Learning that alone by doing will their work on earth be done,
And by playing, saying, praying, it is only well begun;
Roused by Launfal's vivid vision of the blessed "Holy Grail,"
Keeping pure life's gushing fountain, "strength of ten" spells, "never fail."

Ever forth at beck of duty, under providence—not fate—
Calls of church and school and forum, factory, mart, and
home, and State,
Over all appeals of mammon, calling deftly to the Me,
Loud have rung and brought quick heeding e'en from
lands beyond the sea.

Lest we err by faint forgetting of the ones who by the
way,
E'en from realms beyond our vision, heard the call all
must obey,
Greetings e'en from them may cheer thee, Alma Mater
of the blest;
E'en to strenuous us suggesting, "All may enter into rest."

From George McA. and Adeline Dickman Miller, with fond memories of "Old Western" and as a tribute from the Class of '81.

Ruskin, Florida, June 3, 1910.

This record of the First Quadrennial Celebration would be incomplete without some account of the special exercises of commencement day. The novel feature of the day was holding the exercises in the great pavilion and on the grounds of the Central Iowa Chautauqua Association, and having as the speaker of the day a man of such wide fame as Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri. The day opened cloudy, following heavy rains the preceding evening; yet the large pavilion was nearly filled with interested citizens of Toledo and Tama and surrounding country. Two bands furnished music for the occasion. The address of Governor Folk was inspiring with its plea for a purer citizenship and a quickened public conscience. A large senior class, surpassed in number but

once in the history of the College, was graduated. President Brooke announced the forward movement authorized by the Board of Trustees and inaugurated the first part of the movement—the securing of new endowment—by announcing a pledge of $25,000 to that fund by a donor who wished his name withheld.

Thus another milestone on the upward journey of the College was reached and passed. The faces of all are now set steadfastly toward the future, and interest grows intense as to what the new few years have in store. The key word for the immediate future is, "Enlargement, enlarged endowment, enlarged equipment, and enlarged patronage." Courage and hope attend the forward look; under the splendid leadership of President Brooke expectation runs high.

Chapter XIV.

A CHAPTER OF MISCELLANY. COEDUCATION. COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS. ORGANIZATIONS. MISSIONARIES. TRANSPORTATION. MATERIAL EQUIPMENT.

It seems desirable at this point to devote a chapter to the consideration of some miscellaneous topics closely related to the life of the College and not yet adequately treated in this history.

At the very first the College was organized as a coeducational institution; it was the intention of the fathers to give equal advantages to their sons and daughters. For a number of years a distinct "ladies' course" was maintained, differing from the courses offered to men in that it omitted higher mathematics, philosophy, and ancient languages; a "Principal of the Female Department" was an indispensable member of the faculty for many years. Finally, in 1875, the ladies' course was dropped from the catalogue and women were admitted to identical courses with the men and received the same degrees. Then, in 1881, the so-called "Female Department" was abandoned and the principal of that department was assigned to a regular College chair. Emily L. Dillman was principal from 1857 to 1860. She was succeeded in order by Frances Spencer, Hester A. Hillis, Emma Neidig, Emma Guitner, Sarah Jane Surran, Amelia B. Grove, Mary Louise Hopwood, and Anna Shuey, the last-named holding the position until 1881, at which time the department was discarded and Miss Shuey was made Professor of Mathematics.

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS.

The first publication in the interest of the College was the *Western College Advocate and Miscellaneous Magazine,* a monthly periodical edited and published by Rev. Solomon Weaver and Capt. W. H. Shuey. The first number was issued in July, 1856. The character and history of the paper have been presented at length already in the body of this history. One year after the first issue the Board of Trustees of the College, with the hearty concurrence of the editors and proprietors, took charge of the *Advocate* and made it officially what it had already been in reality, the organ of the College. The *Advocate* continued to be published in magazine form until 1859, at which time the College purchased a press, changed the name to *Western College Reporter,* and began issuing it semi-monthly in quarto form. During part of the Civil War period it was published weekly as a folio sheet. The paper contained general news, especially war news, and official information regarding the College, such as lists of officers and faculty, courses of study, and at the end of the year a catalogue of students. In the early seventies the name was once more changed, this time to *Western Gazette,* and its publication was continued intermittently until the latter part of 1874, at which time the trustees decided to abandon the attempt to publish an official paper, and sold the printing office and press to private parties. During most of its career the official paper was most creditable both in matter and form, and the service it rendered to the College would be hard to over-estimate.

In 1875, Mr. Ralph Shatto purchased the College press, and as a private enterprise began issuing a weekly newspaper, called the *Western Light.* The creed of the new

paper, as announced in the first issue, was: "In politics, Republican; in religion, the doctrines laid down in the Discipline of the United Brethren Church; in service, the highest interests of Western College"; the *Western Light* thus continued to be the mouthpiece of the College. Mr. Shatto published his paper in Western until after the removal of the College; he pleaded earnestly but reasonably against removal, remained behind one year, and then sold out and followed the College to Toledo, there to spend the remainder of his days in the shadow of the institution whose welfare he had long promoted.

The earliest catalogue in pamphlet form that can be found bears the date of 1867-8. Since that time, with the possible exception of 1868-69, (no catalogue of that date has been found for the College files) the catalogue has been issued annually at or near the close of the College year. In the issue of the *Western College Advocate* for June, 1858, the end of the first full College year, is found a fair substitute for a catalogue. It gives as coöperating conferences, Des Moines, Iowa, Rock River, and Illinois. The Executive Committee are J. E. Bowersox, W. H. Shuey, S. S. Dillman, Wm. Parmenter, and Jacob Berger. The faculty consisted of Rev. Solomon Weaver, President; Wm. Parmenter, A.M., M.D., Professor of Mathematics and Physiology; M. W. Bartlett, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages; S. S. Dillman, Professor of Agriculture and Natural Science; Mrs. E. L. Dillman, Principal of the Ladies' Department. This was the first regular faculty. The summary of students is: Men, 69; women, 22; total, 91. Similar catalogues seem to have been published in the College paper at the close of each school year, though the only other issue of that

kind preserved is the *Western College Reporter,* June 15, 1864.

A year or two after the College was located at Toledo, a small paper, the *Teacher and Student,* was issued jointly by the County Superintendent of Tama County and by the students of Western College. Then, in March, 1886, the *Toledo Collegian* was established as the official organ of the College. It was a quarterly publication and contained College news and announcements, with more or less of the literary output of the College. It continued to be published until the crisis of 1893.

The next attempt to establish a College newspaper was a new departure in the fact that the enterprise was conceived and carried out wholly by a group of students as part of their literary society activities. In April, 1896, appeared the first number of the *College Era,* a monthly pamphlet published by the Philophronean Literary Society and devoted to general College news, as well as the interests of the society in whose name it was published. It continued to be published until 1902, and then, at the solicitation of the other literary societies of the College, all were admitted to a share in the management of the paper, and the name was changed to *Western Cardinal.* Under the new name the paper was published for about two years and then ceased. A year or two later the Philophronean Society again began issuing a paper, this time as the *Leander Clark Era,* a weekly, giving special prominence to College news. The paper is still published each week of the school year.

About the time that the *Era* was reëstablished the Young Men's Institute began publishing the *Owl,* a bi-monthly combining the news idea with a more distinctly literary purpose. The *Owl* and the *Era,* edited and pub-

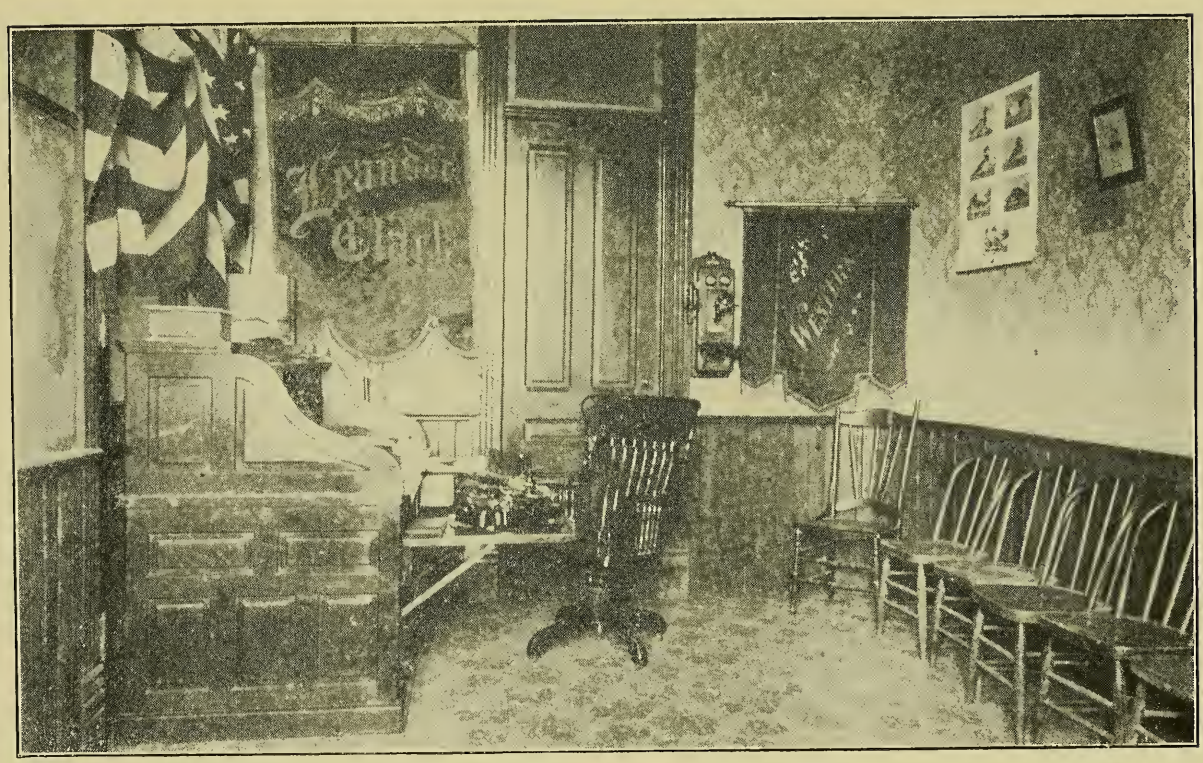
lished wholly by students, reflect student sentiment and record the numerous happenings in connection with the various student activities of the College.

With the securing of the endowment, in January, 1906, the College began the publication of the *Bulletin,* a quarterly devoted to official news and announcements. The April number each year comprises the annual catalogue. The *Bulletin* is the systematic means of communication between the College and its constituency. Through it an effort is made to keep in constant touch with alumni, old students, ministers in the coöperating territory, and friends of the College.

The latest, and in point of elegance and mechanical finish, the most pretentious of the publications connected with the College, is the *Cardinal,* the annual edited and published by the Junior Class in the spring of each year. The first attempt to start a Junior Annual was the *Western Breeze,* issued in 1903 by the class of '04. The *Breeze* created quite a stir, yet no other annual was undertaken until the *Cardinal* was launched permanently in 1909. The *Cardinal* is a volume of more than two hundred pages, splendidly bound and lettered in gold, printed on the best of paper, and copiously illustrated with almost two hundred half-tone cuts, the very acme of the printer's art. The aim of the volume is to give a resume of the doings of the entire institution for the year. Wit, humor, history, prophesy, song, and story, beautifully illustrated throughout, combine to make the *Cardinal* the brightest and most sought-after publication sent out by the College.

COLLEGE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Board of Trustees and Executive Committee, constituting the necessary and permanent representatives of



President's Office

the corporate body, were, or course, organized at the very first, even in fact before the College could be brought into existence. The first organization within the College was the Theological Association, which, with an enrollment of forty members, flourished greatly during the first few years of the College. The purpose of the association was partly literary and partly theological. It met regularly and rendered formal programs, mainly on moral and religious subjects.

Societies for distinctly literary training were early organized, but owing partly to the fact that the school was still in the experimental stage and feeling its way, and partly to the fact that the societies, for years, having no halls of their own, were compelled to meet in ordinary recitation rooms, the organizations were at first naturally somewhat unstable. The oldest permanent literary society in the institution is the Young Men's Institute, organized in 1857. Its long history is a record of creditable achievement. At present it occupies a large artistically decorated hall, elegantly refurnished in 1906. The Philadelphian Society flourished in the early days of the school, but was dissolved in the early part of 1860. Some three years later the Nestorian was formed, but it was short-lived. Some time afterward came the Irving Institute, changed, in 1869, to the present Philophronean Society; the change of name was made when the attempt to incorporate under the laws of the State revealed the fact that there was already an Irving Institute incorporated in the State. The society has continued to the present day an energetic force in the literary and social life of the College. The Philo hall is a large, commodious room, finished in California redwood, elegantly furnished, well lighted and ventilated. The second oldest

society is the Calliopean, a society for young women. It was founded in 1859, but had a rather precarious existence until 1867, at which time the society was thoroughly reorganized under the guidance of Miss Emma Guitner, then a teacher in the College. Since then the society has been active and prosperous; it cultivates musical as well as literary taste. Since 1889 the society has occupied its own hall, spacious and beautifully furnished. A second society for young women, the Young Ladies' Athenaeum, was organized in May, 1880. It has been prosperous from the beginning; emphasis is laid upon literary work. Its large, well furnished hall is comfortably located in the southwest corner of the Administration Building. Within the College year 1896-7 there was organized from each of the two men's societies a new society composed of such present and future members as had not reached freshman rank in the College. The preparatory society thus formed from the Philophronean was the Alphanean Society; that from the Young Men's Institute was called the Cyclomathean Society. For a few years they maintained separate organizations and met on separate evenings, the College societies on Friday evenings and the preparatory societies on Thursday evenings. For some years, however, Philophroneans and Alphaneans, on the one hand, and Young Men's Institute and Cyclomatheans, on the other, have been meeting and conducting their affairs jointly as if no separation had occurred.

The graduates of only two departments of the College maintain permanent organizations; these are the College of Liberal Arts and the Conservatory of Music. The Alumni Association was organized temporarily in 1870, permanently in 1874. The membership consists of graduates from the College of Liberal Arts, and now numbers

351. The annual business meeting of the association occurs on the day preceding commencement, and is followed by the anniversary and banquet. As the years pass the alumni are proving increasingly helpful to the work of the College. The Association was first given representation on the Board of Trustees in 1875; it is now entitled to six representatives on the Board. The Conservatory Alumnal Association was first organized in 1889 and reorganized in June, 1906. It consists of graduates of the Conservatory of Music. Its purpose is to promote and perpetuate friendship among its members and to enlarge the work and efficiency of the Conservatory.

A Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Western College in the fall of 1881. Mr. L. D. Wishard was then visiting the colleges of Iowa and organizing associations wherever he could arouse sufficient interest. Western took hold of the movement with zeal. At first there seems to have been no separate organization for young women; the officers of the first association were: President, T. H. Studebaker; secretary, Miss Middlekauff. Not long after a Young Woman's Christian Association was formed, and both societies have continued to this day active and earnest, the center of the religious life of the College. Both maintain weekly devotional meetings and classes for Bible and mission study. Delegates are sent annually to the State Convention and heavy contributions are made toward the support of the State work. During recent years the associations have sent chosen representatives to the summer conference of Christian workers at Lake Geneva. A Volunteer Band as part of the general Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions was organized about 1889. It is made up of

members of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. who have the avowed purpose, if God permit, of becoming foreign missionaries. Meetings are held once a week to deepen spiritual life and to study missionary problems.

In the early days of the College there was no thought of a general organization to direct the athletic activities of the institution. Perhaps the first effective move in that direction was in the later eighties when the Y. M. C. A. was given control of the athletic grounds and in large measure of College sports also. Soon afterward a student organization was formed and it controlled athletics for many years. This organization was reorganized from time to time, its scope of influence enlarged, and its membership increased to include representatives from the faculty and from the alumni. Lastly, in harmony with the general practice among Iowa colleges, a permanent athletic committee, composed of members elected by the faculty and by the Alumni Association, has general direction of all athletic activities recognized by the College.

Even in the early days the College had an Oratorical Association, at least intermittently. The State Oratorical Contest was naturally the great inducement for maintaining a local association. Consequently during the years that Western did not hold membership in the State Association there was no local organization. For the last twelve or fifteen years an active association has been maintained, its energies being directed almost wholly toward competition in the State Contest. In the spring of 1909 the Oratorical Association was superseded by the Forensic League, a larger organization comprising the whole student body and the faculty. The league promotes all departments of forensic endeavor—oratorical contests,

both State and local, and debates, both intercollegiate and interacademic.

TRANSPORTATION.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of moving the College from Western was based upon the inadequacy of transportation facilities. For a number of years, after the College was planted on the prairie, the quickest communication with the outside world was by stage coach to Cedar Rapids some eight miles away. The stage made one trip a day and under favorable conditions required two or three hours for the journey. When the way was blocked with snow drifts, or when the bottom fell out of the roads during the spring thaws, the journey became impossible. Later, when a railroad came within three miles of Western, the transportation problem was somewhat easier, but was still far from being solved. Three miles overland is not a very serious matter in good weather, but is quite serious under the worst conditions. When the College first came to Toledo the Northwestern had just completed its branch road from Tama through Toledo and was running one train a day each way. This was better than entire dependence on the hack line at old Western, but was far from being adequate. The main lines of the Northwestern and of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads passed through Tama two and a half miles from the College. In order to reach most of the important trains on these roads it was for years necessary to make the trip to Tama by the hack. The road between Toledo and Tama seemed specially devised to ruin the temper of a hack driver and crush the hopes of passengers; there were numerous lodging places for impassable snow drifts in winter and there were bottomless

ravines in spring time. Old students remember with painful vividness some of those overland trips and the disappointment of arriving twenty minutes too late—if fortunate enough to arrive at all; they will remember with some compensation of amusement the familiar and striking figure of the driver, Mike Boyle, and the volley of picturesque and effective language he turned loose on every suitable occasion. Not until the completion of the Tama and Toledo Electric Railway, in 1894, was the College made really accessible to its distant constituency. Now with four or more trains daily on the branch line through town, and two great main lines with superb and frequent service only two and a half miles away, and that distance covered in ten minutes by electric cars passing every forty minutes within one block of the campus, transportation facilities are much like those of a city suburb.

MISSIONARIES.

Perhaps the earliest missionary influence among the students of Western College emanated from Miss Hester A. Hillis. Miss Hillis left her position in the College in 1867 to take up mission work in Ceylon; on her return, some twelve years later, she lectured on missions in a certain United Brethren Church, and afterwards solicited Austia Patterson to return with her as a foreign missionary. That was the beginning of the influence that made Austia Patterson a foreign missionary, and that incidentally opened the mission work of the Church later in China. The first missionary awakening that came to the whole student community resulted from a visit of Rev. J. Gomer, pioneer missionary of the Church in Africa. Though missionary zeal among the students was greatly

quickened by the addresses of Brother Gomer and Doctor Flickinger, zeal was not crystalized into personal action until some years after the school was established at Toledo. In the later eighties, John R. Mott paid a visit to the College and aroused interest to such a degree that the students resolved to support a foreign missionary. They asked the Woman's Board to coöperate, selected Austia Patterson to be their representative, and suggested China, India, or Japan as a field of operations. She accepted, chose China as her field, and has been identified with the mission work of the Church among the Chinese directly or indirectly ever since. About the same time, Miss Halverson, formerly a student in Western College, took up mission work in China. She served a few years as a missionary and then married a Chinaman, perhaps to exert a greater influence in bringing up her three children in an atmosphere of Christian ideals. Western College has sent numerous recruits for the work in China, both that of the United Brethren Church in and near Canton, and that of other churches in other parts of the Empire. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ward went out in 1897 and have been in the work since, except necessary furloughs at home. Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Fix joined the Canton workers in 1893 for two years, returning only on account of Mrs. Fix's health. Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Doty went in 1903 for five years of service. Mr. J. R. Trindle went in 1901 as private tutor in the family of the statesman, Hi Lung Chang; later he entered the mission work of the Methodist Church in Northern China, in which work he was joined by Miss Josie Newland, who was married to Mr. Trindle on her arrival in China. Mr. and Mrs. Trindle recently spent a year in America on furlough, returning

to China in the autumn of 1910. Mr. Frank Field went to China about 1903, under direction of the Presbyterian Board; at the present writing he is still at his post as Principal of the Tsining Boys' School, Shantung, China.

It happened that the first missionaries sent by Western College went to China, and further that the total sent to China—eight who were graduates at the time of their going and four who had been students for considerable periods—was greater than that sent to any other field; yet Africa, partly because its mission work was older, and hence better known in earlier days, and partly because of the martyr blood furnished by the College for that field, has claimed even more of serious concern and heart-felt interest from students and authorities. Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Cain were the first to go directly from the College to Africa. They went out in 1892 and stayed a four-year term; then, after a year in America, during which time they completed an advanced course in the College, they returned to Africa, and the next spring, together with other martyr missionaries, fell in the awful uprising of natives, May 3, 1898. With the Cains on that fatal day was Dr. Mary Archer, formerly a student at Western. Mr. A. A. Ward, also a student and later a graduate, escaped the fate of that dreadful day by mere chance of having been sent to Freetown for supplies, the only one of the seven missionaries stationed at Rotifunk not called upon to give his blood for the redemption of Africa. Of those who, after the massacre, went to build again upon the ruins, Mr. E. E. Todd was first on the field; he has passed on to his reward. Miss Rilla Aikin went a little later, served her term, and came home to regain her health; she is now the wife of Rev. H. D. Southard.

Miss Angie Aikin went to 1904, served one term, and, after a short furlough, is completing her second term in Africa. Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Miller went over in 1905, he to take charge of the industrial work at Rotifunk, she to teach in the mission school; they finished one term of service, and after but a few months' furlough returned to take charge of the industrial school at Shenge.

A later field for mission work was found after the Spanish-American War. Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Drury have taken a leading part in the mission work undertaken by the Church in Porto Rico. They went out first in 1901 and are still at work, having taken only short intervals for needed recuperation.

In another department of missionary endeavor, that of education in foreign lands, students of Western have taken an honorable part. Mr. W. M. Zumbro was appointed by the American Board as Missionary to the Madura Field in 1894, and, with the exception of one year on furlough, has since been teacher in the Mission College of Madura, and is now president of the institution. Mr. A. A. Ward served two years under the American Board as teacher in Jaffua College, Ceylon; he is now engaged in educational work under the same Board in Tellippalai, Ceylon.

If we add to the above list the names of Miss Anna Fulcomer, who lost her life while a missionary among the Indians in Alaska, and Miss Grace Holstead, who for a time was missionary among the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa, and the large number who have been home missionaries, it will be seen that Western-Leander Clark College has not been disobedient to the command to preach the gospel to every creature.

MATERIAL EQUIPMENT.

As has been the case with practically all denominational colleges, Western began with the most meager and primitive equipment. Land was cheap and consequently supplied the most abundant part of the early material equipment. The original campus contained seventeen acres; in addition the College owned the town site, besides a farm, a timber tract, and other lands. In all the days at old Western, the College succeeded in erecting three buildings—a large, plain brick building for school purposes and two frame buildings of moderate proportions intended for dormitories. All the buildings were heated with wood stoves and lighted—if at all—with kerosene lamps. Scientific equipment and library were almost wholly wanting for many years. When Professor I. L. Kephart came, in 1871, as teacher of science, he went before the Board with an urgent plea for scientific apparatus and was authorized to spend fifty dollars for such equipment. About the same time books enough were secured to justify the appointment of a librarian. In the most flourishing days at Western the entire plant was valued at about thirty thousand dollars; when the college was removed the non-portable property was sold for about three thousand.

At Toledo all plans—except regarding land—were laid out on a much larger scale. The first building was not only large and admirably suited to its purposes, but also dignified and beautiful in architectural design and fitting ornamentation, one of the best college buildings of its day in Iowa. Equipment, however, was still comparatively meager. The main building was heated with stoves until the time of the fire, in 1889; before the fire a respectable chemical laboratory, a fair library, and a supe-

rior museum had been secured. These, except the larger portion of the library, were totally destroyed by the fire. The building erected after the fire was equipped much more nearly in modern style. Improvements and additions have been made from time to time, until now all the College buildings have modern heating and electric lights, and the laboratories are equipped much more completely than is usually found in the smaller denominational colleges.

The College now owns five buildings, which, with their equipment and grounds, could not be duplicated for $135,000. It possesses a cash endowment of $150,000, and has recently come into possession of a bequest amounting to $5,000. In addition, it owns a 320-acre farm in South Dakota worth easily $20,000.

The campus, located in the southern part of Toledo, is a beautiful plat of sixteen acres with a fine park of young oaks on the eastern side. It embraces also a fine athletic field, with abundant room for all outdoor sports.

The Administration Building is a large, brick structure well located, heated with hot water, with seven large recitation-rooms, three laboratories, four elegant literary society halls, library, museum, chapel, Christian Association room, offices, and other rooms, making in all twenty-six rooms. Both as to exterior appearance and internal arrangement, the building is well adapted to its purpose.

Mary Beatty Hall is a three-story brick structure, located near the main building, heated by steam, with ten large, neatly-furnished rooms for ladies, parlor, living rooms for superintendent's family, kitchen, and dining room. It furnishes a pleasant and convenient home for young women.

The Athletic Building, a frame structure forty-two by eighty-four feet in size, lighted by electricity, with an elegant court for indoor games, and seats for three hundred people, is located on the north side of the campus.

Bright Conservatory of Music, including Philips Music Hall, is located in the central part of the town. It has nine rooms for practice and teaching, is equipped with necessary pianos, and provides a large hall for recitals and other public entertainments. The large organ in the United Brethren Church is used for giving lessons on the pipe organ.

Drury Hall, the gift of Rev. M. S. Drury, has been remodeled and fitted up as a home for the president of the College. It is located on College Avenue, half a square from the College campus.

In laboratory and library facilities the College is especially fortunate. The chemical, physical, and biological laboratories have been almost wholly refurnished and supplied with up-to-date equipment within the last few years. The biological laboratory is supplied with microscopes, microtomes, ovens, baths, charts, models, and biological material. The physical laboratory is supplied with electrical apparatus, air pumps, delicate balances, and all the usual physical equipment. The chemical laboratory is provided with desks, test tubes, individual sets of reagents, etc. An acetylene gas plant supplies fuel for experiments. Investigations are carried on both in general and organic chemistry.

These material equipments are very good so far as they go; they are, however, inadequate to meet the demands even of the present and are growing more inadequate every day for the greater demands of the future. A modern college must be up and doing if it is to fulfil its mission.

APPENDIX

REGISTER
OF
OFFICERS, FACULTY, AND ALUMNI

CORPORATION

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Presidents.

Rev. Solomon Weaver, 1855-1864; Dr. W. B. Wagner, 1864-1868; Rev. E. B. Kephart, 1868-1881; Rev. George Miller, 1881-1902, 1904—....; Major Leander Clark, 1902-1904.

Secretaries.

Rev. Martin G. Miller, 1855-1857; Rev. Joseph Wickard, 1857-1862; Mr. John W. Henderson, 1862-1865; Rev. L. S. Grove, 1865-1866; Mr. W. O. Beam, 1866-1868; Mr. A. H. Neidig, 1868-1872; Mr. Henry Sheak, 1872-1873; Mr. E. R. Hastings, 1873-1877; Rev. W. I. Beatty, 1877-1880; Rev. T. D. Adams, 1880-1882; Rev. L. H. Bufkin, 1882-1883; Prof A. M. Beal, 1883-1888; Rev. L. B. Hicks, 1888-1894, 1900-1903; Mr. W. A. Smith, 1894-1897; Mr. Daniel Reamer, 1897-1900; Mr. W. C. Smith, 1903-1907; Prof. J. E. Maxwell, 1907-1909; Prof. C. R. Shatto, 1910-.....

Treasurers.

Rev. Daniel Runkle, 1855-1856; Capt. W. H. Shuey, 1856-1858; Rev. Solomon Weaver, 1858-1859; Rev. J. Manning, 1859-1862; Prof. M. W. Bartlett, 1862-1867; Mr. Adam Perry, 1867-1869; Prof. William Langham, 1869-1870; Miss E. M. Guitner, 1870-1871; Rev. Lewis Bookwalter, 1871-1873, 1876-1877; Prof. I. L. Kephart, 1873-1876; Mr. W. J. Ham, 1877-1878; Rev. M. S. Drury, 1878-1883; Rev. L. H. Bufkin, 1883-1887, 1888-1891; Mr. C. L. Mundhenk, 1887-1888; Prof. E. F. Warren, 1891-1892; Rev. T. D. Adams, 1892-1894; Mr. S. R. Lichtenwalter, 1894-1902; Mr. J. N. Lichty, 1902-.....

Business Managers.

Rev. Solomon Weaver, 1856-1859; Mr. W. J. Ham, 1876-1878; Rev. M. S. Drury, 1878-1883; Rev. L. H. Bufkin, 1883-1891; Prof. E. F. Warren, 1891-1892; Rev. T. D. Adams, 1892-1894; Rev. Daniel Miller, 1894-1895.

Field Secretaries.

Rev. J. Wickard, 1856-1859; Rev. R. Logan, 1856-1857; Rev. J. Manning, 1857-1863; Rev. A. A. Sellers, 1860-1863; Rev. J. Gooden, 1864-1867; Rev. J. Y. Jones, 1867-1868; Mr. Dennis Gray, 1867-1878; Rev. W. S. DeMoss, 1871-1874; Rev.

M. Fulcomer, 1870-1872; Rev. L. Bookwalter, 1872-1873; Rev. I. L. Buchwalter, 1873-1875; Rev. L. H. Bufkin, 1880-1883, 1891-1894; Rev. M. S. Drury, 1883-1884, 1887-1892, 1893-1894; Rev. A. M. Leichliter, 1884-1887; Rev. L. B. Hix, 1885-1887; Rev. H. H. Maynard, 1887-1891; Rev. N. F. Hicks, 1899-1902, 1903-1904; Rev. C. E. Foster, 1902-1903; Rev. R. E. Graves, 1905-1908; Rev. O. G. Mason, 1909-11.

Endowment Secretaries.

Hon. E. C. Ebersole, 1906-1910; Hon. H. J. Stiger, 1910-.....

Financial Secretary.

Rev. G. E. Chapman, 1907-.....

Librarians.

I. L. Kephart, 1874-1876; W. J. Ham, 1876-1877; Byron O. White, 1877-1878; W. I. Beatty, 1878-1880; J. W. Robertson, 1880-1881; A. M. Beal, 1881-1884; I. A. Loos, 1884-1889; E. F. Warren, 1889-1892; Mark Masters, 1892-1893; Belle Schelling, 1893-1894; D. D. Zilm, 1894-1896; A. O. Jones, 1896-1897; W. L. Zimmerman, 1897-1898; H. C. Parsons, 1898-1899; H. W. Ward, 1899-1904; E. O. Fiske, 1904-1905; W. L. Verry, 1905-.....

TRUSTEES.

Iowa Conference.

Rev. Solomon Weaver, 1855-1864; Rev. Daniel I. Runkle, 1855-1871; Mr. Jonathan Neidig, 1855-1858; Rev. Martin G. Miller, 1867-1870; Rev. Joseph Miller, 1855-1856; Rev. J. E. Bowersox, 1856; Capt. W. H. Shuey, 1856-1858; Rev. John Gooden, 1857-1866; Rev. Joseph Wickard, 1857-1863; Rev. W. W. Richardson, continued North Iowa, 1862-1863; Rev. Martin Bowman, 1862-1881; Rev. W. M. Stiles, 1864-1866; Mr. John W. Henderson, 1865; Dr. William B. Wagner, 1866-1868; Mr. G. S. Mason, 1867-1868; Mr. John Kurtz, 1867; Rev. J. G. Stewart, 1869; Mr. Richards, 1869; Mr. A. H. Neidig, 1869; Rev. J. H. Vandever, 1870-1874; Mr. John Dorcas, 1871-1877; Rev. P. Leonard, 1871-1872; Rev. M. S. Drury, formerly North Iowa, 1874-1889; Rev. William Davis, 1871-1874; Mr. C. Neidig, 1873-1883; Mr. Solomon Lichtenwalter, 1874-1884; Rev. D. Wenrick, 1878-1884; Mr. R. M. Baker, 1884-1893; Rev. T. D. Adams, formerly West Des Moines, 1884-1893; Rev. W. I. Beatty, 1884-1905; Rev. Daniel Miller, formerly East Des Moines, 1890-1895; Rev. L. B. Hix, 1893-1902; Rev. M. R. Drury, 1895-1904; Mr. D. H. Kurtz, 1904-1909; Mr. W. H. Trussell, 1904-1909; Mr. Oliver Henderson, 1906-1907; Mr. John W. Beatty, 1907-1909.

North Iowa Conference.

Rev. W. W. Richardson, formerly Iowa, 1864-1871; Mr. Isaac Shafer, 1864-1865; Rev. D. Wenrick, 1864-1866; Mr. E. D. Ash, 1864-1868; Rev. M. S. Drury, continued Iowa, 1866-1874; Mr. E. Fothergill, 1867-1871; Mr. J. C. Rock, 1871; Rev. S. B. Stone, 1872-1874; Rev. D. M. Harvey, 1872-1874; Rev. William Moore, 1872; Rev. R. D. McCormick, 1873-1874; Rev. S. George, 1873-1874.

Des Moines Conference.

Rev. J. Hopkins, 1856; Rev. C. Witt, 1856; Rev. J. Manning, 1858-1866; Rev. W. S. DeMoss, continued East Des Moines, 1858-1863.

East Des Moines Conference.

Rev. A. Sellers, 1862-1865; Rev. A. A. Corson, 1862-1864; Rev. W. H. Mitchell, 1862-1866; Rev. L. S. Grove, 1864-1871; Rev. C. B. Davis, 1865-1871; Rev. William M. Davis, 1865-1871; Mr. Ransom, 1866-1868; J. H. McVey, 1867; P. Wheeler, 1867; Rev. W. S. DeMoss, formerly Des Moines, 1871-1877; Mr. John Stone, 1871-1884; Rev. W. McKee, 1872-1874; Rev. P. Smith, 1873-1875; Rev. A. Stewart, 1872-1874; Rev. M. D. Murdoch, 1875-1876; Rev. J. W. Eckles, 1875-1879; Mr. N. Stewart, 1876-1881; Rev. M. Faivre, 1877-1878; Rev. R. Thresher, 1878-1884; Mr. J. B. L. Hendrix, 1879-1883; Rev. Daniel Miller, continued Iowa, 1880-1884, 1887-1889; Rev. A. L. Palmer, 1882-1884; Rev. A. Schwimley, 1884-1898; Rev. H. D. Bonebrake, 1885-1886; Mr. Isaiah Speaker, 1885-1889.

West Des Moines Conference.

Rev. J. B. Cass, 1862-1866; Rev. S. Brooks, 1864-1865; Rev. William Jacob, 1871-1872; Rev. J. Simpson, continued Des Moines, 1871-1889; Rev. Flaugh, 1871-1872; Mr. C. B. Jones, 1871-1874; Mr. J. E. Ham, 1871-1874; Rev. T. D. Adams, later Des Moines, 1873-1877; Mr. Jacob Gutshall, 1873-1884; Mr. Levi Crysher, 1875-1881; Rev. George Miller, continued Des Moines, 1875-1889; Rev. L. H. Bufkin, later Des Moines, 1878-1884; Mr. Jacob Brown, 1882; Mr. M. H. Overholser, 1883-1884; Mr. Adam Shambaugh, later Des Moines, 1885-1886; Mr. T. I. Forster, 1887-1889.

Des Moines Conference.

Rev. J. Simpson, formerly West Des Moines, 1890-1894; Rev. George Miller, formerly West Des Moines, 1889-1909; Rev. L. H. Bufkin, formerly West Des Moines, 1895-1898; Mr. A. H. Shambaugh, formerly West Des Moines, 1896-1909; Hon. John Shambaugh, later at large, 1890-1895; Rev. G. O. Porter, 1899-1900; Rev. C. J. Kephart, 1901-1903; Mr. C.

Osmundson, 1904-1907; Mr. E. H. Jones, 1908-1909; Mr. B. F. Fantz, 1908-1909.

Rock River Conference.

Rev. J. K. M. Looker, 1864; Rev. I. K. Statton, 1868-1877; Rev. E. P. Pierce, 1870; Rev. Palmer, 1871; Rev. J. T. Hallowell, 1871; Rev. C. Wendle, 1870-1871, 1889, 1891, 1893-1897; Rev. J. H. Grimm, 1871-1880; Rev. J. Johnson, 1872; Mr. J. H. Middlekauff, 1872-1878; Mr. Lewis Kretsinger, 1872-1875, 1885-1887; Rev. J. W. Bard, 1873-1876; Rev. F. Riebel, 1876-1881; Rev. J. M. Chitty, 1877-1881; Rev. Parker Hurless, 1878-1882; Rev. J. G. Dessinger, 1879-1880; Rev. N. E. Gardner, 1881-1884; Rev. W. H. Chandler, 1881-1884; Rev. W. S. Hays, 1882-1884; Mr. D. E. Middlekauff, 1882-1884; Rev. P. M. France, 1883-1888; Rev. H. D. Healey, 1885-1894; Mr. D. C. Overholser, later Northern Illinois, 1888-1900; Rev. W. M. Weekley, 1892-1896; Rev. J. Groff, continued Northern Illinois, 1897-1901; Rev. J. W. Boggess, continued Northern Illinois, 1898-1901; Mr. Alexander Anderson, continued Northern Illinois, 1901-1902.

Minnesota Conference.

Rev. I. L. Buchwalter, 1870-1872; Rev. J. P. Allaman, 1871-1873; Rev. J. E. Steiner, 1871; Rev. M. L. Tibbetts, 1871-1887, 1891-1897; Rev. D. Reed, 1871; Rev. I. N. Nield, 1871; Rev. J. W. Fulkerson, 1872-1875, 1886; Rev. Joel Gates, 1872-1881; Rev. A. A. Cady, 1872-1876; Rev. S. D. Kemmerer, 1874-1885; Mr. C. C. Washburne, 1876-1881; Mr. E. Wooldridge, 1877-1881; Rev. G. H. Varce, 1882-1884, 1898-1902; Mr. A. E. Greengo, 1882-1884; Mr. C. F. Smith, 1882-1884; Dr. H. H. Wilson, 1885, 1887-1892; Rev. E. J. Reed, 1886-1892, 1907-1909; Rev. U. A. Cook, 1888, 1897-1902; Rev. W. C. Bacon, 1889-1890, 1893-1896; Rev. D. C. Talbot, continued from Wisconsin, 1893-1897; Mr. William O. Haney, 1898-1907; Mr. G. L. Conrad, 1903-1905; Rev. W. W. Vine, 1903-1906; Mr. Isaac F. Sarff, 1906-....; Mr. A. F. Zosel, 1908-....

Wisconsin Conference.

Rev. G. G. Nickey, 1871-1875, 1884; Rev. S. Sutton, 1871-1872; Rev. S. L. Eldred, 1871-1872, 1885-1887; Rev. J. H. Grimm, 1871-1872; Rev. J. J. Vaughn, 1871-1875; Rev. E. Bovee, 1873-1875, 1885-1886; Rev. E. S. Alderman, 1873-1875; Rev. A. W. Alderman, 1873-1875; Rev. D. C. Talbot, later Minnesota, 1884, 1888-1892, Mr. David Cross, 1884; Mr. George Beach, 1884; Rev. A. Whitney, 1884; Rev. H. Deal, 1885-1892; Rev. J. H. Richards, 1887-1904; Rev. A. J. Hood, 1893-1897; Mr. Thomas Gillingham, 1894-1902; Rev. Ida Richards, 1898-1903, 1907-1909; Mr. William Dolan, 1903-1905; Rev.

L. L. Thayer, 1904-1906; Rev. L. A. McIntyre, 1905-....; Mr. John Cook, 1905-1907; Mr. R. O. Moon, 1908-1910; Rev. C. B. Hoke, 1909-.....

Alumni Association.

Rev. W. T. Jackson, 1876-1877; Rev. L. Bookwalter, 1876-1879; Rev. F. M. Washburne, 1876-1878; Rev. A. W. Drury, 1876-1877; Mr. J. B. Overholser, 1876-1877; Col. A. D. Collier, 1877-1881; Prof. A. M. Beal, 1878-1896; Rev. R. E. Williams, 1878-1881, 1893-1900, 1903-1904; Mr. Milo Booth, 1879-1893; Mr. W. J. Ham, 1880-1884; Mr. W. H. Klinefelter, 1882-1883; Miss Josephine Johnson, 1882-1883; Mr. E. O. Kretsinger, 1883-1884; Mrs. Catherine Beatty, 1884-1887; Mr. J. L. Drury, 1884-1887; Rev. J. H. Albert, 1885-1888; Rev. M. R. Drury, 1887-1888; Mrs. Anna E. Swain, 1888-1890; Hon. Joseph Bookwalter, 1889-1890; Rev. C. M. Brooke, 1891-1892; Mr. J. A. Runkle, 1891-1892; Mr. T. D. Wilcox, 1893-1899; Rev. R. L. Purdy, 1896-1903; Mr. W. C. Smith, 1900-1909; Mr. C. D. Baker, 1901-1904; Dr. M. M. Baumgartner, 1904-1909; Mr. C. W. Ennis, 1905-....; Mr. J. A. Shuey, 1909-....; Mr. R. P. Kepler, 1909-....; Mr. A. C. Larsen, 1909-....; Mr. J. J. Shambaugh, 1909-.....

Dakota Conference.

Rev. I. D. Rust, 1882-1885; Rev. D. M. Harvey, 1882-1885; Rev. A. N. King, 1882-1883; Rev. D. O. Darling, 1882-1883; Rev. M. Fulcomer, 1884-1885; Rev. F. L. Moore, 1884-1885.

East Nebraska Conference.

Rev. E. W. Johnson, 1882-1884, 1886-1891; Rev. O. D. Cone, 1882-1885; Rev. S. Austin, 1882-1884; Rev. W. P. Caldwell, 1882-1884; Rev. J. W. Eads, 1882-1884; Mr. C. S. Horning, 1883-1889; Rev. S. Cole, 1885-1888; Mr. C. Waulbrandt, 1886-1889; Rev. F. W. Jones, 1890-1891; Mr. J. M. Romsdal, 1890-1891.

Elkhorn Conference.

Rev. W. R. Bowman, 1882-1885, 1890-1891; Rev. D. D. Weimer, 1882-1889; Rev. J. W. Tucker, 1882-1884; Rev. J. E. Baxter, 1882-1884; Mr. C. K. Motter, 1882-1886; Rev. W. H. Post, 1886-1888; Rev. S. W. Koontz, 1887-1891; Rev. George Harding, 1889-1891.

Colorado Conference.

Rev. H. Stoufer, 1886-1887; Rev. G. W. Rose, 1886-1888; Hon. L. S. Cornell, 1886-1888; Rev. E. Harper, 1888-1891; Rev. G. H. Smith, 1889-1891; Rev. W. H. McCormick, 1889-1891; Mr. W. I. Kitely, 1889-1892; Rev. A. Schwimley, 1892-1897;

Rev. A. Griffith, 1893-1894; Rev. D. Tracey, 1893-1894; Rev. J. P. Wilson, 1895-1897; Mr. Samuel Williamson, 1895-1897.

West Nebraska Conference.

Rev. C. B. Davis, 1886-1887; Rev. J. D. Frye, 1886-1887; Rev. D. S. Shiflet, 1886-1887; Mr. Ed Searson, 1888-1891; Rev. G. F. Deal, 1888-1891; Rev. J. M. Eads, 1888-1891; Rev. C. M. Brooke, 1889-1890.

Trustees-at-Large.

Hon. James Wilson, 1886-1891; Hon. W. F. Johnston, 1886-1887; Mr. Solomon Lichtenwalter, 1886-1895; Hon. J. A. T. Hull, 1888-1889; Hon. L. G. Kinne, 1890-1894; Hon. John H. Shambaugh, continued from Des Moines, 1903-....; Hon. R. H. Moore, 1892-1893; Hon. Austin Jay, 1893-1894; Hon. H. J. Stiger, 1895-1896; Mr. W. H. Withington, 1895-1897; Mr. Franz Hertrich, 1896-1898; Major Leander Clark, 1897-1899, 1901-1910; Mr. Joseph Storm, 1898-1899; Mr. W. W. Runkle, 1899-1902; Mr. A. G. Davidson, 1901-1903; Rev. F. E. Brooke, 1904-1908; Judge U. S. Guyer, 1909-.....

Michigan Conference.

Rev. W. O. Bridenstine, 1890-1894; Rev. W. A. Weller, 1890-1894; Mr. Edwin Parks, 1890-1892; Mr. J. J. Bear, 1893-1894.

North Michigan Conference.

Rev. Daniel Dean, 1891-1894; Rev. F. M. McClintock, 1891-1894; Rev. D. S. Arnold, 1892-1894.

Northern Illinois Conference.

Mr. D. C. Overholser, continued from Rock River, 1903-....; Rev. J. Groff, continued from Rock River, 1902-1907; Rev. J. W. Boggess, continued from Rock River, 1902-1903; Mr. Alex. Anderson, continued from Rock River, 1902-....; Dr. W. O. Krohn, 1908-.....

Iowa State Conference.

Mr. B. F. Fantz, 1909-....; Mr. D. H. Kurtz, 1909-....; Rev. George Miller, 1909-....; Mr. Frank P. Perry, 1909-....; Mr. Adam Shambaugh, 1909-....; Mr. W. H. Trussell, 1909-

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ner, 1858-1865, 1872-1876; M. W. Bartlett, 1858-1867; Joseph Wickard, 1858-1860; Jonathan Neidig, 1860-1864; William M. Stiles, 1860-1863; H. A. Thompson, 1861-1862; John W. Henderson, 1862-1865; J. D. Bowman, 1862-1863; W. S. DeMoss, 1862-1863; D. A. Tawney, 1863-1864; J. A. Shuey, 1863-1864; F. B. Hill, 1863-1864; A. H. Neidig, 1863-1870; Benj. Tallman, 1865-1868; Dennis Gray, 1865-1866; J. W. Horn, 1865-1880; J. G. Snyder, 1865-1866; Adam Perry, 1866-1881; Ransom Davis, 1866-1881; E. B. Kephart, Chairman, 1868-1881; Homer R. Page, 1869-1871; L. M. Healey, 1870-1871; A. C. Gilmore, 1871-1876; H. A. Dilling, 1876-1879; John Kephart, 1876-1878; Ralph Shatto, 1876-1878; S. Dice, 1877-1878; J. Speak, 1877-1878; T. Halberson, 1878-1879; David Silver, 1878-1881; J. S. Rock, 1879-1881; D. Manning, 1879-1881; W. M. Beardshear, Chairman, 1881-1889; E. R. Smith, 1881-....; W. J. Ham, 1881-1883; W. F. Johnston, 1881-....; E. C. Ebersole, 1881-1897, 1902-1907; H. S. Thompson, 1881-1882; Daniel Reamer, 1883-1886, 1895-1897; H. W. Rebok, 1883-1886; M. S. Drury, 1884-1892; B. M. Long, 1886-1890; J. S. Mills, Chairman, 1889-1892; T. D. Adams, 1892-1893; A. M. Beal, Chairman, 1892-1893; J. P. Miller, 1892-1893; J. H. Ross, 1892-1895; A. F. Leusch, 1892-1894; A. P. Funkhouser, Chairman, 1893-1894; S. R. Lichtenwalter, 1893-....; L. Bookwalter, Chairman, 1894-1904; W. H. Withington, 1894-1895, 1898-1902; D. McIntyre, 1895-1900; Leander Clark, 1897-1898; S. S. Dobson, 1900-1906; M. R. Drury, 1906-1907; C. J. Kephart, Chairman, 1905-1908; W. A. Dexter, 1907-....; W. H. Batcher, 1907-....; Franklin E. Brooke, Chairman, 1908-.....

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ence, 1896-1899; W. Francis Gates, Director of Conservatory of Music, 1896-1899; Florence M. Cronise, Modern Languages, 1898-....; J. A. Ward, Philosophy, 1898-1902; J. F. Yothers, Mathematics, 1898-1904, 1905-....; Romanzo Adams, Economics and Sociology, 1898-1900; Thomas E. Savage, Biology and Geology, 1899-1903; George Pratt Maxim, Director of Conservatory of Music, 1899-1901; Marie Bookwalter, Voice, 1899-1905; R. P. Dougherty, Greek, 1901-1902; Ida B. Fleischer, Modern Languages, 1901-1902; Charles P. Fisher, Director of Conservatory of Music, 1901-1902; J. W. Bowen, Physical Science, 1902-1904; Charles R. Pearsall, Greek and Latin, 1902-1904; John Knowles Weaver, Director of Conservatory of Music, 1902-1909; S. W. Collett, Geology and Biology, 1903-1905; E. O. Fiske, Mathematics, 1904-1905; W. L. Verry, Greek and Latin, 1904-....; J. E. Maxwell, Chemistry and Biology, 1905-1909; E. S. Smith, Didactics, 1905-1907; J. H. Underwood, History and Social Science, 1906-1907; I. A. Holbrook, History and Social Science, 1907; B. W. Clayton, Voice, 1905-1908; Ross Masters, Education, 1907-....; C. R. Shatto, History and Social Science, 1907-....; A. P. Kephart, Physical Science, 1908; G. D. Swartzel, Physical Science, 1908-1909; Lillie Logan Kean, Voice, 1908-1909; G. E. Chapman, Business College, 1905-1907, 1909-1910; M. W. Cunningham, Public Speaking, 1909-....; W. L. Thickstun, Directory of Conservatory of Music, 1909-1910; Adele Bishop Medlar, Voice, 1909-1910; O. L. Lovan, Chemistry, 1909-....; A. L. Leathers, Biology, 1909-1910; Leslie A. Kenoyer, Biology, 1910-....; Laurel E. Yeamans, Director of Conservatory of Music, 1910-....; Arthur R. Slack, Voice, 1910-.....

Instructors, Assistants, and Tutors.

Mrs. S. R. Pearce, Bookkeeping and Mechanical Drawing, 1857-1859; Mrs. Jane Bowman, Instrumental Music, 1862-1863, 1870-1879; Miss J. H. Kumler, Piano, 1866-1868; Mrs. Fawcett, Piano, 1866-1867; E. Hastings, Commerce, 1867-1868; Gertrude Irwin, Music, 1867-1868; J. A. Shuey, Mathematics, 1867-1868; Miss Frisbee, Music, 1869-1870; E. F. Light, German and Penmanship, 1870-1873; Henry Sheak, Bookkeeping, 1870-1873; J. W. Baumgardner, German, 1873-1879; Milo Booth, Bookkeeping, 1873-1875; A. L. Marshall, Penmanship, 1873-1874; Mrs. S. J. Kephart, Drawing and Painting, 1873-1881; W. J. Ham, Tutor, 1874-1877; N. Ferris, Phonography, 1875-1877; D. L. Brown, Bookkeeping, 1875-1876; R. W. Elliott, Phonography, 1876-1877; F. P. Miller, Bookkeeping and Ornamental Penmanship, 1876-1879; W. A. Hubbard, Vocal Music, 1876-1877; Eli Ridenour, Penmanship, 1877-1880; W. S. Varner, Vocal Music, 1877-1879; Mrs. Emma Wagner, Bookkeeping, 1879-1880; Mrs. J. J. Zumbrunnen,

German, 1879-1880; Miss Nellie Flickinger, Instrumental Music, 1879-1880; G. W. Miller, Vocal Music, 1879-1881; T. H. Studebaker, Bookkeeping, 1880-1882, Principal Commercial College, 1907-1908; Mrs. N. Law, Instrumental Music, 1880-1881; R. L. Swain, Vocal Music, 1881-1885; Mrs. A. G. Smith, Instrumental Music, 1881-1882; Frank P. Smith, Bookkeeping, 1881-1882; I. H. Bunn, Vocal Music, 1882-1883; Miss Gertrude Hogan, Instrumental Music, 1882-1883; G. H. Smith, Phonography, 1882-1884; C. L. Mundhenk, Band Instruments, 1888-1889; E. B. Hobson, Bookkeeping, 1883-1884; H. McVey, Bookkeeping, 1884-1885; Anna V. Zeller, Instrumental Music, 1883-1885; F. J. Browne, Tutor in Latin, 1883-1884; L. F. Loos, German, 1889-1891; J. F. Leffler, Tutor in Mathematics, 1884-1885; V. A. Carlton, Geography, 1884-1885; O. O. Runkle, Bookkeeping and Commercial Law, 1885-1887; Mary E. Kern, Grammar and Physical Geography, 1885-1886; Bertha C. Morrison, Drawing and Painting, 1886-1887; Anna M. Close, Assistant, Piano and Organ, 1886-1888; Jesse A. Runkle, English Grammar, 1887; Shorthand, 1890-1891; Susie Burroughs, Physical Geography and History, 1887-1888; Mary A. Woodmansee, Painting and Drawing, 1887-1890; Mrs. Agnes Baldwin, Violin, 1887-1889; P. L. Swearingen, Band Instruments, 1887-1892; J. P. Blaise, Shorthand, 1887-1891; Emma Kilmer, Shorthand, 1887-1891; W. M. Johnson, Instructor in Mathematics, 1888-1890; G. W. Anderson, Assistant, Piano and Organ, 1888-1889; Esther Butler, Instructor in History, 1889-1890; E. F. Buchner, Instructor Preparatory Department, 1889-1890; Luella Pickett, Shorthand and Typewriting, 1889-1890; Miss U. N. Smith, Piano and Organ, 1889-1890; Minnie Whitten, Physical Geography, 1889-1890; Ella Mobley, Painting and Drawing, 1890-1891; Floy Lawrence, Piano and Organ, 1890-1891; May Spencer, English Grammar, 1891-1892; Mrs. Idah Tracy Eppstein, Elocution, 1891-1893; Flora Wonser, Painting and Drawing, 1891-1896; Fannie Strong, Assistant, Piano and Organ, 1891-1892; Irma Eldridge, Violin, 1891-1892; W. A. Smith, Principal College of Commerce, 1891-1893; S. E. Clapp, Shorthand and Typewriting, 1891-1894; U. S. Guyer, Penmanship, 1891-1892; A. S. Gibbs, Teacher of Athletics, 1891-1892; Rev. J. P. Miller, Biblical Literature, 1892-1893; Theodore Rude, Stringed Instruments, 1893-1894; Edgar U. Logan, Principal College of Commerce, 1893-1897; Rev. J. B. Chase, Biblical Literature, 1893-1894; Rev. W. I. Beatty, Biblical Literature, 1894-1898; Anna Richards, Elocution, 1895-1897; John H. Stair, Shorthand and Typewriting, 1895-1896; Mrs. Catherine R. Reamer, Painting and Drawing, 1896-1902; W. R. Morrow, Assistant in Greek and Latin, 1897-1898; Mrs. Minnie Gates, Elocution and Oratory, 1897-1899; H. B. Trindle, Principle College of Commerce, 1897-1898;

Maude Ebersole, Shorthand and Typewriting, 1898-1899; Mary R. Peterson, Elocution and Oratory, 1899-1900; W. A. Brenner, Shorthand and Typewriting, 1899-1901; Principal College of Commerce, 1901-1903; G. Mabel Wallace, Elocution and Oratory, 1900-1901; Ray B. Withington, Assistant, College of Commerce, 1900-1901; Forrest S. Cartwright, Elocution and Oratory, 1901-1902; Mrs. L. R. McClelland, Instructor in Preparatory Department, 1901-1905; C. H. Elliott, Assistant in Chemistry and Commerce, 1902-1905; Mrs. May Louise Wilson, Elocution and Oratory, 1902-1907; John Ellston, Principal, College of Commerce, 1903-1905; Harriet M. Hasse, Violin, 1903-1904; Roy L. Steffa, Violin, 1905-1906; Jesse H. Gray, Shorthand and Typewriting, 1905-1906; Zoa Miller, Art, 1905-1906; Mabel Owen, Assistant in Organ, 1906-1908; Zae Cannon, Violin, 1906-1910; Mrs. W. C. Pierce, Shorthand and Typewriting, 1906-....; Nellie H. Boone, Art, 1906-1908; Stella H. Ells, Elocution and Oratory, 1907-1909; Cloetta Rebok, Assistant, Piano and Organ, 1908-1909; Agnes Blinn, Art, 1909-1910; Oley A. Kintz, Principal, Business College, 1908-1909; Dr. F. P. St. Clair, Medical Examiner and Coach, 1909-....; Winifred Walden, Instructor in English and Latin, 1909-....; Mrs. Grace Tucker Slack, Violin and Art, 1910-....; Dona Hanna, Assistant, Piano and Pipe Organ, 1910-.....

HONORARY ALUMNI.

Doctor of Laws.

Judge L. G. Kinne, 1890; Hon. Ezra C. Ebersole, 1894, Dr. J. C. Shrader, 1894; Senator William B. Allison, 1906; President Lewis Bookwalter, 1906; Hon. James Wilson, 1906; Major Leander Clark, 1907.

Doctor of Divinity.

Bishop John Dickson, 1876; Rev. W. J. Pruner, 1882; Bishop J. W. Hott, 1882; Rev. I. L. Kephart, 1884; President D. D. DeLong, 1884; Rev. M. H. Smith, 1890; Bishop Nicholas Castle, 1890; Rev. George Miller, 1891; Rev. M. R. Drury, 1891; Rev. I. K. Statton, 1891; Rev. H. S. Jenanyan, 1905; Rev. John W. Nelson, 1907; Rev. John Henry Albert, 1907; Rev. Frank Bruner, 1907; President B. F. Daugherty, 1908; Rev. Emory W. Curtis, 1909; Rev. Nelson A. Mershon, 1909; Rev. Richard J. Parrett, 1909; Rev. A. E. Wright, 1910.

Doctor of Music.

H. S. Perkins, 1885.

Master of Arts.

Rev. W. H. Goodison, 1871; M. B. Bartlett, 1876; Dr. J. C. Shrader, 1877; Dr. John North, 1879; Dr. Gustavus North, 1880; L. S. Cornell, 1886; Rev. T. D. Adams, 1890.

Bachelor of Philosophy.

H. D. Hathaway, 1876.

Bachelor of Pedagogy.

Moses Johnson, 1888.

ALUMNI.

College of Liberal Arts.

1864

William Taylor Jackson, Emma Neidig *Steele.*

1865

Jacob Augustus Shuey.

1868

Mary Beam *Emerson,* Amelia Grove *Harden.*

1869

Elnora A. Cook, Joseph B. Overholser, Homer R. Page.

1870

Martha Allison *Washburn.*

1871

Alfred D. Collier.

1872

Lewis Bookwalter, William Henry Custer, Augustus Waldo Drury, Marion Richardson Drury, Francis Rhinehart Fry, Sallie Perry *Kephart,* Lucy Strother *Williams,* Anna Shuey *Swain,* Sarah Surran *Light,* Robert Erwin Williams.

1873

Thomas Jefferson Bauder, Milo Booth, Henry G. Bowman, Eva Drury *McHose,* Enoch Faber Light, William Kendrick Riggs, Henry Sheak, John Wesley Surran.

1874

William Bower Arble, Luther M. Conn, Cyrus Jeffries Kephart, Alvin Lyman Marshall, Francis Marion Washburn.

1875

John Henry Albert, Mildred Gambrel, Mary Louise Hopwood.

1876

Albert Milton Beal, William Irons Beatty, Sophia Bookwalter *Drury,* Mary Clarissa Hedges *Peffley,* Jeannette Belle Hopwood, William Henry Kauffman, Frank S. Smith.

1877

Joseph Bookwalter, Arsemus Richmond Burkdol, William Jasper Ham, John Martin Horn, Josephine Johnson, Sarah Jane McAlvin, John Augustus Moore, Abram Hershey Neidig, Urias D. Runkle, Australia Patterson *Shumaker,* Catherine Patterson *Beatty,* Almina Woolridge *Hopwood.*

1878

John Wesley Baumgardner, Arthur Melbourne Moore.

1879

William Henry Klinefelter, Walter LeRoy Linderman, Daniel Miller, Eliza Moore *Miller,* Emma Patton *Davis.*

1880

William Otterbein DeMoss, Louisa Halverson *Albert,* Ernest Otterbein Kretsinger, George D. Mathewson, Eli H. Ridenour, James Wesley Robertson.

1881

Adeline Dickman *Miller,* John Lawrence Drury, Mary Ellen Horn *Drury,* George McAnelly Miller, Alice Singley *Wilson,* Robert Rush Wilson.

1882

Walter Clarence Smith, Thomas Henderson Studebaker.

1883

Emma Jane Howard *Weller,* Willis Eaton Johnson.

1884

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1886

Lucy Blinn *Sears,* Charles Morgan Brooke, John P. Hendricks, Simeon Jethro Lowe, Cora Middlekauff *Dick,* James A. Merritt, Josephine Patterson *Wonser,* Eugene Riley Smith, Cyrus Holland Timmons.

1887

Daisy Gallion *Smith,* Mary Emma Greenlee, Myrtle Jarvis *Miller,* Charles Lincoln Mundhenk, Jesse A. Runkle, Minnie Whitten *Barnes.*

1888

Charles E. Bennett, Peter O. Bonebrake, Esther Butler *Austin,* Clara Cozad *Keezel,* Elnora Dickman *Richie,* Daniel G.

Filkins, Gazelle Holstead *Rogers,* Lawrence Keister, Emma May Kephart *Roop,* E. Geneve Lichtenwalter, Mary T. Louthan, Alvin H. Patterson, Albert Edward Slessor, Edna Thompson *Rebok,* Henry Winfield Ward, Thomas Dwight Wilcox, William M. Zumbro.

1889

Eugene D. Abrams, Charles D. Baker, Squire Trevelyn Beatty, Edward Franklin Buchner, Oliver Benjamin Chitty, Horace C. Coe, Benjamin F. Cokely, Etta Fulcomer *Winter,* William Oterbein Krohn, John Albert Ward.

1890

Simon Peter Gary, Jeremiah S. George, Franz Seigel Hettler, Clarence Ward Ingham, Lulu Maude Kephart *John,* Jesse Jessen Kolmos, Susie Lichtenwalter Riggs *Harper,* William Grant Little, May Middlekauff *Runkle,* Erwin William Runkle, William Elias Schell, Charles Rollin Shatto, William Avery Smith, Arthur Biggs Statton, Emma Stauffer, Frank E. Stouffer, Samuel Marcellus Stouffer, Willis Austin Warren, Roderick Freeman Watts.

1891

Anna Brabham *Osborn,* Newton Weldon Burtner, Nelson P. Cronk, Howard H. Everett, Jennie Fearer *Trueblood,* William Potter Fearer, William E. Fee, Elmer E. Fix, Fannie Heistand *Fix,* Hiram O. Green, William Otterbein Harper, Lloyd Fisher Loos, Clark D. Spencer.

1892

William B. Barnett, Charles W. Brewbaker, Isaac N. Cain, Annetta Dickman *Wilkins,* Mary Pitman Donaldson *Dennis,* Addie Ingersoll *Humphrey,* Nellie Irons *Ross,* Richard P. Kepler, Malvern H. Kepler, Clara Mason *Scutt,* Mary Mutch *Cain,* Emma Maynard *Ross,* Belle Schelling *Allen,* Louise Shambaugh *Jones,* Harriet Tyner *Lowry.*

1893

Lewis H. Gehman, Anna Hild *Franks,* Howard M. Humphrey, Ferdinand W. Jones, Amos S. Main, Ida Richards, Mary B. Spencer, W. D. Stratton, Sidney Alcott Wheelwright.

1894

Frank Greenville Beardsley, Ulysses Samuel Guyer, J. F. Hull, Frank E. Kaufman, Mark Masters, L. E. Maker, Joseph H. McClain, Richard L. Purdy, Henry Eugene Slattery, Lola Adams *Statton.*

1895

Franklin E. Brooke, James Keel Coddington, Samuel Erwin Long, Charles F. Peterson, G. Ellis Porter, James C. Sanders.

1896

Alfred Guitner Bookwalter, Frank K. Long.

1897

Milton M. Baumgartner, Philo Walker Drury, John Eldon Foster, George Wesley Porter, Herman A. Runkle, Lucie Smith *Baumgartner,* Elizabeth Bessie Schoolcraft *Ward,* Edwin Beecher Ward.

1898

Edward B. Berger, Ethel Bookwalter *Burtner,* Frank E. Buck, John Watt Coddington, James W. Irons, Clarence A. Jenks, John N. Lichty, Alvin L. Speaker, Charles Fry Ward, Olive Williams, Blanche Williams, Louise Wolpert *Stover.*

1899

Frank E. Field, Leon L. Hammitt, Grace Holstead, Charles E. Locke, Albert Mathern, Clarence B. Mericle.

1900

Wilson Grant Bear, Ernest Allen Benson, Nettie Cunningham, William Johnston Harrison, Blanche Hutchison *Soth,* Theodore Jorgensen, Julia Overholser *Drury,* Mildred Smith *Runkle,* Grace Wolpert *Ward,* Samuel Snyder Wyand.

1901

Charles Emmett Berger, Grace Bookwalter, William Arthur Brenner, Harry Coddington, Walter Scott Donat, James Corneal Harrigan, George Brown Jackson, Mabel Smith, Wesley Rhinehart Stouffer, Lois Talbot, Hollen Samuel Thompson, John Robert Trindle, Arthur Allen Ward, Jacob Henry Yaggy.

1902

Rilla Aiken *Southard,* Alice Bookwalter *Ward,* Hiram Walter Cramer, Nellie Cronk *Adams,* Ralph Mason Hix, Claude Henry Morton, Joseph Martin Skrable, Joseph Harding Underwood.

1903

Angie Aiken, Earl Isaac Doty, Frank A. Gageby, August Cornelius Larsen, Jefferson Roy McAnelly, Lona Rebok, Barnett Freeman Roe, John Jacob Shambaugh, Carl Blinn Stiger, Gertrude May Thomas, Ernest Clayton Taylor.

1904

Edith Camery *McClaskey,* Ethelbert Fletcher Clark, Clarence H. Elliott, Glenn Wilford Emerson, Charles Wilbur Ennis, Emery Nelson Ferris, Charles Theodore Hedges, Adam Perry Kephart, Harland Travy Miller, Lee Sanford Riggs, Emma E. Riggs, Florence Soth, Clyde Homer Stauffer, William Charles Sullivan.

1905

Maud Ageton, Jane Benson *Miller,* George H. Cotton, Luther Drury, Herbert Paul Giger, Georgianna Jenks, Charles Merwin Kremer, David James McDonald, John Franklin Mericle, Glenmore Edward Maxfield.

1906

Benjamin Franklin Crenshaw, Edith Curtis, Knight E. Fee, Charles Eldon Foster, William Walace Hart, William Beam Owen, Scott Shambaugh.

1907

Grace Lauretta Ball, Laura May Benson, Ross Danforth Benson, Clara May Fee, Frank Jarvis, Mary Helen Lee, George Ernest Lee, Floyd Fosler Speaker, Mary Elizabeth Trussell *Walden,* Mabel Wright, Lloyd Frank Walden.

1908

Rebecca Ellen Caldwell, Earl B. Forney, Truman Fontanelle Galt, Jessie Jenks, Mabel Kephart *Soth,* Charles L. Mericle, Fred T. Mayer Oakes, M. Ray Soth.

1909

Lloyd E. Bear, Alva Otto Bishop, George E. Chapman, Elizabeth Talbot *Doty,* Charles H. Geil, Arthur James Hagerman, Mabel Lewis, Hugh B. Lee, Alta Smith, Olga Smith, Clyde Earl Thomas, Dewey Cecil Violet, Maude Youngman.

1910

Boone Winthrop Brooke, Florence Benson, Mabel Curtis *Browne,* Ralph Wilkinson Johnson, Lee R. Jackson, Edith Maud Lee, Ada Mary Meyers, Robert Rebok, Fred Riggs, Carlton M. Richards, Earl E. Speaker, John Ward Studebaker, Claude H. Studebaker, Floyd Pitner St. Clair, Ruth Talbot, Floyd Sylvanus Westfall.

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